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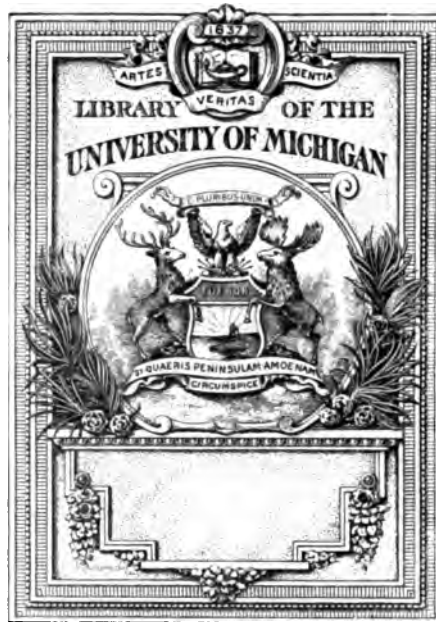
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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER
1895

ALL THE VOLUMES OF THE NEW SERIES OF THE

ANNUAL REGISTER

1863 to 1894

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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER

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REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS AT HOME

AND ABROAD

FOR THE YEAR

1895

NEW SERIES

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

LONDON, NEW YORK, AND BOMBAY

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1896

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ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

1895.

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AT no moment since its formation had the Cabinet, which Lord Rosebery had inherited from Mr. Gladstone, found itself in such smooth waters as at the opening of the New Year. Our relations with foreign Powers, especially with France and Germany, were not precisely cordial, but they were not more perplexing than they had often been without serious results. Russia was for the moment standing aloof from all engagements with Western Powers, and apparently absorbed in the new questions raised by the war between Japan and China. Lord Rosebery's reputation as a skilful negotiator had not been raised by his attempted dealings with Belgium in Central Africa, but he had managed to retreat from a doubtful position without serious loss of dignity. At home, externally at least,

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the appearance of a harmonious Cabinet was preserved; and whatever may have been the jealousies and intrigues which were at work, its individual members were eagerly preparing or advertising specifics for the national happiness and prosperity, which their colleagues, as a body, accepted and endorsed, and which they maintained would commend themselves to the electorate, as the more or less remote appeal to the ballot boxes would prove. The idea of bringing the question of confidence or no confidence to an issue on the questions already raised was definitely abandoned. The rejection of Irish Home Rule and of the Employers' Liability Bill by the House of Lords had failed to stir popular feeling against that branch of the Legislature, and the inexpediency and even the futility of grounding a resolution (condemning the action of the Lords) on such a pretext was admitted even by the small group of stalwart Radicals who were sincerely opposed to the Lords' veto in any form. The alternative policy—that of “filling up the cup,” by presenting measures which, having passed the Commons by a small majority, were sure to be thrown out by a large one in the Lords—was ultimately adopted, and curiosity and ingenuity were alike taxed to the utmost to forecast the mode in which the resolution would have to be drafted so as to offend as little as possible newly-created and prospective additions to the Upper House. An election, moreover, was pending in the Midlands, of which the result might, it was hoped, modify in some measure the depressing effects of the contests in Forfarshire and Lincolnshire (Brigg), where the Ministerialists had met with unexpected rebuffs. The party managers at the same time were reported to be far from unanimous as to the best course to pursue. Some were for holding on, not only throughout the year, but until the new register should come into force (Jan., 1896), whilst others urged that it would be more and more difficult to conjure with Mr. Gladstone's name, in proportion as his personal influence and attraction faded from men's minds.

Under such circumstances it was not surprising that rumours abounded. One day it was asserted that Sir William Harcourt, desirous of framing a democratic Budget by the help of his surplus, had resigned, being unable to agree with his colleagues to an increase of naval expenditure. On another it was declared that Lord Rosebery, weary of the situation, was anxious to take the sense of electors, which, if favourable, would enable him to form his Cabinet afresh. Little light was thrown on the subject by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (Jan. 7), who contented himself by assuring his audience at Hawick that the strength of their party lay in principles of justice and equality, whilst the weakness of their opponents was alike visible in their lack of both principle and programme. He added, however, that the main objects of his party were to establish Irish Home Rule, to disestablish the Church, and to

"deal with" the House of Lords, not by strengthening that body, but by asserting the supremacy of the representative Chamber. In this the War Minister seemed to be somewhat at variance with his colleague, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Bryce, who, speaking a few days previously at Darwen (Jan. 4), had expressed himself in favour of a Second Chamber, so strengthened by popular authority as might claim to represent mature experience and cautious wisdom.

The actual political campaign was opened by Mr. A. J. Balfour, who addressed his constituents in East Manchester (Jan. 16) a week later. He anticipated a general election within a comparatively short time, certainly within the year, and he then laid down with precision the issue upon which it would be fought throughout the country. The Unionists, he said, would uphold a national policy, putting the interests of the whole nation in the front of the battle. Their opponents, made up of cliques and sections, could only be held together by reciprocal pledges to assist each other in destroying in turn the political aversion of each clique—the unity of the kingdom at the request of the Irish clique, the unity of the national Church at the request of the Welsh clique, and the unity of the Constitution at the request of the Radical clique. For himself and his party, Mr. Balfour declared that their policy was to keep the empire secure and powerful, to strike at the root of Socialism by inaugurating wise and temperate social reforms, and to preserve such institutions as had life by adapting them to the special needs of the time. The most important feature, however, of Mr. Balfour's speech was the indication it gave of his own wishes and feelings with regard to the outcome of the approaching general election. He anticipated clearly the return of the Unionists to power, and he regarded the necessity of including in any Cabinet a fair proportion of those Liberals who, since 1886, had thrown in their lot with the Conservatives. His desire obviously was that such a coalition Cabinet should represent the groups of which the Unionist party had been formed, and had acquired its power in the country. The example set by Mr. Goschen would, he hoped, be followed on a larger scale, and the rank and file of the party be prepared to ratify such an arrangement.

In his second speech (Jan. 17) Mr. Balfour dealt with the more delicate question of the Indian cotton duties, which the Government of India, in view of its financial necessities, had imposed upon the importation of Manchester goods. Mr. Balfour warmly repudiated the idea that he or his constituents regarded India as nothing but a source of wealth from which it was right to wring the last grain of profit, which superior powers of production might render possible. At the same time he held it ridiculous to say that English interests were never to be considered, and that the English manufacturer should be expected to submit in silence to unfavourable treatment. He held, too,

that there was no British interest which ought to be nearer to our hearts than the financial solvency of the Indian Empire, of which the resources were few and very nearly exhausted. Without absolutely committing himself to the statement, Mr. Balfour led his hearers to infer that the Government, with every apparent desire to safeguard the principle of free trade, had assented to a scheme of taxation in India, which in substance amounted to a protective prohibition of Lancashire, the Indian consumers having by the imposed taxes been driven to consume a class of goods which were not exported, and on which there was no internal tax at all. Still more cautious were Mr. Balfour's references to bimetallism, in which he evidently believed as a permanent remedy for Indian financial difficulties; and although he expressed his personal views on the subject with his usual clearness, he was careful not to hold out any promise that he would endeavour to act upon them. "If," he said, "we had a reasonable monetary system as between India and England, there need have been no deficit to begin with; there need have been no cotton duties; there need have been no taxation of Lancashire goods; there need have been no protection, direct or indirect, in favour of the Indian manufacturer. If there was a par of exchange between gold and silver, there would not only be no deficit in India at this moment, but there never would have been a deficit in all these years. If, therefore, you can cure the evils from which the difficulties of exchange arise, if you can adopt any system of currency, as I think you can, by which these difficulties would be avoided, all this bitterness of feeling, of which we have not seen the end, mind you, all this pressure put upon Governments by the Lancashire members to interfere with the Indian finances, would never come about. The evil would be cured at the root, and you would not have to occupy your time with any quack remedies. If we wish to have our monetary affairs placed upon a solid basis fitted for the commerce of our country, it must be one settled by international arrangement, one which will not be subject to perpetual and uncertain fluctuations, one which will serve the main purpose which every currency is intended to serve—namely, that of proving a tolerably firm standard of value and the measure of transactions between man and man."

Mr. Balfour's third speech, delivered in the Congregational schoolroom, Chorlton-on-Medlock (Jan. 18), was mainly devoted to the education question, in which he stated his view that the normal machinery for education required by the parent and the community was the voluntary school. The Board schools, inevitable in certain poorer districts, should supplement the voluntary schools, where the latter failed to do their duty. He agreed that if voluntary schools did not represent great voluntary effort they would probably lose their value and their efficiency. But that was exactly what they did represent; and

every penny subscribed to them saved a penny to the ratepayers. If it were once granted that there could be no true education without religion and—which everybody would admit—that the State could in its schools take no special denomination under its patronage, it followed that the best way was to give a cordial support to voluntary denominational schools, without distinction. If these schools were destroyed it was not merely the cause of religious education that would suffer, but the cause of the ratepayers.

In his final speech (Jan. 19), addressing a social gathering of the Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society, he touched casually but sympathetically upon Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of making provision for the old and infirm. While acknowledging that the great results once anticipated from an extension of the co-operative system had not been realised, he was still of opinion that if co-operation could really be carried out on a large scale, if—which was the original idea—producers and employers could be made one body, they would be able, without the costs of arbitration, and without the unhappy machinery of strikes, to get rid of many of the difficulties and losses incidental to modern industrial enterprise. At the same time he was not one of those who thought that in the present complicated condition of society every form of industrial activity could be carried on through one kind of machinery alone. There was room for private as well as for co-operative distribution, and we could ill afford to dispense with either. With one of their objects, the advancing of money to members for the building or purchase of a house—an object, it would seem, rather aimed at in the future than attained in the past—he had personally peculiar sympathy. He regarded it as of enormous importance that the number of owners of houses and, if possible, of owners of land should be multiplied. A movement in that direction led to thrift, to a provision for old age, to independence; and he could conceive of no work worthier a statesman's attention than the work of encouraging such aims and aspirations.

Mr. Balfour's speeches to his constituents, however interesting as showing his personal views, were scarcely to be taken in the light of a party manifesto. The interest in them was therefore altogether overshadowed by the proceedings of the National Liberal Federation Association, which this year held its annual meeting at Cardiff (Jan. 18 and 19), Dr. Spence Watson of Newcastle-on-Tyne, as usual, presiding. At the preliminary meeting, at which, contrary to previous usage, a certain amount of discussion was allowed, resolutions were passed expressing confidence in Lord Rosebery and his colleagues, declaring that "the cause of Home Rule for Ireland still holds the foremost place in the policy and programme of the Liberal party," rejoicing that "by the declarations of the Prime Minister the question of the House of Lords has been

definitely placed in the commanding position which the Leeds conference asked for it," welcoming the announcement that a Welsh Disestablishment Bill was to be the first Government measure of the ensuing session, favouring local option and the unification of London, and expressive generally of the recognised Ministerialist opinions. The great event of the meeting was the address delivered by the Premier, who spoke in a building specially erected for the occasion, which gave accommodation to upwards of 10,000 people. Lord Rosebery began by returning thanks for the vote of confidence, giving the honours of the past session to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The aims of the National Liberal Federation, he proceeded to remark, were to thresh out the various issues which lay before them. The more delicate and difficult operation of winnowing had to be done by the Cabinet. "We have inherited," he said, "a vast programme of measures of first-rate importance, not merely from various meetings of the federation and the declarations of leaders, but also by the inherent necessities of the case, and it has been our task to adapt to existing circumstances the new state of things created by the Reform Bill of 1884, to pour the new wine of the Reform Bill, and that new spirit, into the old bottle of the Constitution, and I venture to say that is very arduous and heavy work." One thing was clear, the programme as it stood, without any additions, would require many revisions, and a strong Liberal Government, supported by a united party, to carry it into effect. Meanwhile, ministers were anxious that the programme of 1895 should be business-like, and therefore they proposed to include in the Queen's Speech only those measures which they saw a reasonable prospect of passing. That limitation would not affect Wales, because Welsh Disestablishment stood first on the list. As to Scotch Disestablishment, the Government would prefer to introduce a bill of their own; but if, as he feared, they were unable to do so, they would adopt Sir Charles Cameron's bill, reserving right and freedom as to detail whenever it should be possible to proceed seriously with the measure. Touching on the general question of Disestablishment, the Premier declared himself in agreement with those who held it to be a question of national option. The Church and an Establishment were to him two perfectly distinct affairs. The Church was too high for him to discuss that night, not so an Establishment, which could only rest on the deliberate will of the people. Referring to the precedent of Irish Disestablishment, Lord Rosebery asked whether Ireland had ceased to be Christian since the act of 1869. Why, the disestablished Church herself had never been so vigorous. As to the question whether the Church in Wales was or was not an alien Church, the opinion of the Welsh members in the House of Commons was enough for him. Evidently a Welsh national council would do away with the Establishment in a week. Both as to this and other matters he was daily more

and more convinced that in a large measure of devolution, subject always to imperial control, lay the secret of the future working of our empire. With regard to the Upper Chamber, which blocked the way to all the reforms they had at heart, he might be asked why, if the question was of such supreme importance, ministers did not at once submit their resolution to the judgment of Parliament. He would give them one sufficient reason: "It is because, if it is submitted to the judgment of Parliament, it must at once be submitted to the people, and its submission to Parliament entails an instant dissolution. I want to get something more for the people. Your Welsh, my Scotch questions, and even Irish questions only interest comparatively small sections of the community: but there are other and further measures which interest every section of the community, and which I for one should see with regret the Liberal party seeking re-election without at least attempting to deal with." The most urgently needed of these measures would deal with the control of the liquor traffic, with the payment of members, and with the principle of "one man one vote," without which their democratic suffrage was little better than a sham. Speaking next day at a breakfast given by Mr. Thomas Ellis, M.P., the Liberal Whip, the Prime Minister besought his hearers to work hard for the Liberal cause. He did not disguise from them his impression that if Liberalism were to receive a severe blow at the next election it might be a blow from which it might be more difficult to recover than from former defeats, were it only for the absence of that stimulating enthusiasm of genius which so pre-eminently characterised Mr. Gladstone. He added that he saw no immediate probability of a general election. Their majority in the House of Commons was small, but it was a working majority, and they could only lose it by their own friends turning against them. Now he thought even discontented friends would be too wise, if only for their own sakes, to help in putting out a Liberal Government they had been returned to support. "If," he continued, "it receives the support of its friends in the country, and of its friends in the House of Commons, I believe it has a long spell of good work before it."

The most noteworthy feature of the Premier's address was the change of tone it displayed as to the intention of the Government to dissolve on the question of the House of Lords, and on the development of the idea of Home Rule for Ireland into that of "Home Rule all round," and the recognition of Wales as a separate kingdom. It seemed moreover that Lord Rosebery, either willingly or reluctantly, had come to adopt the policy of that section of the Cabinet which was in favour of "filling up the cup" of the Lords' iniquities; and in this respect it must be admitted the principal Liberal organ in the press not only endorsed the decision of the Cabinet, but

strongly urged this course of action. It might possibly have been a successful policy had the Ministry been supported by a large and single-purposed majority, or had behind them the strongly expressed wish of the country. But with a following in the House of Commons composed of groups bound together by the sole bond of reciprocal interests, and when united, outnumbering their opponents by less than forty votes, the plan of campaign was a hazardous one, and liable at any moment to be checked by a watchful commander, ready to take advantage of the almost inexhaustible opportunities of delay afforded by the rules of procedure and the customs of debate.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir William Harcourt), speaking a few days later at Derby (Jan. 23), although his speech was in a great measure an indictment of the House of Lords, confirmed the general impression that the Government would not place in the forefront of their programme for the session any direct censure of that body. The reports of the delegates to the Liberal Federated Association had abundantly shown that the suggestion had awakened no enthusiasm among the rank and file of the Liberal party; and there was moreover an obvious difficulty in obtaining from the members of the Cabinet themselves a unanimous approval to any specific form of words. Sir William Harcourt, therefore, after assuring his constituents that the Government intended to adhere to the policy of Home Rule until it had passed into law without the assent of the House of Lords, denied the right of that body to force a dissolution. The Government, he declared, had no intention of dissolving except at the bidding of the House of Commons, and meanwhile they had much work to do. After the Welsh Disestablishment Bill they meant bringing in an Irish land bill; but for himself the subject of temperance lay nearest his heart and engaged all his attention. The Gothenburg system Government was not prepared to recommend. It had been strongly pressed on them that the local veto should not be for prohibition only, but for reduction also. He saw no objection in that, and in the bill he was going to propose in order to secure the largest possible support of the temperance cause and the principle of local veto, he should add to the option of prohibition the option also of reduction.

Throughout his speech Sir William Harcourt maintained a cheerful and confident attitude, although on the previous day the result of the election for the Evesham division of Worcester went far to show that even the agricultural voters showed little enthusiasm for the authors of the Parish Councils Bill. The Conservative candidate, Colonel Long, on this occasion nearly doubled his predecessor's majority on a new register, and on an extremely heavy poll, carried on under the most disadvantageous conditions of weather. So far as the analysis of the voting could show, it seemed as if the electors were ready to act upon the hint thrown out by Sir Henry James at

Bow (Jan. 18), "to break down the thin wall of partition which separated the Liberal Unionists from their Conservative allies."

Between the speeches of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary (Mr. Asquith) had the opportunity of giving expression at Hull (Jan. 22) to the views, as was believed, of the more advanced Radicals within the Cabinet. A great portion of his speech was devoted to the pretensions of the Independent Labour party, which its leaders were pressing with scarcely veiled threats of secession in the event of their demands not being satisfied. During its tenure of office the Liberal party had given evidence of its readiness to go a long way with the Labour party, and had legislated openly in their interests. But the leaders of the "New Unionism," setting aside the maxims and examples of the older Trade Unionism and largely influenced by Socialistic views, were eager to obtain the aid of the State in carrying out the economic theories they advocated. To adopt many of these theories, and still more to attempt to enforce them by legislation, would have alienated from the Liberal party whatever elements of stability it retained, and would have driven over to the Opposition all those employers of labour who had hitherto remained faithful to Liberal principles. At the same time it was believed that the Independent Labour voters would in many constituencies hold the balance between the two political parties, and that either by starting independent candidates or by supporting those of the Opposition they would exercise considerable influence in the approaching elections. Mr. Asquith's task therefore was at once a delicate and a difficult one. After referring to the charge made against his Government of having alienated from the ranks of its supporters both capital and labour by Sir William Harcourt's death duties and by its advances towards Socialism, he addressed himself at once to the working men in his audience. He appealed to them before taking away their support and allegiance from the Liberal party, before founding a separate organisation of their own, to consider certain points. "In the first place," he urged, "I would beg you to remember that in English public life and in English history we have hitherto always had parties which did not represent, or which at any rate did not purport to represent, particular classes, but which looked to the interests of the community from the point of view of the community as a whole. In my judgment it would be a bad day and a sad day in the political history of England if either the rich or the poor, either employers or employed, one class or another class of the community, was to band itself together into a separate political organisation and to subordinate the interests of the whole to the interests of a part.

"If people enter into political warfare and band themselves into political combinations, it is for the purpose of obtaining by combination definite ends. What reasonable and practical

chance have you, if you withdraw yourselves from one of the great parties in the State, and if you form yourselves into what must necessarily be for a long time to come a small, a comparatively weak, and an isolated organisation—what chance have you of bringing into effect the objects which you have in view? Far better, believe me, try to influence a party like the Liberal party, which is in sympathy with your aims, which breathes your spirit, which has no selfish or class interest to serve—far better to try and persuade that party of the wisdom, of the justice, of the ends you wish to accomplish.”

The remainder of Mr. Asquith's speech was devoted to reassuring his audience that the Navy would be placed upon a footing which would safeguard our widespread empire, and that in pressing forward the cause of Welsh Disestablishment he and his colleagues were “engaged in a high and sacred task in redeeming the cause of religion and the Church itself from obstacles and embarrassments which impeded and discredited it.”

A week later (Jan. 30), at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Home Secretary and the Irish Secretary appeared on the same platform, and after mutually complimenting one another on their respective achievements, discussed at length the Government programme for the coming session. The mainspring of their action was to be “the Newcastle programme,” to which Mr. Gladstone had given the weight of his authority three years previously. The Government, Mr. Asquith said, intended to go on prosecuting the task committed to their hands, and it would not be their fault, nor the fault of the House of Commons, if many of these momentous reforms were not carried effectively into law. He allowed that some of those who had endorsed the Newcastle programme thought that in face of recent events they should “at once try conclusions with the House of Lords.” On this point, however, whilst carefully guarding against the suggestion that there was unanimity in the Cabinet itself, he added, “he and many of his colleagues did not take this view.” Such a course might, and probably would, precipitate a dissolution; and in their judgment they were not justified in dissolving Parliament until they had done everything in their power to discharge the work the country had entrusted to them. They did not think that the House of Commons would have done what might be reasonably demanded of it until they had at least striven to give to the people of Wales that religious equality for which, in the proportion of something like 15 to 1, their representatives were prepared to vote. They did not think that they ought to lay aside their armour and appeal once more to the electorate till they had at least tried to strike an effective blow at the great curse of intemperance. They should not let the session pass without attempting to purify their representative system, and making the House of Commons, in fact, the authentic organ of the voice of the people.

The remainder of Mr. Asquith's speech was devoted to good-natured banter on the composition of the Unionist party, with its two leaders and its two sets of opinions, and to a defence of his own policy as Home Secretary in refusing to shut out pauper aliens, and to adopt repressive measures against Anarchists and Revolutionists.

Mr. John Morley's speech on the same occasion was exclusively devoted to Irish affairs and to the pacific results of his administration of the law in that country. Agrarian crime, which had been the disastrous form of disorder in Ireland, sank to a lower level in 1894 than it ever had obtained since 1876; and taking all offences against the law in Ireland, agrarian and non-agrarian, the figure for 1894 had sunk lower than at any time since those offences began to be recorded in Ireland in 1837. "I think," continued Mr. Morley, "nobody is likely to deny that the extraordinary fact I have brought before your knowledge is partially explained, at all events, by the policy which has been pursued in Irish administration since 1892. Does it not show this, that if Irishmen are governed by an Administration whose spirit, policy, and intentions they have confidence in, they will behave like other citizens of other countries, and that all the talk that Irishmen are so restless as to be unfit for self-government sinks into absurdity and a position of fallacy?"

Mr. Morley then referred to the effect produced in this country, and among those who sympathised with Home Rule, by the internal quarrels of Irish politicians. As one who had lived in the midst of these feuds, Mr. Morley, whilst deploring them, attached but little importance to them, and felt confident that they would have no effect upon the Nationalist majority in the House of Commons. At the same time he addressed a word of warning to the Parnellite members who threatened to vote against the Government whenever the opportunity presented itself. He warned them that such a course would be directed immediately against the very proposals which the great bulk of their own countrymen most ardently desired, and Mr. Parnell himself had put forward in 1883. This warning was given with special reference to the supposed intentions of the Parnellite section of the Nationalist party on Mr. Morley's Irish Land Bill, of which he spoke in the following terms: "The bill which it will be our duty to submit to Parliament will contain one or two of the only proposals that are left of the bill of Mr. Parnell of 1883, which now remains unattended to, and has no place in the Statute Book. We have now a chance of achieving a great reform—I do not say a final reform—in the land laws of Ireland, without crime and outrage, if only for once the landlord party and the House of Lords would show a desire to deal with this problem in a practical and business-like spirit. We are adjured to bring in a bill upon which all parties will agree. I know what they mean by language of that kind.

They mean a bill dictated by the eighty Irish Tory landlords who sit in the House of Lords; and I say, speaking for myself and my colleagues, that to a bill of that kind, if that is the condition, we at all events will be no party. We are told in these documents, which I regret to see to-day, that our bill shall have no chance unless the report of the Irish Land Committee shall be definitely set aside. Well now, broadly and substantially speaking, so far from the recommendations in that report being definitely set aside, they will be definitely adopted. We are told, 'Oh, the bill will never be brought in.' All I can say is, the bill is framed, the bill is ready, the bill has been submitted to the Cabinet, and undergone consideration by the Cabinet, and it will be no fault of ours if that bill is not through its second reading before Easter; and if the irreconcilable section of the Irish landlords succeed in inducing the Tory leaders to divide against the second reading, I should be very much surprised if you don't see a very curious sight—namely, some ninety-two or ninety-three per cent. of the representatives of Ireland—north, south, east, and west, Catholic or Protestant—going into the lobby with the Government."

Neither of these speeches, as was admitted by the Ministerial organs, was calculated to inspirit the party at the opening of the session. It was remarked at once that no arrangement appeared to have been arrived at to settle the order in which the various bills, which followed one another in each minister's speech, were to be taken. The respective claims of Wales, Ireland, England, and temperance seemed to be recognised more in deference to the audiences before which they were discussed than in pursuance of a settled and definite line of action, and many who studied the under-currents of political life inferred that this incertitude arose from the want of unanimity within the Cabinet.

The Unionist leaders, with the exception of the Duke of Devonshire at Ulverston (Jan. 18) and Sir Henry James at Bow on the same day, took little part in public meetings. The Liberal Unionists had for the most part said all there was to be said, and were content to endorse by their silence the alliance or coalition with the Conservatives to which they stood pledged: whilst the Conservatives had accepted the policy of social legislation set forth by Mr. Chamberlain. This policy was shortly summed up by the Duke of Devonshire. "We ask Parliament to address itself to the task of considering measures which need not necessarily injure a single man, rich or poor, but which we hope may and will produce some improvement in the condition of the poorest and most suffering of our fellows."

The speeches of the Duke of Argyll at Glasgow (Jan. 15), interrupted by the sudden illness of the Speaker, and of Lord Lansdowne at Calne (Jan. 29), dealt rather with special subjects than with the political situation generally. The

former confined himself almost exclusively to a powerful but bitter attack on Lord Rosebery, and the latter to reforms of procedure in the House of Commons and of the Constitution of the House of Lords.

That there was some need for discreet as well as intelligent direction of the forces of labour and of the aims of working was manifest from the tone taken by some of the workmen's leaders. For example, Mr. Ben Tillett, who had come into prominence during the dockers' strike, and had subsequently been elected an alderman of the London County Council, insisted, in a letter addressed to the *Times* (Jan. 1), that Collectivism was the only cure for poverty. He proposed to tax property and all material wealth to such an extent that the Government might be possessed of funds to find work for, and pay full Union wages to, all men out of employment, but with complete disregard to any demand for the commodities such men might produce. The best and most forcible answer to this programme came from Mr. John Burns, M.P., who could not be accused of want of sympathy with Socialist views. As a member of the London County Council he took the first opportunity after the re-assembling of that body (Jan. 15) to declare that London was pleased that its representatives, "instead of listening to cranks and Utopian schemes put forward by unemployed labour leaders for the establishment of municipal workshops for making boots for which there was no demand, cigars which no one would smoke, and shovels that labourers would not handle, deserves the greatest credit for attempting to adjust their work to the needs of the unemployed." Mr. Burns, however, favoured the idea of municipal bodies adjusting the work they had to do to the exigencies of the labour market by giving it out in slack times; but he would be no party to the proposal of pampering Trade Unionism at the expense of the rates. "If he thought that Trade Unionism meant the beginning even of Tammany, he would leave Trade Unionism and fight against the men who now paid him his salary, for far better would it be that they should have all the forces of the contract or competitive system against them than that they should introduce into municipal life unfair, unjust, or unbusiness-like work to degrade municipal life and public policy as a whole."

The Miners' Federation which met at Birmingham (Jan. 8) was not less strongly opposed to the "nationalisation" of everything, which the Norwich Congress of the previous autumn had voted by acclamation. Mr. Pickard, M.P., the President, further pointed out that at the same congress the attempt had been made to pledge Trade Unionists to support, in the event of a general election, only such candidates as accepted the programme of the Trade Union Parliamentary Committee, in other words, to vote only for Independent Labour candidates. Mr. Pickard strongly urged the miners' delegates not to bind themselves by any such promise, and to absent themselves from

any congress or conference called with such an object; and Mr. Asquith, on behalf of the Government in his speech at Hull (referred to above), clearly indicated the follies of such a line of conduct.

The Home Secretary had however previously dealt with the more practical resolutions of the Norwich Trade Union Congress in a conference held at the Foreign Office (Jan. 16) with an important deputation representing nearly every trade and industry in the country. On this occasion the various resolutions were individually supported by persons empowered to speak with knowledge and authority on the subjects to which they referred. The most important was that referring to the system of Government contracts, and urging that the minimum rate of pay for workmen in Government employ should be 6d. per hour—or 24s. a week. Another urged the necessity of the amendment of the Factory Acts, extending them to all textile trades and to as many others as possible, that laundries should be included, as well as docks, wharves, Government and municipal workshops, and that employers should be made legally responsible for the sanitary condition of the places where their work was done. Another resolution dealt with employers' liability, and pronounced strongly against allowing any form of "contracting-out." A thorough amendment and extension of the "Truck Acts" was demanded, whilst another resolution, supported by Mr. John Burns, was in favour of a new registration bill, the defraying of its costs as well as that of elections being placed on the public funds, the abolition of plural voting and the establishment of simultaneous elections. Mr. J. H. Wilson, M.P., spoke in favour of an amendment of the jury laws requiring every one including workmen to serve and to be adequately paid in all civil and criminal cases. The amendment of the law of conspiracy and the more careful and more frequent inspection of boilers (with which were connected the abolition of the veto of the House of Lords and the reform of Parliamentary procedure); the increase of the existing army of factory inspectors, and the prohibition of the landing of pauper aliens made up the programme of practical reforms presented by the deputation.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, promised that the matters laid before him should receive the careful attention of the Government. He thought the deputation had made a judicious selection of subjects, and felt bound in candour to say that if some of the resolutions passed at the Norwich Congress had been brought to his notice he should have felt bound to express the strongest and most emphatic dissent. Declining to deal with purely political questions, such as the registration laws and the relations between the two Houses of Parliament, he individually thought the condition of the jury law unsatisfactory, and was ready to consider any reasonable proposal for its amendment. He entirely agreed with the resolution of the congress as to the

law of conspiracy, and hoped, in the Factory Bill to be introduced in the coming session, to meet their reasonable demands for reform in that direction. He also hoped, in the course of the session, to attempt to remedy the defects of the Truck Acts. As to the Government employment of labour he promised investigation and redress for any cases in which a violation of the House of Commons' resolution with regard to contracts could be established, and said the Government were desirous to set an example to the other employers of labour. Mr. Asquith dealt with other points raised by the deputation, and in conclusion warned the trade unionists of this country against reverting, in reference to the exclusion of foreign labour, to the fallacies of protection. The Home Secretary gave a fuller reply and a clearer indication of his views on the points raised by the deputation when addressing a Liberal meeting at Bishop Auckland (Jan. 31), when he contrasted with great satisfaction the administration of his own Government with that of his predecessors. He insisted that the industrial laws affecting mines, factories and workshops, were worked with less friction, and that although much remained to be done in the matter of enforcing the liability of employers, and of bringing female labour under the inspection of female inspectors, the Government had not lost sight of these questions and would urge on legislation in that sense.

On another subject also the Government had shown itself influenced by public opinion to the extent of silencing, if not of removing, the objections raised, as was asserted, within the Cabinet itself. The duty of strengthening the Navy had been recognised by both political parties, but the manner in which each party when in office had attempted to carry it into effect had been severely criticised by that in opposition. It was, moreover, feared that the activity displayed by Earl Spencer during his first year at the Admiralty might be impeded by the anxiety of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to have a large surplus at his disposal for the year's Budget. Those members of the Cabinet, however, who were in favour of a steady expansion of our naval forces, and of strengthening our arsenals, found support in the attitude of the principal Liberal organs in the press, which recognised even more fully than the members of the Government the capital to be made by the Opposition out of the election cry of "starving the Navy." Doubtless also representations to a similar effect were made from other quarters, and it was therefore with a sense of general relief that the Liberals learnt from the First Lord, and heard repeated in greater detail by the Civil Lord, Mr. E. Robertson, at Dundee, that the Naval Estimates of the year would be framed upon the basis of what could be advantageously and efficiently expended within that period; and that no difficulties would be raised to providing the money necessary to carry on the programme which Lord Spencer had promised when first taking office at the Admiralty.

The recess, on the whole, had been marked by unusual dulness, and the meeting of Parliament was anticipated with languid interest. The public seemed heartily tired of politics, and believed that the session was not intended for legislation but for making a cry for the approaching elections. The general impression was that Lord Rosebery's Government would remain in office throughout the year, and that the appeal to the electorate would be deferred until the new register could come into operation. If the Ministry seriously intended to pass any of the numerous measures they deemed so pressing, it was argued that they would have called Parliament together as soon as possible in the New Year; and would have made a careful selection of one or two bills to which the whole session would be given up. This course, however, was not taken, and when at length (Feb. 5) Parliament assembled—the fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament—the Queen's Speech was found to contain half a dozen important and highly contentious measures, besides nearly as many more of so complicated a nature that in no session of ordinary duration could they stand a chance of being even superficially discussed.

The Speech, which was read by Commission, ran as follows:—

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

“My relations with foreign Powers remain on a friendly and satisfactory footing.

“An agreement has been concluded, after protracted negotiations, between my Government and that of the French Republic for the settlement of the frontier between my colony of Sierra Leone and the neighbouring French possessions.

“I regret to say that the war between China and Japan still continues. I have maintained a close and cordial understanding with the Powers interested in those regions, and shall lose no favourable opportunity of promoting a peaceful termination of the contest.

“In consequence of reports which reached my Government of excesses committed by Turkish troops, regular or irregular, on Armenians in a district of Asia Minor, I thought it right, in conjunction with other Powers, to make representations to the Porte. The Sultan has declared his intention of severely punishing any of his officers or soldiers who have been guilty of such acts, and has sent a Commission to conduct an investigation on the spot. Delegates from the Powers which have Consuls at Erzeroum will accompany this Commission.

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

“The Estimates for the year will be laid before you without delay.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

"I am happy to observe the striking fact that in Ireland offences of all kinds against the law have sunk during the past year to the lowest level hitherto marked in official records.

"Proposals will be submitted to you for remedying defects which experience has brought to light in the working of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland; and for dealing with certain evicted tenants, whose situation still constitutes a peril to social order.

"A bill will be presented to you dealing with the Church Establishment in Wales.

16 "Bills will also be laid before you having for their object the popular control of the Liquor Traffic; the abolition of Plural Voting; and provision for the payment of the charges of the Returning Officers at elections.

"The Commission which I issued in 1893 to report on the best means of unifying the government of the Metropolis has presented its Report, and a bill will be laid before you founded on its recommendations.

"I regret that agriculture continues in a seriously depressed condition. This subject is still under the consideration of the Commission which I appointed in the autumn of 1893. In the meantime, a proposal will be submitted to you for facilitating the construction of Light Railways, a measure which will, I trust, be found beneficial to the rural districts.

"Bills will also be presented for the promotion of conciliation in trade disputes, and for the amendment of the Factory Acts.

"You will be asked to consider measures for the completion of the system of County Government in Scotland, and for further legislation in respect of the crofter population in that country.

"I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your arduous and responsible labours."

In the House of Lords the debate on the Address was preceded by an unusual incident, the Lord Chancellor, Herschell, claiming the privilege to make a personal statement in regard to "the imputations of misconduct made against him." These charges, which, as was subsequently shown, were wholly unfounded, arose out of the absence of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams from the Court over which he had presided, and to which important commercial cases, especially those referring to limited liability companies, were referred. It was asserted that the Lord Chancellor, acting under political influence, had transferred Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams to another Court, and that in future such cases would be heard before a judge more considerate of the feelings of political persons who happened to be also directors of public companies in bankruptcy or liquidation. The subject might have passed out of

sight as mere malevolent gossip had not one or two specially legal papers commented upon the Chancellor's supposed action, with very imperfect knowledge of the real facts. Lord Herschell had remained silent whilst the controversy had been raging in the newspapers, and had allowed partisan organs to make political capital out of very slender materials. He was, therefore, fully justified in taking advantage of his first public appearance to vindicate his action in regard to the transfer of the hearing of cases under the Winding-up of Companies Act from Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams to Mr. Justice Romer during the absence of the former judge on circuit. "There was just this grain of truth, and this alone, in all the statements that have been made, that the expediency of a more permanent transfer of winding-up cases had been under contemplation." Lord Herschell then went on to complain of the unfounded attacks which had been made upon him by anonymous writers, and emphatically declared that the charge that he had been actuated by any feeling of resentment towards Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams on account of what he had said or done in the New Zealand Loan Company's liquidation, or that he had sought to screen any person in respect to any matter pending in that judge's court, was absolutely and entirely untrue. It had occurred to him that there might be relief to the Queen's Bench Division by assigning "companies" work to the Chancery Division, and he had had confidential communications with Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams and Mr. Justice Romer on the subject. Recognising, however, the grave arguments on the other side, he had determined to leave matters as they were. There had been no friction between himself and Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams in regard to the New Zealand Loan Company. It had never been in his mind to remove that class of business from that judge against his wish. He was desirous as a public man to profit by fair criticism, but he asserted that the imputation of foul motives, to which he had been lately subjected, was not criticism, but slander.

The debate on the Address in answer to the Royal Speech was then opened by two peers of the latest creation, Lord Welby and Lord Battersea, who shortly touched upon the various topics introduced. Lord Salisbury on behalf of the Opposition began by expressing his satisfaction that the lengthy negotiations with France with regard to the Sierra Leone frontier had been brought to a conclusion, but until the treaty was produced it was impossible to say how far the settlement was satisfactory. In view of the promised commission on the alleged Armenian atrocities Lord Salisbury deferred any expression of opinion, but his silence must not be assumed as assenting to the Government policy. Turning next to domestic affairs, he thought it was expecting too much to ask them to believe that the diminution of crime in Ireland could be traced to the mere sunshine of Mr. Morley's presence in that country.

The leaders who had directed Irish agitation in former years evidently held the opinion that so long as Mr. Morley was in office they could get what they wanted without resorting to the machinery used for that end under previous ministers. Lord Salisbury then ridiculed the idea of relieving agricultural distress by imposing fresh burdens in the shape of the cost of light railways, as the panacea for all the ills of agriculture. Coming at last to the one great matter to which there was no reference in the Queen's Speech, Lord Salisbury said that the Prime Minister had a constitutional revolution in his programme, the magnitude of which he had not underrated, but had told them it was the supreme question of the time. Why, then, had he not placed it first on his list? He apparently did not think it worth while mentioning it to Parliament. The Prime Minister had made various speeches on the subject, but nobody could make out from them exactly what he contemplated. As far as one could divine he desired to diminish the power of the House of Lords as regarded the House of Commons. He had met manypeers who would reform their lordships' House, but none who would vote for limiting its powers in respect to the other House; and such a proposal would encounter the most determined resistance. Because their majority was trivial, uncertain, and apparently dwindling every day, the Government had addressed themselves to all the questions which divided the community the most; and no better object-lesson could be given to the people of the danger that a single uncontrolled Chamber could bring upon them than the course the Government were now pursuing in trying to force their violent measures through the other House by a system of "log-rolling." They were engaged only in sterile contests between class and class and creed and creed, and were neglecting those vital interests of the poorest and most undefended which it was their first and noblest office to promote.

Lord Rosebery, in replying, said he was in hearty accord with Lord Salisbury's general tone on foreign affairs. In regard to Armenia, the Government had acted with the cordial acquiescence of the Great Powers most immediately interested, who, he hoped, would be able to ensure that the Commission of inquiry would elicit the truth. If the alleged excesses were proved to have been actually committed, their warmest sympathy must go out towards their fellow-Christians in Asia Minor. The reduction of crime in Ireland he ascribed partly to Mr. Morley's firm and wise administration and partly to the Irish people's knowledge that the policy of granting a separate Parliament for dealing with Irish affairs consistently with imperial unity remained in the forefront of the Liberal programme. Agricultural depression, he pointed out, at present prevailed all over the civilised world, and he reminded Lord Salisbury that subventions towards local rates had tended in many cases towards increased local expenditure. Moreover,

when the royal commission reported, the Government would not restrict their action to the matter of light railways, but would reserve full freedom to submit to Parliament any other measures which might be deemed expedient. With respect to their policy as to the House of Lords, there was no precedent for intimating in the Speech from the Throne that a resolution would be introduced in the other House; and if the Government had advised the Queen to make such an intimation the noble lord would have censured them still more severely than he had done that evening. In the speeches he had himself made in the country he could not admit that there was either inconsistency or vacillation. From first to last he had said that the relations of that House to the other House, and its position as regarded one of the great parties in the State, constituted a grave danger to the country, and that the constitutional method of dealing with that situation was by a resolution in the other House, which it was not necessary or even expedient to introduce at once, because such a resolution must almost necessarily be followed by a dissolution, for which he saw no immediate necessity. He emphatically denied that Lord Salisbury was justified in treating the bills of the Government as mere acts in a drama and as not seriously intended. They were proposed as an honest and honourable fulfilment of the pledges they had given while in opposition, and, although their majority was small, and was made up of various sections whom Lord Salisbury thought unworthy of consideration, as long as they possessed it they meant to use it for redeeming those pledges.

The Duke of Devonshire observed that the speech of the Prime Minister would be scanned by the country in vain for some indication of the nature of the proposal which was intended to be made in regard to the relations of the two Houses. In his view too much notice and too much information could not be given to the people who would have to pronounce a judgment on the issue, which the Prime Minister had himself described as tremendous and momentous. The Government might, however, rest assured that, whenever or however that measure was brought forward, no apprehension or misgiving need be felt by that House as to an attack which was being conducted with so much doubt and vacillation as was being shown in that case.

The Address was then agreed to *nem. con.*, and was ordered to be presented to her Majesty by the Lords with White Staves.

In the House of Commons a similar result was attained, but not until nine evenings had been devoted to several more or less futile amendments, many of which received the support of the front Opposition bench, although when in office they had protested against the waste of time such tactics involved. To retard legislation was, however, at this moment the most distinct feature of the Unionist policy, although on more

than one occasion that course was pushed to its utmost limits; and the duty of the Opposition "to oppose" was at times discharged with too logical strictness.

Before entering upon the debate on the Address itself, Sir Henry James (*Bury*) called attention to the return of two new members for Leicester, and obtained from the leader of the House (Sir William Harcourt) the promise of the appointment of a committee to investigate and report upon the constitutional question raised. Notices of motion for the new bills which the Government proposed to introduce were then given, and presumably in the order which it was proposed to submit them to the House: Mr. Asquith, bill to terminate the establishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire; Mr. J. Morley, bill to amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, and also a bill to provide for the supply of seed potatoes to occupiers of land in Ireland; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, bill to establish local control over the traffic in intoxicating liquors; Mr. Bryce, bill to facilitate the construction of light railways in Great Britain; Sir G. Trevelyan, bill to make further provision for county government in Scotland; Sir W. Foster (for Mr. Shaw-Lefevre), bill to prohibit plural voting at Parliamentary elections and to provide for taking all the polls on the same day.

The Address was then moved by Mr. C. Hobhouse (*Devizes, Wilts*) and seconded by Mr. W. H. Holland (*Salford, North*), both of whom approved of the decision of the Cabinet to give the first place to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and warmly endorsed the proposal to extend the construction of light railways in Scotland and England.

Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, East*) began by expressing his profound regret that by the death of Lord Randolph Churchill a brilliant and too short career had been brought to a close, paying a generous tribute to a colleague with whom, from the earliest days of his Parliamentary life, he had been closely associated. Mr. Balfour next reminded the House that since the present Administration came into office the Opposition had never deemed it consistent with their duty to the country to endeavour to turn to party account any of the incidents connected with the foreign policy of the Government. The Opposition had not, indeed, admired every diplomatic step taken by the Government, especially in the transactions with regard to Siam and certain parts of Africa, but he did not think the Government would be likely to steer a judicious course if the Opposition were always putting their hands upon the tiller. After pointing out that her Majesty's Speech made no reference to expenditure on the Navy, he insisted that the improved condition of Ireland in regard to crime of all kinds was not due to a policy of clemency, but was merely the culmination of a continuous process dating back eight or ten years. Examining

the programme of domestic legislation, he inquired whether there were to be two bills dealing with the ordinary relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland and with the evicted tenants, or whether both these subjects were to be embodied in a single measure. The Government had done well to examine the subject of agricultural depression, which was rapidly reaching the rank of a great national tragedy, and they would receive every assistance from the Opposition in dealing with the question. As to the light railways, he hoped their construction would involve no fresh burden on the local rates. Dealing with the programme of legislation as a whole, Mr. Balfour described it as a farce, and said it was certainly not the agenda paper of a business assembly. It was idle to suppose that the Liquor Bill could be passed by a Government which had not a large majority, while to proceed with the Welsh Church Bill would be like ploughing the sand of the seashore (a phrase afterwards destined to become a party catch-word), as her Majesty's Government were asking the House to do what they themselves said could end in nothing but vanity. In fact the Government called Parliament together not to pass laws but to further some obscure party strategical movement. The Government alleged that the cause of their legislative impotence was the House of Lords. In reality the Lords could not, if they would, resist the will of the people of this country, and if they should succeed in resisting the Government it would be because they did not represent the will of the country. The new departure of the Government in regard to legislation was so grave an attack upon the functions of the House of Commons that he hoped some member of authority would, before this debate came to a conclusion, move an amendment which would give the members of that House an opportunity of recording their judgment on the subject.

Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*), before replying to the criticism of the leader of the Opposition, expressed in warm and appreciative terms the sentiments of the members on his (the Government) side of the House towards Lord Randolph Churchill. He regarded him as one of the principal ornaments of the House, in whose ideas and language there was a force and a brightness which attracted those by whom he was most strongly opposed. He also regretted the death of the Czar of Russia, whose loss was a great calamity to the world, although happily his love of peace had been inherited by his successor. At the present moment there was not a single Government which was contemplating or desiring war, and with regard to our foreign policy he thought Mr. Balfour's observations were very weighty and just. Sir William Harcourt went on to explain that the omission of any reference to the Navy in the Royal Speech was intentional. In the preceding year it was specially introduced because the Government were about to make large and new proposals concerning the Navy, but in the

present year they were loyally carrying out those proposals, and, therefore, it was thought unnecessary to make any further statement on the subject. With respect to the condition of Ireland, members on that side of the House believed that the policy of the Government was the real cause of the tranquillity of that country. As to the Irish land, the Government reserved their discretion on the question whether there should be one bill or two bills. It was impossible for the Government to provide remedies for the prevalent agricultural distress while a most able and competent commission was investigating the subject. As to the projected light railways, he could not enter into details without anticipating what would have to be said by his colleague, the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Bryce); and if he seemed to give undue prominence to the Local Veto Bill, it was because supporters of that measure were to be found on both sides of the House. In reply to Mr. Balfour's remarks on the Welsh Church Bill, Sir William Harcourt said that to accept such an argument would imply that no Government ought to produce any measure unless previously assured that it would be passed by the House of Lords. With regard to the famous resolution (respecting the House of Lords) and its terms, Sir William Harcourt was absolutely silent, merely saying that he awaited with much curiosity the terms of Mr. Balfour's amendment of it. Most of the measures in the Government programme had been for some time before the House and the country, and they would be pressed forward until they were passed into law. They were the measures which at the last election had enabled them to turn the majority of 100 into a minority of 40, and this circumstance was a pretty significant indication of the views of the Government. As long as the present Government had a majority they were bound to press forward those measures, and they would continue to do so until the House of Commons had pronounced a condemnation upon them.

Neither Mr. Balfour's nor Sir William Harcourt's speech was regarded as a success oratorically or dialectically, and the utmost which could be deduced from the latter's avoidance of the subject of the House of Lords was that he sided with those members within the Cabinet who were in favour of allowing the subject to drop. Although, too, the reference to Ireland had been little more than perfunctory, the representative of the Irish Nationalists, Mr. J. M'Carthy (*Longford, North*), thought it politic to keep up the idea that there was no mis-giving on their part as to the ultimate intentions of the Liberal party. He expressed his conviction that the quietude of Ireland was due to the fact that that country had sincere friends in Great Britain, and in order not to allow himself to be outbidden for popular favour with his own countrymen, he urged the Chief Secretary to repeal the Coercion Act at once, and to grant an amnesty to the political prisoners.

The first amendment was moved by Colonel Howard Vincent (*Sheffield, Central*), who asked that steps should be taken to remove any statutory or treaty obstacles standing in the way of a Customs Union between the different parts of the Empire. This was withdrawn on the statement of the Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. S. Buxton (*Poplar, Tower Hamlets*), that the Government, appreciating the work of the Ottawa Conference, intended to take action on one or more points recommended by the delegates. The wider question of industrial and agricultural depression was then brought up by Mr. Seton-Kerr (*St. Helens*), but no direct issue was raised.

On the second night (Feb. 6) Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett ventilated the grievances of the Swazi people against the Boers, but on Mr. Buxton's declaration that the British Government had no right to interfere with the internal affairs of the Transvaal, beyond making friendly representations, the subject was allowed to drop.

A more distinct issue was raised by Mr. A. J. Jeffreys' (*Basingstoke, Hants*) amendment regretting that the Government showed no appreciation of the gravity of the situation caused by the distressed condition of agriculture, the prolonged depression in textile and other industries, and the consequent increase in the number of unemployed. The amendment was skilfully framed in the hope of catching the votes of the working-men representatives. The debate roamed over a wide field, and numerous remedies or palliatives of a condition which all admitted were suggested. Mr. H. Chaplin (*Sleaford, Lincolnshire*) thought that a duty on foreign barley and the recognition of bimetallism were the only practical remedies. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (*Bradford, Central*) objected to any increase of the burdens on the local rates, but attached great importance to the construction of local railways. He thought that low prices were so great a boon to the labouring population that he deprecated all attempts to raise them artificially. Mr. Keir Hardie (*West Ham, S.*) and Mr. S. H. Pickersgill (*Bethnal Green, S.W.*), both working-men members, advocated the reference of the question of the unemployed to a select committee—a suggestion which Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*) and Sir J. Gorst (*Cambridge University*) alike condemned. The Government, however, gladly availed themselves of this proposal, and promised the immediate appointment of a committee to inquire into the distress caused by want of employment among the working classes, and to consider the following points:—

1. The extent to which distress arising from want of employment prevails.
2. The powers at present possessed by local authorities for dealing with such cases.
3. The steps which ought to be taken, whether by change

in legislation or administration, to prevent or mitigate the evils arising therefrom.

In answer to various questions the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the scope of the inquiries would be extended to the provinces and to Scotland. All recommendations would be carefully considered by the committee.

Shortly after the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, about forty or fifty Radical members, among whom were Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Labouchere, held a meeting, and as a result ministers were asked to allow the Select Committee to make a preliminary report with a view to the instant relief of the exceptional distress. The London Liberals had certain specific proposals which they wished to place before the committee, and were anxious that these should not in any way be excluded by the terms of the reference. London, it was maintained, ought to possess the same facilities as other large cities in the matter of the unemployed, and whatever expenditure is incurred should be borne in the same way as under the Equalisation of Rates Act.

The immediate effect of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's promise was an announcement by Mr. Keir Hardie that his amendment on the Address would not be proceeded with. Almost at the same time the candid friend and often inspired supporter of the Government—*The Westminster Gazette*—sceptically viewed the action of the Ministry: "Whatever else the Select Committee on the Unemployed may or may not do, it will, at any rate, tide us over the frost. Give the frost as long as one reasonably may, and the committee may still be relied upon to outlast it. Even with the utmost despatch, and with sittings *de die in diem*, an inquiry into the condition of England, and how to improve it, can hardly be expected to occupy less than a week or two—by the end of which time we may fairly hope that the frost will have broken up and the volume of employment be increased. Thus to tide over the frost is, we expect, one of the main considerations with which the committee has been appointed and approved."

On the third night (Feb. 8) Mr. Goschen (*St. George's, Hanover Square*) began by remarking that in the copious streams of rhetoric poured out by ministers during the recess there was nothing to show that they appreciated the seriousness of the position of the agricultural labourers. It was a subject not included in the mandate and was not considered by the Government until they had to frame the Queen's Speech. They actually made a proposal for the construction of light railways. When the late Administration made a similar proposal for Ireland it was called a "sop," but now the term was changed, and it became a "great boon." With regard to this boon he remarked that the bill was put after the Welsh Church and the Irish Land Bills, but he would humbly urge that the first place should be given to a measure which so deeply affected

British agriculture. His own belief was that no consideration was given to the question at all, and that the Government had not shown an adequate sense of the gravity of the present situation. A select committee was about to be nominated, and it seemed that commissions or committees were always appointed to take up subjects which were not in the Newcastle programme. The Royal Commission on Agriculture was not only to suggest legislative measures, but was to guide the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the choice of financial schemes for finding the money which might be required. No doubt royal commissions were admirable bodies for investigating facts, but he demurred to commissions which were expected to fish for a policy. The existing depression extended to the three classes interested in British agriculture, *viz.*, the landowners, the farmers, and the labourers. It ought to be a truism, accepted in all parts of the House, that these classes were jointly interested in the matter, but unfortunately the Government had separated in their minds the different classes of the agricultural community. The supporters of the present Ministry had promoted every movement involving increased burdens on the rates and had denounced measures which would relieve the rates. After adducing facts which tended to support these two propositions, Mr. Goschen drew attention to the fact that of the 4,000,000*l.* given by the last year's Budget in relief of the rates only one-fifth went to the agricultural interest. Surely the statement of this fact ought to deal a final blow to the fallacy which had prevailed so long that the 4,000,000*l.* went to the Tory landlords. Further relief should be afforded to local taxation, but, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had by his Budget disturbed the *status quo*, it could not be given in the old way. He hoped one effect of this debate would be to convince her Majesty's Government that the social questions now agitating the public mind were of infinitely greater importance than the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church. No doubt the difficulties were stupendous, but they had a right to demand that the Government should devote their attention to questions upon which the very life of the nation depended. He would not dwell on the question of bimetallism, though he was of opinion that this and other suggested remedies ought to be examined and not scoffed at. No good could be effected unless confidence and credit were restored. Good feeling between capital and labour and cordial relations between employers and employed were indispensable conditions of national prosperity.

After a frank expression of belief by Mr. J. Lowther (*Isle of Thanet, Kent*) in a return to protection as one remedy for agricultural depression, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the amendment, which was aimed at the life of the Government, was interesting in its genesis and incubation. Originally it was brought forward by Mr. Jeffreys as a straightforward

agricultural amendment, but the question of the unemployed was introduced into the amendment and the textile industries were added to it as a makeweight. In fact the net was made large enough to include all the loose fishes. He indignantly repelled the insinuation that members on the Ministerial side did not sympathise deeply with the distressed agricultural classes, but added that if the Government were to be held responsible for distress in all trades it was obvious that the Government itself must be the only trader. Adverting to the agricultural part of the amendment, he charged Mr. Goschen with having picked out all the fallacies of protection and dressed them up in his speech. Was the House, he asked, going to condemn the Government because they had not brought forward protection or bimetallism as a remedy for agricultural distress? He was at issue with the member for Sleaford not only upon the theoretical question of bimetallism but also upon a far greater question—namely, the avowed object at which he (Mr. Chaplin) aimed. That object was to raise prices. For his own part he did not desire to raise prices, because he believed that the cheapness of commodities had been an immense blessing to the people of this country. The condition of the unemployed was far too important to be made a party question, but the Opposition had deliberately made it a party question when they introduced it into an amendment the object of which was to displace the Government. This was an unjust and an uncandid amendment, and he believed it would be repudiated by the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's efforts to put a little life into the debate were apparently not to the taste of Mr. Balfour, who, in a reply in which his usual urbanity was replaced by a solemn seriousness, remarked that, while admiring the Chancellor of the Exchequer's wit, he was somewhat surprised at the occasion which he had selected for its display. He greatly doubted whether the ruined farmers and manufacturers would find much amusement in the coruscations of wit with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had enlivened this debate. Mr. Balfour proceeded to say that Mr. Jeffreys consulted him as to the amendment, and that he assumed full responsibility for the wording in which the amendment was couched. To have omitted all mention of the working classes who were thrown out of employment would be tantamount to presenting a maimed resolution to the House. He wondered what the farmers and labourers in the agricultural districts would think when they learnt that the best wish entertained by the leader of the House on their behalf was that the price of commodities, which had been steadily falling for the last twenty years, might continue to fall in the future. Although he was not a Protectionist himself, he must express his earnest belief that we were face to face with a financial, an agricultural, and a commercial crisis,

which required us to consider anew and in the light of the best experience all the circumstances affecting our social condition.

A division was then taken, and Mr. Jeffreys' amendment was negatived by 273 to 261, a majority which fell below that which the Ministry might have expected. The Parnellites voted with the Opposition, in accordance with their avowed intention to embarrass the Government on all critical occasions. Mr. Keir Hardie was the only Independent Labour member who abstained from voting, but his example was followed by three Gladstonians and two Anti-Parnellites. By this means the nominal majority of 17, on which, in view of the defection of the Parnellites, the Government Whips could count, was reduced to 12 on this first trial of strength.

On the next amendment (Feb. 11), moved by Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*), the leader of the Parnellite group, the Government obtained a somewhat increased majority, although on this occasion the Anti-Parnellites were placed in the awkward position of seemingly opposing the self-constituted champion of Irish aspirations. Mr. Redmond's amendment to the Address was to the effect that the time had come when it was the duty of ministers to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, and to submit the question of Home Rule to the electors of the United Kingdom. There was obviously nothing in such a demand which the Unionists could not cordially and honestly support, inasmuch as they had pressed for such an appeal to the popular vote ever since the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords. Other counsels had, however, prevailed in the Cabinet, and these had finally resulted in the policy of "filling up the cup." Mr. Redmond, in an eloquent and often brilliant speech, traced the history of the question of Home Rule, which after Mr. Gladstone's conversion became the principal plank in the Liberal platform. Such was the position to which Home Rule was raised by the political genius of Mr. Parnell. Since the rejection of the Home Rule Bill in another place, however, the subject had been put upon the shelf. The agitation against the House of Lords would, if persisted in, mean the indefinite postponement of the great Irish question; whereas, if there were a clear declaration of popular opinion in favour of Home Rule, his belief was that the Lords would yield and would consent to pass a measure on the subject. It was the duty of ministers, by dissolving the present Parliament, to do what they could to restore Home Rule to the position which it formerly occupied.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. Morley (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*), at once replied, and although his speech was severely criticised in several quarters, it was, in view of his difficult position, at once able and politic. He was probably almost alone in the Cabinet in his desire to make the Irish question the chief plank in the Liberal platform, and to disregard the warnings of the party managers who were better informed as to the feelings of the

mass of Liberal electors. He therefore began his speech by declaring himself as much in earnest as Mr. J. Redmond about self-government for Ireland, but with reference to the amendment he declared that no more mischievous blow could have been dealt at the cause of Home Rule. The House would see that the resolution committed the mover to a political paradox. The present Administration had actually passed a Home Rule Bill through the House of Commons, and yet Mr. Redmond contended that the Government which had taken this enormous stride in the direction desired by him ought to be ejected by the friends of Home Rule and in the name of Home Rule. Moreover, it was intended to eject them with the assistance of the party who regarded Home Rule as treason to the Constitution. After twitting Mr. J. Redmond on account of his suicidal and infatuated policy, Mr. J. Morley spoke of that gentleman's confederates, adding (in spite of Mr. Redmond's denial) that doubtless he had in view language which would capture the votes of gentlemen above the gangway on the Opposition side. Surely, it could not be contended seriously that the Government would promote the Irish cause by proclaiming themselves to be indifferent to the demands of English, Scotch, and Welsh members. With regard to the alleged slackness of energy on behalf of the Irish cause, he referred to the enthusiasm aroused by Mr. Gladstone, and explained that that passionate awakening had been converted into a firm and steadfast conviction of national honour and national duty. This firm conviction of the impossibility of governing Ireland on the old lines, and of the necessity of building up institutions by self-government in that country, was not one whit slackened or weakened. It was premature to suppose that there was no chance of the Government passing their Land Bill, and the success of the amendment would deprive the Irish people of the benefit of a measure which they almost universally demanded. It was a curious thing that the member for Waterford should seek to recruit his rather thin and emaciated ranks by setting the whole of rural Ireland against him. Such a course might be called independent, but it could not be described as patriotic. When the time for a general election arrived the Liberal party would go to the country with the question of the concession to Ireland of a full measure of local autonomy not falling behind the measure of 1893.

Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, East*) was prompt in exposing the fallacy which underlay Mr. Morley's argument that votes given for the amendment must necessarily be hostile to Home Rule. According to him, if the Government dissolved Parliament they would come back with a majority, and therefore they could not be injured by being obliged to go to the country. The amendment could not be inimical to Home Rule unless the verdict of the country would be against the Government.

If it could be shown that the amendment would be favourable to Home Rule, he, for one, would promise not to vote for it. The Chief Secretary had asserted that in 1886-7 there was an overwhelming passion on the part of Liberal electors to vote for Home Rule, that the first fervour of the honeymoon was now over, that a calm, rational affection had now succeeded the earlier transports, and that domestic felicity was more likely to come about in the second state of things. It often happened, however, that an intimate relation existed between calm and rational affection and what outsiders called indifference. Certainly, Liberal candidates now said as little as they could about Home Rule. With regard to the Chief Secretary's innuendoes, he observed that the honour of the Unionist party was the most valuable of its assets, and he should consider that man to be a political idiot who would attempt to barter that honour for the temporary support of a few votes. The reason why he was going to vote for the amendment was simply because he wanted a dissolution. He believed the democracy of this country shared his opinions, and therefore he called upon the members of the Government to afford an opportunity of ascertaining whether they were the legitimate holders of the offices which they continued to retain.

A protracted discussion ensued, in which the only interesting feature was Mr. T. Healy's (*Louth, North*) vigorous denunciation of the unholy alliance between the Parnellites and the Unionists, and his clever attempt to discredit the former with their own countrymen by representing the defeat of the Government as meaning the loss of the Land Bill, which the Irish tenants so ardently desired. When at length the division was taken the amendment was defeated by 256 against 236 votes, showing the return to party allegiance of four waverers on the previous occasion.

On the following day (Feb. 12) Mr. Naoroji (*Finsbury, Central*) endeavoured to obtain a promise from the Government to readjust the financial relations between the United Kingdom and British India; but on the promise of the Secretary for India, Mr. Fowler (*Wolverhampton, East*), to institute a complete inquiry into the Indian expenditure, the amendment was withdrawn and the remainder of the evening was devoted to the consideration of the severe distress prevalent in certain parts of Ireland. The discussion was left entirely to the Irish members and the Chief Secretary, whose policy was finally endorsed by 200 to 13 votes. Two more days were similarly passed in discussing Irish grievances and the failure of the Government to relieve them, Mr. Clancy (*Dublin Co., North*) urging the amnesty of all prisoners convicted under the Treason Felony Act. In the course of the debate Mr. Morley was charged with having held out hopes and promises when out of office which he had failed to fulfil when in a position to do so; and a speech of his made in Dublin in 1888 was quoted in

support of this contention. On that occasion Mr. Morley, referring to the amnesty granted to the French communards, had added: "Are the only people in the world for whom there is to be no amnesty, no act of oblivion, the Irishmen whose only fault has been that they have used their talents for the benefit of their countrymen and done the best they could—and much have they done—to raise up the miserable, the oppressed and down-trodden people of their own country?" The inference that these words contained any promise on his (Mr. Morley's) part was, he protested, most unfair, but he was unable to refute the challenge that on the same occasion his subsequent colleague Lord Ripon had spoken of the anxiety of his party for an amnesty. Mr. Asquith, speaking as Home Secretary, now held out little hope that the Government would yield to any such demand. "I decline," said he, "to hear these cases as standing on any exceptional footing. I have not treated them with any exceptional leniency, and it is equally untrue to say that I have treated them with exceptional severity."

The remaining amendment was that which aroused the greatest interest, as expressing the policy of the united Opposition. After much consideration the resolution entrusted to Mr. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, West*) was worded thus: "Humbly to represent to your Majesty that it is contrary to the public interest that under the guidance of your Majesty's advisers the time of Parliament should be occupied in the discussion of measures which, according to their own statements, there is no prospect of passing into law, while proposals involving grave constitutional changes have been announced on which the judgment of Parliament should be taken without delay."

Mr. Chamberlain began his speech (Feb. 15), which was one of the most masterly and incisive he had ever delivered, by declaring that the Unionist party by this amendment desired to challenge all the Parliamentary tactics of the Government, and to impugn especially the latest device of "filling up the cup." It was evident from the declarations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Chief Secretary at the beginning of the session that the primary policy of the Government was to pass a measure of Home Rule for Ireland, not falling behind the bill of 1893; and everything else would have to be considered not simply on its own merits, but in relation to that primary policy. He maintained, however, that in adopting Home Rule as their primary policy at the present time they had put themselves out of harmony with the general opinion of the country. Indeed, if the Government had been certain of securing a great majority, they would have appealed to the constituencies when the Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill on the ground that it had not previously received the assent of the people. If that assent had

been given subsequently, the leaders of the House of Lords would not, according to their own statements, have resisted the clearly expressed and definite will of the nation. It was a noteworthy circumstance that the Home Secretary throughout his speech on a previous day treated the dissolution of Parliament as being equivalent to the ejection of the Government. They did not believe that they had a majority in the country, and yet they clung to office and endeavoured to force revolutionary measures through the House. On their own confession, the predominant partner was against them, and in his belief, there was no enthusiasm for Home Rule either in Ireland, Wales, or Scotland. It might be said of this, as it was of a previous Administration, that while they had forgotten how to govern they had not learned how to resign. Her Majesty's Government had to discover a new issue which might cover their failure and retrieve their popularity, and they found it in the good old cry of "Down with the House of Lords!" They had brought out this favourite piece, which had never before failed to draw, but on this occasion it had not taken at all. The explanation was that it had never before been mounted with such shabby accessories and so weak a company. In point of fact, he declared, amid loud cheers, the country sympathised with the House of Lords in this question and not with the Government. Their secondary, as well as their primary, policy having failed, they had brought out their tertiary policy of "filling up the cup" by bringing in various measures, not intended to be passed, in the hope that among the lot one might be found on which they could pick a plausible quarrel with the Peers. He pinned his faith on the Prime Minister, who, after all, was Prime Minister. Possibly a better man might have been found for the post, but for his own part he should be sorry to introduce a profane curiosity into the domestic arcana of ministerial combinations. Considering, therefore, the statements made by Lord Rosebery at Glasgow, Bradford, Cardiff, and Edinburgh, it could hardly be contended that this was not to be a sterile session. Adverting to his own letter on Welsh Disestablishment, Mr. Chamberlain said that, although it was not intended for publication, there was nothing in it which was new or which he was not prepared to say in public. Still, he had only expressed his individual opinions, and, as far as he knew, they were not shared by any other member of the Unionist party. The Government refused to disclose the terms of their resolution concerning the House of Lords, but after the speeches of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Bryce it was clear that the design was to allow the House of Peers to remain as an advisory body. The Government were tottering. They could no longer represent with proper weight the interests of this country in the councils of Europe, and they had not force enough behind them to enable them to pass their domestic

policy into law. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain invited the Government to shrink no longer from the inevitable plunge, which would only be the more disagreeable the longer it was delayed.

The task of replying to this bitter indictment devolved on the Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith (*Fife, East*), who had the reputation of being the most effective among the younger members of the Cabinet, and whose administration of the Home Office had fully justified Mr. Gladstone's selection. Although on the present occasion his speech contained some effective points, it was felt that its conclusion bore witness to the hopelessness of the ministerial position. He began by describing the amendment as the third vote of censure on the Government, in support of which the combined forces of the Opposition had been arrayed during the present debate. The attack began when Mr. Jeffreys, a member of the regular Opposition, submitted his amendment, which was followed by that of Mr. J. Redmond, and the same gentlemen who voted first for immediate legislation relating to agricultural and industrial depression, and next for an immediate dissolution on Home Rule, were now invited by the leader of the only remaining section of the Opposition to ask the Government to rearrange the whole of their sessional programme in order that the House might enter at once upon the discussion of a new constitutional controversy. He taunted Mr. Chamberlain with having told the world that if he could have had his own way Welsh Disestablishment would have occupied the first place in the unauthorised programme of 1885; and yet the same man now asked the House to postpone that question until a constitutional change had been fully discussed. Next he quoted a speech delivered in 1885, in which Mr. Chamberlain denounced the House of Lords in severe terms and spoke of the "cup being nearly full." The credit of introducing that picturesque epithet ought henceforth to be claimed by its original author. Assuming that through the action of another place the Welsh Disestablishment Bill and other measures mentioned in the Queen's Speech would not become law, he denied that this constituted any reason why those bills should not be introduced in the House of Commons, and he contended that it was the duty of a Government which had come into power on definite promises to redeem those promises as far as they could. In the case of Welsh Disestablishment it was important that a workable scheme should be submitted to the House, and that it should receive the sanction of the representatives of the people. The Government would not content themselves with a humdrum policy in order to avoid ruffling the susceptibilities of an irresponsible and hereditary Chamber, but as long as they retained the confidence of the House of Commons they would prosecute to the end the task entrusted to them by the constituencies.

Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*), as the candid friend of the Government and their unofficial mentor on Radical principles, could not have been expected to refrain from offering his advice, and pointing out the defects of both the composition and the policy of the Cabinet. He complained that their utterances about the House of Lords had been contradictory, and stated that nothing short of the abolition of that House or the resolution of the Leeds Conference regarding it would satisfy him. He asked whether any one could wonder that a milk-and-water agitation like that of the Government against the House of Lords had fallen flat. He desired a speedy dissolution, and believed that if it took place now the Government would come back with a larger majority than they had at present. If, however, instead of thus getting a working militant majority the Government chose to carry out their present programme he would urge them to press forward the scheme of "one man one vote," and if it were rejected by the Lords the Government ought to pass a drastic resolution against that House and to follow it up by a dissolution. Mr. Labouchere concluded by describing himself as one of the asses in the yoke of the Government for "ploughing the sands"; but, while ready to do what his master ordered, he could not be enthusiastic about work which was foolish in his asinine view.

The second night of the debate (Feb. 18) was opened in a very different tone by another mentor of the House, Mr. L. Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*), who represented the most Liberal side of the Liberal Unionist policy. He began by insisting that in one sense all the amendments on the Address had pointed in the same direction—the exhaustion of the Government, that their moral influence had suffered grievous disasters, and that if they wished to attempt to regain their strength they ought to go to the country. The Opposition protested that the Government should not degrade Parliament and do little honour to themselves by submitting to the House a programme of legislation which they themselves did not regard as practicable, while they kept in the background a great constitutional movement upon which they would not take Parliament into their confidence. He attributed the present political situation to the Newcastle programme, whose framers seemed to have forgotten one truth of Parliamentary experience, *viz.*, that if any great change in legislation was to be made, a Government ought to pursue a single object, and allow nothing to embarrass its progress or interfere with its success. The real reason why the Government did not appeal to the constituencies immediately after the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the Lords was because there was wanting at that time, as there was wanting now, a fixed, steady, and determined support on the part of the nation of the cause of Home Rule. With regard to the agitation against the House

of Lords, he believed the whole movement of political thought in our time was away from the suggestion that a popular Chamber, however representative, could be trusted to take upon itself the power of declaring that its will was the will of the nation. In his judgment the House of Lords required to be strengthened and not weakened, and he contended that this House ought to be told at this stage of the session exactly what the Government proposed to do. However good the legislative measures of the Government might be, he protested against their being interposed between the House and the great constitutional question which the Prime Minister had raised. He hoped the Government, instead of going on fumbling and stumbling with minor legislation which must come to naught, would let them have an opportunity of debating the question of the House of Lords.

The occupants of the Treasury Bench, who had remained silent after the Home Secretary's speech, at this juncture put forward the War Secretary, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling Burghs*), who described the amendment as being the very embodiment of cant, which was defined in a dictionary as "an empty solemn speech implying what is not felt." The proposal, if accepted, would defeat the Government, upset the course of the session, and plunge the country into the turmoil of a general election in consequence of phrases used in the autumnal recess that did not, taken by themselves, constitute anything like the declared policy of the Government. The amendment was insincere in its whole purport, because they all knew perfectly well that there was no devouring passion for a dissolution on the other side of the House. Her Majesty's Government had done their best to perform the task imposed upon them by the electorate, and they intended to go steadily through their programme. As to the proposal foreshadowed with regard to the House of Lords, the Government claimed the right to fix the time when it should be brought forward.

Mr. Goschen emphasised the fact that the Government had received no support worth mentioning from their own side as to this vote of censure. He strongly condemned the action of the Government in announcing their policy during the recess and refusing to discuss it when the House met. The mandate of the Government was the Newcastle programme; but why, he asked, should not the country be governed by a Cabinet instead of by the programme of a provincial caucus? Surely the Government were not likely to increase the credit of Parliament by attempting to legislate when the shadow of the resolution about the House of Lords was hanging over them. In his opinion a dissolution would extricate the House from this false and demoralising situation.

Sir C. Dilke was unable to concur in the illogical and inconsistent opinions expressed by the Prime Minister on the subject of the House of Lords, as he firmly believed that a

great majority of the electorate were opposed to the existence of a second Chamber. For his own part, he did not desire to see the House of Lords reformed and strengthened. The doubt prevailing in the constituencies as to whether the Government were in earnest in this matter had taken the life out of the agitation against the House of Lords. He feared that the Government were going forward to a disaster, and, therefore, he urged the Government to make a more definite declaration of their attitude than Lord Rosebery had given.

At length the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, expressing the general feeling that this debate on the third vote of confidence proposed during the present session had reached its limit. Since the delivery of the consummate speech of the Home Secretary, which might be described as having torpedoed the amendment, that ironclad had gone to the bottom. Indeed it could be said that "All the King's horses and all the King's men will never raise up the amendment again." The mover of the amendment told the House that he and his party did not expect to defeat the Government, and that it was not their object to make the Government appeal to the country. Of course this tended to damp the debate, for when the chief hangman announced that a reprieve would be granted at the last moment the interest in the ceremony naturally flagged. The House had passed the first ten days of the session in the discussion of competitive and self-destructive propositions. If the Government were tottering it was very kind and benevolent for the Opposition to procure for them in ten days three votes of confidence from the House of Commons. Never until now had the doctrine been laid down that measures ought not to be introduced in the House of Commons unless there was a present prospect of their passing through the House of Lords. If that doctrine were accepted it would become necessary to alter the forms of the House, and when a member intended to bring in a bill the Speaker would have to ask him the question, "Have you got the leave of the House of Lords?" It was not true, by the way, that the measures which the Government had laid before Parliament had no prospect of passing into law. In their opinion there was a fair and reasonable chance of those measures becoming law during the present session. With regard to his own declaration, that Home Rule was still the primary policy of the Government, he observed that among the immortal traditions of the Liberal party the grandest was this—that when it once espoused a cause it never abandoned it. On the other hand, the Conservative party had abandoned almost all the great questions which they had successively taken up. The Opposition professed a desire to have a "square fight in the open" on the issue of Home Rule, but he might remind hon. gentlemen that general elections never turned on a single question. Mr. Chamberlain had taunted the present Administration with having forgotten how to govern, while

they had not learned how to resign. He maintained that the Administration had amply demonstrated its capacity to govern, though he was ready to admit that they had not yet learned how to resign, simply because the House of Commons had not taught them how to resign. On what constitutional principle did the Opposition demand that the Government, which was in a majority, should resign in favour of a party which was in a minority? In the circumstances the Government held themselves bound in honour and duty to carry out, until they were condemned by the House of Commons, the policy which the country desired them to make effective. In conclusion, he hoped that after a division had been taken on this amendment the House would be allowed to proceed with the business of the session.

Mr. Balfour, in winding up the debate, said that although the Chancellor of the Exchequer had spoken for an hour he had not touched on the amendment, but had only given them a great deal of miscellaneous information on a large variety of topics. The Chancellor of the Exchequer pretended that he had not abandoned any cause which he had once espoused, but, if it were worth while, he could produce categorical speeches delivered by the right hon. gentleman against every one of the measures which had been referred to. Whatever the Liberal party might do, its most eminent member was in the habit of constantly changing his opinions. After defending the conduct of the Unionist party in voting the other day for the amendment submitted by the member for Waterford, he asked how often the Opposition had rescued the Government from the Radical zeal of their own followers. As a matter of fact the leader of the House and the Home Secretary would have been beaten over and over again but for the support of their "new comrades." The Government at present had only a majority varying from 12 to 20, and on the question of the House of Lords their followers were vitally and fundamentally divided, being in reality cut into two irreconcilable parties. Such a Government had no title to the confidence of the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer now professed to see an excellent prospect of passing his principal measures into law, but as to this he could only say that every statement made by Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith during the recess absolutely contradicted that position. The Government had contrived to partly conceal the real gravamen of the charge brought against them by the Opposition. What the Opposition said was that in the autumn of last year the Prime Minister, speaking for the Cabinet, announced a revolution. That announcement having fallen absolutely flat, Lord Rosebery and his colleagues tried to minimise and explain it away. If they chose to make themselves ridiculous by promulgating threats which they afterwards refused to formulate, that was their own affair. What he complained of was the outrage of which the representatives of

the people were made the victims by this procedure. The House of Commons ought not to make itself a party to such an electioneering manœuvre, which was utterly discreditable to the honour of the Government.

A division was then taken, when it appeared that Mr. Chamberlain's amendment was negatived by 297 to 283 votes, a majority of 14 in favour of the Government. The Parnellites voted with the Opposition, as did one Gladstonian. Three Liberal Unionists and one Anti-Parnellite were absent unpaired. With these exceptions every member of the House was accounted for, and had they been present and voted with their parties the position of the Ministry would have been rather worse than better. The Liberal majority of 40, with which Mr. Gladstone had returned to office in 1892, had thus been reduced by defeats and defections to almost one-third of its original strength. Ministers, however, decided otherwise, and clung with more tenacity than dignity to the position they had taken up, that so long as they had a majority in the House of Commons, no matter how small, they were bound to bring forward the various items of the Newcastle programme. They could not or would not take into account the influence in every constituency of a number of electors who, without any strong feelings of political partisanship, gathered from such a debate and such a division that the Ministry feared to put their cause to the touch, and by that fact declared that their deserts were small. In the opinion of many whose natural sympathies inclined them to the Liberal party, the display of illogical determination to appeal at once to the electorate might have found the success which in politics as in war has often rewarded courageous adventure.

In the House of Lords a somewhat acrimonious debate was raised (Feb. 11) upon the subject of the "dismissal" (as it was designated by Lord Ashbourne) of Dr. Moffatt, President of Queen's College, Galway, and the Hon. C. F. Bourke, Chairman of the Irish Prison Board. Lord Spencer, however, maintained that these gentlemen, being civil servants, were retired on pension under the Order in Council. In the end the former was reinstated, it having been decided that the order did not apply to Heads of Colleges.

A few days later (Feb. 14) Lord Stanmore, in calling attention to the affairs of Uganda, elicited a statement of the Government policy. He expressed the hope that, after the lengthened consideration which the Government had given to the question of the construction of a railway from Uganda to the coast, they had now made up their minds on the matter, and he accordingly asked whether it was intended that a sum for the execution of the railway should be placed on the Estimates for the present year; or, if that was not the case, what steps were to be taken to improve the communication between the Victoria Nyanza and the sea. He also asked whether any

extension had been given to the protectorate which was announced last year.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Kimberley, in reply, assented to the motion for the production of official papers, and stated that there had been no extension of the protectorate, although it had been found necessary, for the security of Uganda, that our forces should occupy a portion of Unyoro, with the chief of which country it was impossible to come to terms. With regard to the railway, he did not think that it could pay its expenses for a considerable time after its construction, but the matter had by no means been lost sight of by the Government. The report about an agreement for the making of a railway in conjunction with Germany was wholly devoid of foundation. With respect to Uganda generally, as far as they knew the protectorate under Colonel Colvile had been admirably conducted, the country appeared to be tranquil, and there was every reason to believe that the people were satisfied with the rule under which they were placed. The Chartered East Africa Company had claimed to re-occupy all the territory outside the protectorate, but the Government had declined to permit their resumption of territory which they had definitely abandoned.

Lord Salisbury avowed he had gathered with considerable regret that they must wait for the fulfilment of their hopes in regard to the Uganda railway until the hostile spirit of the Treasury could be conciliated to the undertaking. The Government were dealing lightly and cavalierly with a grave matter. Time was all-important in that case; and at a period when the other outlets for the commercial energies of our countrymen were being gradually closed by the enormous growth of protectionist doctrines amongst other States it was our business in all these new countries to smooth the path of British enterprise and to facilitate the application of British capital. While our Government were sitting with their hands before them, four, if not five, other Powers were now steadily advancing to the upper waters of the Nile. It would be a deep disgrace to the present generation if the commencement of the railway to Uganda were any longer delayed.

Lord Rosebery, in reply, said he had never denied the expediency at the proper time of constructing a railway for a considerable part, if not the whole, of the way to Uganda, but he maintained that it was the executive alone which could properly determine the right moment for making such a proposal. At present there was no definite arrangement as to the territories through which the line was to pass; but negotiations were now going on for that purpose, and the Government were prepared almost at any moment to commence the work. The only step which remained to be taken was the making of the contract whenever the Government thought the time for constructing the line, or a part of it, had arrived. It was not

the fact that the Treasury had refused to allow the railway to be made; but the Government had thought it right to weigh well the expediency of at once commencing such an undertaking in a country circumstanced as Uganda had been. Allusions having been made to agreements that were said to have been drawn up with reference to African territories, it was not for him then to say more in regard to those agreements than that they were now engaging the anxious and vigilant attention of the Government.

The defeat of Mr. Chamberlain's amendment was followed by Sir William Harcourt moving the closure of the debate on the Address, and this was carried by the still narrower majority of 8—279 to 271. On this occasion, however, the numbers were less significant, as party obligations were for the moment somewhat relaxed. For a moment it seemed that the fortunes of the Government showed symptoms of mending. A bye-election at Colchester, caused by the withdrawal of the sitting member Captain Naylor-Leyland under very extraordinary and for a time unexplained circumstances, gave back to the Ministerialists a seat which had long been held by the Conservatives (Feb. 19). It was as a member of that party that Captain Naylor-Leyland was elected by 2,173 votes against 2,112 given to his opponent, Mr. W. D. Pearson, the Gladstonian candidate. The latter had been subsequently created a baronet—and now stood again—when he received 2,559 votes, while his Conservative opponent Captain Vereker polled only 2,296. Captain Naylor-Leyland's conversion to the views of his former opponent was shortly afterwards made known, and his name was included in the next batch of baronets recommended by Lord Rosebery. Another misfortune was averted in the House of Commons by the tardy acquiescence of the President of the Board of Trade in the appointment of a committee to inquire into the importation of prison-made goods into this country. Colonel Howard Vincent, who brought the matter before the House (Feb. 19), showed by statistics that the total of "foreign felons competing with British labour amounted to 102,533 persons, producing work to the value of 6,000,000*l.*, chiefly brushes, mats," etc. Had Mr. Bryce persisted in the attitude he at first took up, it was certain that the Labour members would have voted with the Opposition, and probably they would have carried with them some others whose constituents were personally interested in these trades.

But a still greater good fortune was in store for the Ministry a few days later, when Sir Henry James (*Bury*) moved the adjournment of the House (Feb. 21) to call attention to "the recent imposition of duties on the import of cotton manufacture and jams into India." Representing a constituency which depended almost exclusively upon cotton manufacture, Sir Henry James might have had some reason for championing their cause, but it was impossible to lose sight of the fact that

Lancashire was further represented by no less than four and twenty supporters of the Government who might seriously hesitate between the interests of their constituents and those of their party. Sir Henry James opened his speech by asserting that the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire were perfectly willing to enter into competition with the Indian textile industry, but they asked that the race should be run with level weights. If undue weights were not used, Lancashire was content that the interest of India should be the first subject of consideration. It was only when a specific advantage was given to the Indian cotton trade that the manufacturers of Lancashire complained. This was by no means a wayward complaint, for it was seriously contended that the import duty was a dead weight upon the Lancashire trade. The matter was brought under the notice of the House as long ago as 1877, when import duties on cotton were condemned on the ground that they were protective in their character and contrary to sound policy. Again, in 1879 the House passed a resolution declaring that an Indian import duty on British goods was unjust both to the Indian consumer and to the English producer, and that it ought to be abolished. Considering that this resolution was on the records of the House, commercial men in Lancashire believed that their position was impregnable, and that it would not be open to the Executive to reverse that position, as they had done, without the matter being discussed in the House of Commons. In point of fact, there had been no opportunity until now to bring the subject of the new import duties forward for discussion. In 1882, in pursuance of the policy declared by Parliament, import duties were abolished, and the markets were thrown open. Subsequently there arose the necessity of dealing with an Indian deficit, and the Anglo-Indian officials, whose incomes had been considerably curtailed owing to the fall in the value of the rupee, joined with the Bombay mill-owners in an agitation to obtain the imposition of an import duty on cotton in order that exchange compensation might be granted. He suggested that the Secretary of State for India had been misled by those officials, and had failed to ascertain the opinions of Lancashire manufacturers, whose interests had been wholly neglected. He altogether denied that the excise duty imposed on cotton goods manufactured in India counteracted the import duty or afforded any protection to the British producer. The Lancashire cotton trade was not in such a position that it could easily bear an artificial burden put upon it, for in view of the losses constantly accruing it might happen that in a short time the manufacturers might find themselves unable to keep their mills open.

The Secretary for India, Mr. H. Fowler (*Wolverhampton*), at once rose to reply, and in a weighty and statesmanlike speech disposed of the whole case without the waste of a single word. He placed before the House the bearings of the question in a

manner which carried conviction to those who might have been disposed to support Sir H. James' motion on party grounds. Mr. Fowler, at the outset discarding mere forensic arguments, repudiated in the most emphatic manner the imputation that there had been an agitation or conspiracy on the part of particular classes in India in order to deal with the finances of that country unjustly and to the injury of Lancashire. Sir H. James had charged him with sacrificing the interests of England to those of India, but had failed to give any proof in support of that assertion. His impartiality was indicated by the circumstance that the censures passed upon him in India equalled in severity those passed upon him in Lancashire. He had endeavoured, in dealing with the financial proposals of the Government of India, to steer an even course and to do what was fair and just to the interests of Lancashire and to the interests of India. Duties on the cotton imports into India had been imposed ever since the Government of that country was handed over to the Crown. Originally they were 5 per cent., subsequently they were 10 per cent., and various reductions were made until they were attacked and abolished in 1882 on the ground of their protective character. At that time, however, the financial condition of India was such as to allow of their repeal. But when the Budget of 1894-5 was under discussion, the Government found themselves face to face with a serious financial difficulty, as they had to meet a deficit of Rs.3,000,000. That deficit the Indian Government proposed to meet by import duties, and he, on being consulted, stated that he saw no objection to such a course if the new duties were accompanied by corresponding and countervailing excise duties, and if the element of protection were thus removed. Import duties and protective duties were totally distinct from each other, and he denied that any principle of free trade was violated by the imposition of a Customs duty unless protection accompanied it. Further, he denied the charge that he had placed a heavy burden on Lancashire, inasmuch as the new tax would, like all import duties, be paid by the consumers. He maintained that the countervailing excise duty was sufficient for its purpose, and declared that the Government had all along acted on the principle that there should be no protection. At the same time he said frankly that if the Lancashire manufacturers could prove that any injustice had been done to them, he would do his best to remedy that injustice. It was, however, a question for inquiry, and it was impossible to discuss it across the floor of the House. The new duties were imposed because they were required for urgent financial reasons. Beyond all doubt the imposition of the duties was popular in India, and if the Imperial Government had taken the course which Sir H. James recommended it would have had a very serious political effect. The deliberate conclusion at which her Majesty's Government arrived was that there would be a widespread feeling of dis-

satisfaction, and that a danger would be created if the opinion of the people of India on this question were disregarded. In conclusion, Mr. Fowler observed that all members of the House of Commons, in a certain sense, represented India, and he called upon them to discharge their gigantic task with wisdom, justice, and generosity, and without being influenced by any selfish or party feeling.

After a number of speeches from Indian authorities such as Sir George Chesney (*Oxford City*) and Captain Sinclair (*Dum-bartonsshire*), and from Lancashire members of different shades of political opinion such as Mr. Sidebottom (*Stalybridge*), Hon. P. Stanhope (*Burnley*), Mr. Whiteley (*Stockport*) and others, Mr. Goschen, in the absence from illness of Mr. Balfour, indicated the line which he proposed to take. Premising that he spoke rather in his individual capacity, he insisted that members ought to sink party interests, and to range themselves on the side of the Executive Government, when they were told that the adoption of a particular course involved danger to India. He reminded his hearers that they were responsible for the prosperity of the Indian Empire. Dealing with the minor aspect of the question, he suggested a conference of all the parties interested with the view of removing differences of opinion as to the details of the compensating excise duties. This debate ought to be followed by an endeavour on the part of her Majesty's Government to see whether they could not bring Indian opinion and Lancashire opinion closer together than they were at the present moment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at once accepted the olive branch thus held out to the Government. He declared that Mr. Goschen deserved the highest credit for the language he had used, and promised that her Majesty's Government would do all they could to promote a reconciliation of the great interests of this country and of India. With regard to the imposition of the duties, the Cabinet never hesitated for a moment in making that decision which they believed to be necessary for the interests of India, and they did not consider what effect it might have on their party and political position. If, however, Mr. Goschen had saved the Government from the defeat which before the debate their own supporters had anticipated, Lord George Hamilton (*Ealing, Middlesex*) was determined to show that some, at least, of the Conservatives were not prepared to follow Mr. Goschen's lead. To support his contention that the Liberal Government, by reimposing import duties, were reversing the policy of the House of Commons, he cited the views of the most distinguished economists of the Liberal party, whom, for some unexplained reason, he accepted as his leaders and teachers. He declared himself so little satisfied with Mr. Fowler's statement that he was prepared to support Sir Henry James, not to turn out the Government, but as a protest against the inaction of the

Government upon the currency question, which had led to hasty action as regarded the imposition of the cotton duties, and also as a protest against the unwisdom and unfairness of putting the whole burden of sustaining the solvency of the Indian Government upon the shoulders of an already very depressed industry.

The division was then taken, and the motion for adjournment was negatived by 304 to 109, the minority consisting chiefly of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, supported by several Lancashire Radicals, although several representatives of the same county supported the Government, as did about fifty Conservatives.

These prolonged debates had at least had the result of clearing the ground for the introduction of the important measures promised in the Queen's Speech. Meanwhile, outside the two Houses of Parliament, certain events had happened deserving of notice. The persistently recurring question of the relative value of voluntary and rate-supported schools had been advanced a step by the report of the Archbishops' Committee, presented to both Houses of Convocation. The Committee had come to the unanimous conclusion that not only should existing voluntary schools be maintained, but that an effort should be made to extend them in proportion to the growth of the population. Putting aside the amount of money actually raised and spent upon the existing school buildings, it was pointed out that in view of the recent and more stringent requirements of the Education Department, at least 500,000*l.* had been raised to effect the necessary improvements in school buildings, and probably a further sum of 250,000*l.* would have to be spent before they could be placed on an equality, as regards structural comfort, with the Board schools. Moreover, it was found that wherever Board schools and voluntary schools were existing side by side there was a distinct drifting of pupils from the latter to the former. The explanation seemed to be that the Board schools were not only better equipped with the modern apparatus of instruction, but being in a position to pay higher salaries to their teachers, they attracted a better qualified teaching body. Added to these the effect in certain districts of the abolition of school fees rendered the prospects of voluntarism dark and doubtful. Moreover, as the law stood a School Board could refuse its consent to the erection of a new voluntary school within its own district, though there might be persons willing to find the funds and parents ready to send their children. The Archbishops' Committee unanimously recognised, in the first place, the necessity of obtaining further State aid for voluntary schools, with the understanding that the standard of instruction should not in any degree be inferior to that given in the Board schools, but they were about equally divided on the question whether the increased contribution should be provided out of the local rates or from the imperial exchequer. To meet,

however, what might be the views of those who might object to any increased funds being placed in the hands of the school managers, the Committee recommended that the Education Department should take over the payment of all teachers in voluntary schools, either in whole or in part, and that in return it should fix the number of teachers, decide upon their fitness, and determine their salaries.

The triennial elections for the London County Council were looked forward to with great interest as tending to throw some light upon the Parliamentary elections, which were thought likely to follow at no considerable interval. Leaders of both parties, to whom the questions of local government were either familiar or attractive, took part in the preliminary meetings. On the one hand the Moderates, and on the other the Progressives, reflected pretty accurately the Parliamentary parties. There was a less marked line of demarcation between those who supported the "unification" of the government of London and the advocates of "tenification" or the subdivision of the metropolis into a number of manageable bodies. Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Stepney (Feb. 6), and speaking in support of the Moderate candidates for that division, announced himself in favour of the latter policy. In taking up his position as an opponent of the existing Progressive majority in the County Council, Mr. Chamberlain claimed the right to appeal to his experience in connection with the work of the municipal government of Birmingham, and asked why London, which was ten times as populous, and probably more than ten times as rich, should remain without any of these advantages. There were, he said, two schools of thought on municipal questions in regard to London. That to which he himself belonged—and he had been led to it, not by passion, not by party feeling, but by his own experience—believed that they could only attain a satisfactory result by giving all power, all dignity, and all authority to purely local municipalities—municipalities which would adequately express the wishes and the feelings of the districts which they represented, which could deal with the infinite detail of municipal government, and which attracted to themselves all the ability which was to be found in the district. The other idea was to leave all the drudgery to the local bodies and to take all the honour and the dignity to themselves. Their conception was of a great municipal planet somewhere in the neighbourhood of Spring Gardens, with several little satellites revolving round it and shining with a pale and reflected light.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that the two greatest unsolved problems of London local life were the rehousing of the poor and the question of the unemployed. What was wanted was new work—not on the lines of the municipal workshops proposed by the London County Council, but in work that could be profitably undertaken. The work which was wanted, and would be remunerative, was that of the recon-

struction of unhealthy areas, and of the rehousing of the population upon them. The County Council had done nothing, because their pride would not allow them to accept the solution of the question of betterment which was gratefully and gladly accepted as entirely satisfactory by the great corporation of Manchester, which knows much more about the subject.

On the policy of establishing municipal workshops, Mr. Chamberlain spoke with great warmth, asserting that it must lead ultimately to jobbery. On this point he wanted to ask a question. He saw that the Progressives were boasting of what the County Council had done for the working people in their employment. Well, what had they done? The question appeared to be a debatable one among the audience, and Mr. Chamberlain asked a second question. Had they done more for their workpeople than a fair and an honourable and a just employer would have done? There were cries of "No" and "Yes." Wait a minute, said Mr. Chamberlain; there were two opinions, and he would deal with both. If they had not, what on earth had they to boast about? They had only done their duty. But some said they had done more. That was a grave charge, and with a gesture which struck home the point unerringly, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was a charge of bribery and corruption. He did not bring it; it was brought by a candid friend of the County Council. They should think what that meant. It indicated that they, a public body, their servants, and trustees, were generous at their expense, and were creating a privileged body of employees who were earning more and doing less than the great mass of honest working men could earn or do. That was the beginning of proceedings which led to Tammany Hall in America, which was sustained by the corruption practised and maintained on the municipality of New York in paying to its servants more than they could have earned in ordinary employment, and in exacting from them in return political services. "We are not going to descend to that level in England," said Mr. Chamberlain; and the audience demonstrated its hearty accord with this declaration by loud and prolonged cheering.

At a later date the London Municipal Society, which supported the Moderates, desired it to be known that the idea of splitting up London into ten municipalities entered into their policy. They desired that the London County Council should have administrative powers over the city, that the city should contribute to the county rate, that thirty or forty District Councils, each with its own mayor, should exercise locally administrative functions, whilst the County Council would, however, be left untouched, although its chief work would be deliberative, and the issue of bye-laws for the guidance of the District Councils.

The Ministry, after emerging in safety from the perils of the debate on the Address, lost no time in presenting their

measures for consolidating the Liberal party. The first group to be reckoned with was the Welsh, and in pursuance of an honourable understanding, the Home Secretary took the first place in presenting his bill "to terminate the Establishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouth." Although practically only an amplification of the Suspensory Bill of the previous year, many of the conditions seemed even more severe than that originally offered; but this method of tendering an extreme demand on a question eminently open to compromise was in accordance with the rules of party warfare. In moving for leave to introduce his bill (Feb. 25), Mr. Asquith (*East Fife*) said that it was to all intents and purposes identical with that which he had presented to the House in the previous year, and, therefore, he would confine himself to a brief recapitulation of the main provisions of the scheme. It was proposed that from January 1, 1897, the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire should cease to be an Established Church, and that from that date both the privileges and the duties incidental to the *status* of Establishment should come to an end. The coercive jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts would cease. What was now ecclesiastical law would be enforceable, as far as it affected the discipline of the clergy and the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church, by way of contract, and as far as it affected the use of property, by way of trust. Provision was made for the creation of a representative Church body, and power was given to the bishops, clergy, and laity to hold synods and to legislate on ecclesiastical matters for themselves. Coming to the question of disendowment, he observed that they were dealing only with ecclesiastical revenues arising from Wales itself, always including the county of Monmouth. They had to dispose of revenues of the gross annual value—in round figures—of 279,000*l.* First there was the local and parochial fund of 233,000*l.* a year, representing the present income from benefices, and secondly there was a central fund of 46,000*l.*, made up of the incomes derived from episcopal and capitular estates and from the revenues derived from Wales by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Private benefactions created since 1703 had been excluded from the scope of the measure. The application of the funds would be entrusted to a commission whose constitution, *status*, and emoluments he described last year. One of the duties of the commissioners would be to transfer the churches and parsonages to the representative body. The burial-grounds and glebes would be transferred to the parish, district, and town councils, and the tithe rent-charge, which was by far the largest asset, would be vested by the commissioners in the council of the county in which the lands out of which it arose were situated. The other property of the Church would remain vested in the commissioners themselves. The cathedrals would be retained by the commissioners with the obligation to maintain them and to keep them in

repair, but upon the request of the representative body it would be the duty of the commissioners to permit the cathedrals to continue to be used for the purpose of Divine service. It was proposed by the bill that every person now possessing a vested interest in an ecclesiastical office should continue to receive the emoluments as long as he discharged the duties of such office; and a provision was introduced enabling a clergyman to receive an annuity on a lower scale without the obligation of discharging those duties. The central fund would be charged, in the first instance, with the expenses of administering the Act, while the local funds, which constituted by far the largest item in the property of the Church, would be applied to local purposes. The revenues of the Church that were ultimately available might be applied to the erection or support of cottage or other hospitals, or dispensaries or convalescent homes; to the provision of trained nurses for the sick poor; to the foundation and maintenance of public, parish, or district halls, institutes, and libraries; to the provision of labourers' dwellings and allotments; to the support of technical and higher education, including the establishment and maintenance of a national library, museum, or academy of art; and to any other public purposes of local or general utility for which provision had not been made by statute out of the public rates. In conclusion, the Home Secretary submitted that the bill had been conceived with an honest desire to satisfy on the one hand the genuine demand of the vast majority of the people of Wales, and on the other hand to satisfy that demand with the smallest amount of hardship to individuals and with the least possible detriment to the spiritual interests of the Church.

In accordance with a custom which had grown of recent years, the Opposition exercised their right of protesting against the introduction of a measure to which they felt the utmost hostility, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach (*Bristol, West*) was put forward as the spokesman of the Conservatives. He was too practised a Parliamentarian to fall into the mistake of those who followed him, and delivered themselves of speeches more properly applicable to the second reading of the bill. Sir M. Hicks-Beach began by animadverting on the omission on Mr. Asquith's part to say a single word concerning the policy which led to the production of this bill. The truth was that the country fully recognised the unreality of the proceedings in which the House was now engaged, and, indeed, Lord Rosebery himself had admitted that there was no earthly prospect of the bill becoming law. The Opposition were thoroughly hostile to the scheme of disestablishment and disendowment embodied in the bill. He emphatically traversed the assertion that the Church established in Wales was an alien institution. On the contrary, the Christian Church flourished in Wales at a period when paganism prevailed in England, and as for Nonconformity in Wales, it was a modern

and even, it might be said, a foreign growth. At the present day the Church was doing admirable work in the rural districts of the Principality, and there was every reason to believe that she would convert the minority into a majority. Surely, then, the time selected for depriving her of her temporal possessions was singularly inopportune. Sir M. Hicks-Beach then went on to cite facts, and to refer to deeds in order to show that the original endowments of the Church were of a private nature, and that they had not been turned into State endowments by anything which occurred at the epoch of the Reformation. Instead of providing a better guarantee for religious freedom, this bill, he maintained, would produce ecclesiastical anarchy in Wales, and tended to disestablish the Church of England piecemeal.

A long discussion ensued, lasting over two evenings, the final speech on behalf of the Government being made by Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, South*), whose sympathies for similar treatment of the Established Church of Scotland had been frequently expressed. The bill was at length (Feb. 28) brought in and read a first time without a division.

In contrast with the hostility shown to the measure dealing with the Established Church in Wales, a few hours later Sir Charles Cameron (*Glasgow College*), without a word of opposition, introduced a bill "to put an end to the Establishment of the Church of Scotland, and to deal with the public endowments thereof on the occurrence thereof," and this was at once formally read a first time (Mar. 1).

The day intervening in the discussion of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill (Feb. 26) had been devoted to an academic discussion of the abstruse question of bimetallism, ending in the acceptance by the Government of a harmless resolution which committed nobody to anything proposed from the Ministerial side of the House, and supported by the Opposition. The ostensible object of Mr. Everett's (*Woodbridge, Suffolk*) resolution was that the Government should co-operate with other Powers in reassembling the International Monetary Conference, which had adjourned *sine die* after its last abortive meeting in Brussels in 1892 (see "Annual Register," pp. 274-7). The importance of the debate lay in the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who spoke as a strong monometallist, and with forcible reasoning, was so little sure of his following that he hesitated to press his arguments to their logical conclusion, the rejection of Mr. Everett's motion. The debate followed, moreover, a vote of the German Reichstag in the same sense, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government, and the defeat of the President of the United States (Mr. Cleveland) in his effort to make gold the only legal tender in payment of national debts. In both countries, Germany and the United States, the idea of the agricultural classes was that "the depression" under which they were labouring in all parts of the world would

be remedied by the substitution of two metals for one, their relative value being fixed by convention instead of by the laws of supply and demand. The adherents of this view had of late made several noteworthy converts, amongst whom Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Leonard Courtney, an authoritative economist, were the most prominent. They claimed further to have half convinced Mr. Goschen, Mr. Lidderdale, who had been governor of the Bank of England during a trying time, and also the head of the English house of Rothschild.

Mr. Everett's motion declared that the House of Commons viewed with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuations and the growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver; that it heartily concurred in the recent expression of opinion by the Government of France and by the Parliament of Germany as to the serious evils resulting therefrom; and therefore urged the desirability of co-operating with other Powers in an international conference for the purpose of considering what measures would be taken to remove or mitigate those evils. Beyond the fact that they both represented purely agricultural constituencies there was little in common between the proposer of this resolution and the seconder, Mr. H. Chaplin (*Sleaford, Lincolnshire*), whose Conservatism was such as to bring him almost into touch with the extinct doctrine of Protectionism. He had recently taken a prominent part in the bimetallic controversy, and on the present occasion explained in a very lucid speech his reasons. He began by asking what was the cause of the extraordinary fluctuations and the growing divergence in the relative value of the two metals. In his judgment it could be traced to the great changes which occurred some years before in the monetary laws in the United States of America and in half a dozen countries of Europe. In consequence of those changes all the gold and silver that could be found anywhere in the world was, so to speak, potential money. All that was found could be taken to the mints, and converted into money at a given rate per ounce. It all went into circulation, and *pro tanto* it increased the volume of money throughout the world. The additions to the volume of money regularly made by a constant supply of both the metals was formerly just sufficient to meet the increased demands and to keep prices comparatively steady for many years. This state of things was, unfortunately, changed when the law was altered after the Franco-Prussian war. The mints were closed to the coining of silver, while they were still left open to gold. The price of silver at once began to fall, and it continued to fall steadily from that time down to 1893. Then another mortal blow was aimed at silver by the action of the English Government in closing the Indian mints. It fell 8*d.* an ounce in a week, which was a thing absolutely unknown before in the history of that metal. He had shown that there were serious evils which ought to be considered and, if possible,

remedied, and consequently he was entitled to ask the House to support the motion of his hon. friend. He greatly regretted the absence of Mr. Balfour, but he was authorised to state that his right hon. friend would, if present, have given his most cordial support to the resolution.

There were two amendments placed on the paper, one by Mr. Wilson Lloyd (*Wednesbury*), a Conservative representing an important manufacturing centre, and the other by Mr. Brodie Hoare (*Hampstead, Middlesex*), a London banker. The former practically amounted to a demand for bimetallism; but the other deprecated any step which might lead other countries to believe that we contemplated a change in the basis of our system of currency. Neither of these amendments was moved, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able at once to state the views of the Government on the resolution which related to a question of the greatest gravity, although it did not raise the issue between monometallism and bimetallism. It was highly desirable that the views of the Government should be clearly expressed, so that there could be no mistake about them either in England or in foreign countries. Everybody knew that in 1892 we were engaged at Brussels in a conference on the subject, and he might observe that the late Government and the present Government were equally responsible in that matter. The Government of the United States, in proposing the conference, expressed a desire that a ratio might be established by the principal nations for the coinage of silver in their mints. To that proposition, however, her Majesty's Government declined to accede, and he ventured to assert that every responsible Government in this country would refuse to enter upon the discussion of a proposal to impeach the fundamental principles of currency in this country. It was next proposed by the United States that a conference should be held to consider what steps could be taken to increase the use of silver in the currency system of nations. As to this proposal there was no difference of opinion, and we accordingly sent delegates to the convention to speak and vote on any defined plan, but on the understanding that they could not bind the Government to its acceptance. It had often been said that the failure of the conference was attributable to the premature declarations of Sir Rivers Wilson against bimetallism. This statement was absolutely unfounded. It was Count Alvensleben, the representative of Germany, who first stated that Germany, being satisfied with its monetary system, had no intention of modifying its basis; and in spite of the support of the British delegates, the resolution brought forward by the United States had to be abandoned. Another remarkable circumstance was that the first practical proposal of a definite character was brought forward by one of the British delegates, providing for an increased use of silver. That proposal was referred to a committee, where it was defeated principally through the action of France, the Latin Union, and

Russia. It was not until the sixth session of the conference that the general bimetallic proposal of the United States was formally opened, and eventually they abstained from taking a vote on it because they knew the decision would be adverse to them. Even if we came to an agreement with other Powers in regard to bimetallism, we should have no security that it would be maintained, and he for one was not willing to place the currency of this country, on which our commerce and prosperity depended, at the mercy of any foreign nation. After defending the policy of the Government in closing the Indian mints, Sir William Harcourt said Mr. Everett's resolution affirmed two propositions from which he was not prepared to dissent. He had no objection to co-operate with other Powers in an international conference as long as it was clearly understood that this country was not committed to the bimetallic system. As, however, the resolution had been submitted in terms on which all parties could find common ground, and as it did not commit the country in any sense to an agreement with the bimetallic system, he, on the part of the Government, would not oppose it.

Mr. Forwood (*Ormskirk, Lancashire, S. W.*), who, before being Secretary to the Admiralty in a previous Administration, was a large employer of labour at Liverpool, said he was in favour of the motion, although he feared its adoption might lead to some misconception in foreign countries. He hoped it would be clearly understood that her Majesty's Government were resolved to adhere to the one standard of currency which we had at the present time. As a matter of fact the world was suffering from the artificial fostering of prices in the United States, and not from a gold currency. The depreciation of silver had been caused by American legislation, and if we were to water down our currency the last people to derive any benefit from the change would be the working classes.

On the other hand, Sir. F. Evans (*Southampton*), who was also largely connected with the shipping interest; Mr. Warner (*Somersetshire, N.*), the representative of a purely agricultural district, and Mr. T. Lough (*Islington, W.*) spoke against bimetallism, which was advocated by Sir George Chesney (*Oxford City*), with wide Indian experience; Sir S. Montagu (*Whitechapel, Tower Hamlets*), a strong Liberal and a wealthy banker; the Hon. T. W. Scott Montagu (*New Forest, Hants*), and Mr. H. S. Foster (*Lowestoft, Suffolk*), both Conservatives. It thus seemed that opinions were divided on this strong subject wholly irrespective of party ties, and in doubt as to the results of a division, it was agreed to without a vote being taken.

The Government, having thus given proof of the desire to satisfy their Welsh supporters, next took steps to redeem their promises to the working classes. In the meanwhile, and in order to expedite the subsequent progress of these and other measures, Sir William Harcourt proposed (Feb. 28) to take the whole time

of the House, Wednesday and Friday evenings excepted. This motion was met by the usual objections from the front Opposition bench, and from the private members. The former found in the division an opportunity for delaying the progress of Government business, and the latter complained of the invasion of rights which, when insisted on, frequently led to the House being counted out. There was probably no serious intention of refusing the Government request, but the division, 236 to 221, was obviously too unpleasantly close to have inspired the majority with confidence as to the future. The best justification, however, of the Government was the use they made of the time accorded to them. Having carried the first reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the Home Secretary (Mr. Asquith) followed it up with two useful measures which provoked no serious opposition for amending the Factories and Workshops Acts, and the Truck Act (Mar. 1). The first named bill, Mr. Asquith said, was framed in accordance with the spirit which had uniformly animated the whole of our factory legislation. It was now proposed to extend the existing law and to make provision for some cases with which the law in its present shape did not attempt to deal. In the first place, the Government had come to the conclusion that it was desirable to lay down a statutory definition of overcrowding, and accordingly it was provided that in all factories and workshops there should be as a minimum 250 cubic feet of space for every person, and 400 cubic feet of space for every person during overtime. Further, the Secretary of State would be empowered to add to this minimum in hours during which artificial light was employed. The existing law prohibited children from cleaning machinery in motion, and this prohibition would by the bill be extended to young persons. Another clause provided that the Court of Summary Jurisdiction might, on the application of an inspector, order movable fire escapes to be kept in factories where the inmates were not sufficiently protected from the danger of fire. Again, in the case of dangerous manufactures and dangerous machines the Court of Summary Jurisdiction might, on the complaint of an inspector, order the premises to be put into a proper condition. Mr. Asquith then gave a detailed description of the technical provisions for simplifying and amending the law with regard to accidents, observing that under this head he asked that power should be given to the Secretary of State to direct inquiries to be held by experts into all accidents occurring in factories or workshops. Other clauses related to "out-work," and were intended to prevent the system of "sweating." The subjects of overtime and home-work were also dealt with. The bill contained no proposal that the age at which children could be employed should be raised from eleven to twelve years, because that would excite a determined opposition from both the masters and the men in the textile trades, and he was most anxious to make this a non-

controversial bill. If, however, there were a general disposition in the House to insert the age of twelve years in the bill, the Government would be only too glad to have their hand forced in that way. The bill proposed to bring under the Factory Acts for the first time laundries, bakehouses, docks, wharves, quays, building operations where machinery was employed, and tenement factories, which were common in Sheffield and its vicinity. He also proposed to extend the provision as to the payment of piece-workers in the textile trades in respect of what was known as the particulars clause, which would be applicable to all textile works, and which would be made much more specific. Textile factories in which a great deal of humidity was engendered by the operations of the trade would be brought under provisions analogous to those in the Cotton Cloth Act of 1889, and it was provided that in workshops and factories where wearing apparel was made the temperature should be not less than 60 degrees. Special provisions were inserted with regard to places where arsenic and other poisonous substances were used, and, lastly, the Government proposed that all workshops in the country should be registered. In conclusion, Mr. Asquith expressed a hope that this would be regarded as a matter of equal concern to all parties, and that after the bill had passed a second reading its details would be threshed out in a practical spirit before one of the standing committees.

In the somewhat desultory discussion which followed, a general approval of the bill was expressed. Sir J. Gorst (*Cambridge University*) regretted the omission of a provision for raising the minimum age of child labour, and intimated his intention to submit a clause on this point and to take the opinion of the House on it; Sir H. James (*Bury*) thought that every one would be in favour of raising the age, but that this matter ought to be dealt with in a practical spirit; Mr. Matthews (*Birmingham, E.*) considered that the age of children should be raised, not for factories and workshops alone, but for all industries alike; Mr. Mundella (*Brightside, Sheffield*) believed we had in this country too much child labour in competition with adult labour; Mr. Burns (*Battersea*) approved of the registration of workshops, but feared it would meet with a good deal of opposition; Mr. Stuart-Wortley (*Hallam, Sheffield*) asked whether the provisions concerning out-work and home-work were designed to contract the area of female labour; and Mr. Hanbury (*Preston*) hoped the age of children employed in factories would not be raised.

Mr. Buxton (*Poplar*), replying to these criticisms, said that, as a general principle, the Government were in favour of raising the age of half-timers. He was glad to notice a general desire in the House for a provision of that sort, and the Government would accept a clause on the subject if it did not endanger the passing of the bill. He assured the House that the pro-

visions respecting out-work were not directed against female labour.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was introduced and read a first time.

Mr. Asquith next asked for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Truck Act. He remarked that there was a great grievance among the working classes as regards deductions from their wages in respect of time, materials, tools, etc. The present state of things imposed great hardship and something approaching to extortion. By way of remedy the bill provided that any contract between a workman and his employer for any deduction from his wages should be illegal, unless such contract were in writing and signed by the workman, and unless it were a contract which was held to be reasonable in all the circumstances of the case. The inspectors of factories would enforce the act.

By an undesigned coincidence the elections for the London County Council took place on the day following the publication of the intentions of the Government in the interests of the working classes. Probably the aim of these bills was unknown to, and unconsidered by, the great majority of those who went to the polls. A larger number by far had had brought home to them the incapacity of the Water Companies in coping with a prolonged and intense frost, and many may have thought that the outgoing Council, which on coming into power had promised so much, had, in such an important matter as the water supply, done nothing. Such complaints were, of course, wholly unjustified, but they were made, and probably made themselves felt in the ballot boxes. There were at the same time others which at least had some show of reason, especially the charges brought against the Council of tampering with the wages question, by its inquisitorial action with regard to workmen not in their employ and the rapid rise in the county rate, notwithstanding Lord Welby's assurances of the strict economy exercised by the Council. The chief organ of the Progressives in London, the *Daily Chronicle*, represented the contest as one between "the children of light and the children of darkness," whilst the organs of the Moderates urged that the outgoing London County Council, instead of limiting itself to strictly municipal work, had spent its own energies and the money of the ratepayers in trying to make of the metropolis a new heaven and a new earth.

The reply of the ratepayers to the appeals made to their imagination by one party, and to their pockets by the other, showed how rapidly the enthusiasm kindled by the Progressives had burnt itself out. At the first elections in 1889 the Progressives had by excellent organisation secured a majority of twenty votes, sixty-nine of their party having been returned against forty-nine Moderates. In 1892 they had still further increased their popularity and captured eighty-four seats, leaving to their

opponents only thirty-four, or in a minority of fifty votes. This condition reflected, in an exaggerated form, the state of political feeling when the Parliamentary elections were held, and consequently, in view of another Parliamentary election, which could not be long postponed, the Moderates, who had meanwhile gained two bye-elections, strained every nerve to reverse the County Council vote of 1892. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen took an active part in the preliminary meetings, and Conservative and Unionist members of Parliament spoke in nearly every district on behalf of the Moderate candidates. The Progressives, either relying on their previous success, or for some less obvious reason, showed far less zeal and steady work, and anticipated the loss of several seats. They were, however, little prepared for the actual results. Of the 118 councillors elected, neither party could claim the majority; the Moderates won twenty-four seats and lost one (West Islington). The fifty-nine Moderates were elected by an aggregate of 289,133 votes, against 268,633 which returned an equal number of Progressives. The defeat of the latter was not limited to the districts inhabited by the rich and well-to-do, but included some of the poorest parishes in London, such as Whitechapel, St. George's in the East, North Hackney, Woolwich, Mile End, and Rotherhithe. The result was a blow to those who had asserted that the policy of the Progressives was endorsed by the "toiling millions of the democratic east and south of London," who would re-elect "the warmest friends they ever had." According to the same authority "the workmen in the workmen's quarters not only deserted their greatest benefactors, but were cruelly indifferent to the most vital and sacred interests of their own children." It did not occur to these guides and former panegyrists of the working classes that possibly the latter understood their own interests. If they did not, it hardly lay in the mouth of those who had for so many years been assuring them of their capacity for self-government to turn round suddenly and to accuse them of selfish and short-sighted indifference.

In addition to the elected councillors, the Board was composed of nineteen aldermen, elected by the councillors for a period of six years, of whom nine retired on the present occasion. Of the remaining ten two were Moderates and eight Progressives, but as aldermen already members of the Council were not entitled to vote for those to be elected to fill vacancies in their body, the preponderating number of the Progressives was of no avail. A compromise was therefore arrived at (Mar. 12) by which the Moderates and the Progressives divided equally eight of the seats, and elected Sir Godfrey Lushington by common consent to the ninth place. In the appointment of the chairmanships a strict party vote secured all three places for the Progressives, Mr. Arthur Arnold being elected chairman by a majority of 9, Mr. Benn vice-chairman by 3, and Mr.

Dickinson, although rejected as a councillor by his constituents in Wandsworth, was appointed deputy chairman, the only paid seats in the Council.

In the House of Commons, the claims of the Welsh members having been met by the introduction of the Church Disestablishment Bill, the Government next proceeded to carry out their promises to their Irish supporters. The Chief Secretary, Mr. John Morley (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*), moved, in a speech of great clearness and skill, the first reading of the Irish Land Bill (March 4), which proved to be far wider reaching and more complicated than any one had anticipated, and went deeper into the question of the ownership and occupation of land in Ireland than any of his predecessors when attempting to grapple with this thorny subject. He began by observing that from 1816 to 1843 no fewer than thirty-two Acts of Parliament on the subject had been passed, but every one of them gave additional facilities to the landlords, while it never entered into the mind of the Legislature to make any provision for the tenants. The vast increase in the amount of crime in Ireland was, according to O'Connell, directly traceable to the legislation of the Imperial Parliament. It was no wonder, therefore, that the House should have been invited time after time to unravel a web so tangled. The first great step was taken in 1870, when an act was passed which provided that if a landlord evicted a tenant he should pay him compensation, not only for his improvements, but also for disturbance. That statute, indeed, contained the principle from which all that had been done since was deduced. It was followed by the act of 1881, which was the charter of the Irish tenants' rights and privileges. The gross amount of rental dealt with under all the fair-rent provisions of the acts between 1881 and 1894 was 6,140,600*l.*, and the reduction by various methods and provisions of those acts was 1,280,000*l.*, while the expense of the Land Commission in fixing fair rents from 1881 to 1894 was no less than 1,040,000*l.* Mr. Morley then went on to state the circumstances which led him to ask the leave of the House to amend the act of 1881. In the autumn it would be open to those tenants who had had their rents fixed for fourteen years to come into court to have them fixed for another term, and the question was whether the act of 1881 should be left exactly as it stood. Most, though not all, of the proposals in the present measure were based on the recommendations of the committee appointed last year, and he contended that the report of that committee represented the opinions of important sections of society in Ireland. The foundation of those proposals was a broad principle of social policy, because the general principle of protecting tenants in the ownership of their improvements, which was a sound and wise rule in all countries, was in Ireland absolutely indispensable. It was clear that, broadly speaking, no more improvements would be made by the landlords, and conse-

quently Parliament was bound to do all it could to guarantee to the tenants the advantages of the labour, energy, and money that they had expended on the improvement of their holdings. He referred at some length to the judicial decision in the famous case of "Adams v. Dunseath," one result of which was that the tenant's right to claim exemption from rent in respect of his improvements was held to be co-extensive and co-ordinate with the compensation granted under the act of 1870. This decision swept vast categories of improvements into the rent net, and there were now large classes of improvements on which the tenant was obliged to pay rent. This, the House must admit, was a very astonishing result, and certainly it was one which was not contemplated when the act of 1881 was passed. Accordingly, the present bill provided that all improvements effected on a holding since 1850 should be presumed to have been made by the tenant, unless the contrary were proved. Further, it was provided that neither a contract by a tenant not to claim compensation for improvements made by him, nor anything else in the fourth clause of the act of 1870, should authorise the allowance of rent in respect of any improvement. Mr. Morley said that what the Government proposed to do by the improvement clauses was, first, to impose a duty on the court of ascertaining whether any improvements, as claimed, had been made, and to record such improvements; they proposed, secondly, that that record should be *prima facie* evidence on the future fixing of the fair rent; thirdly, they defined what was an improvement within the meaning of the act; fourthly, they assured the adequate and ample indemnification of the tenant for his outlay, his labour, and his energy, and they assured to him, further, so much of the increased letting value as was produced by his improvements; and, fifthly, they directed the court to be mindful of the right of the tenant to continued occupation of the holding. Of course it was laid down in these clauses that the compensation must be definite and tangible—either money or money's worth. In connection with the statutory term three points arose, and were dealt with in the bill. It was made clear that at the end of the statutory term the rent payable should be the judicial rent previously fixed, and that the holding should continue to be subject to the statutory conditions until a new rent had been fixed, and the statutory conditions thereby removed. With regard to the abridgment of the statutory term, her Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion that ten years was a fair limit to allow. They also proposed to the House that this abridgment of the statutory term should apply to terms now current. As they regarded the landlord's right of pre-emption as a check on improvements, they intended to repeal so much of the act of 1881 as related to that subject, and on this point the Chief Secretary remarked that in practice the right of pre-emption was not greatly valued or resorted to by the landlords. A most im-

portant provision in the bill was that, where a present tenancy had degenerated into a future tenancy, the tenant, if he had for five years discharged all the obligations incident to such a tenancy, should at the end of that period be deemed to be a present tenant once more, and to possess all the rights of a present tenant. He next dealt in considerable detail with the exclusions which had had the effect of shutting out considerable bodies of tenants from coming into the fair rent courts; and in this connection he explained the sections of the bill relating to town-parks, demesne lands, pastures, sub-letting, and mill holdings. He also described a proposal, which, however, was not in the bill, for a semi-automatic fixing of judicial rents, recommending it to the favourable consideration of the Irish members. Passing on to the question of the evicted tenants, he admitted that his proposals of last year were in his belief demanded by considerations of administrative urgency. He then told the House that a mere re-enactment of the thirteenth section of the act of 1891 would be inadequate, whereas he now came forward to propose with some unimportant modifications the re-enactment of that clause. The rejection of last year's bill had not indeed been followed by the administrative troubles which he anticipated, but this happy result was due to the fact that the Irish representatives had unexpectedly been able to relieve the necessities of the evicted tenants. As the Irish landlords in the House of Peers appeared to be still in a hardened and an impenitent frame of mind, the Government determined to take them at their word, and to submit a proposal which their lordships declared to be adequate. Hitherto the great obstacle in the way of voluntary agreements was the difficulty of getting the landlord and the tenant together, and it was accordingly provided in the present bill that either party might put the Land Commission in motion. In conclusion, he appealed to all sober and responsible men to give a fair consideration to these proposals, and not to lightly or passionately fling away an opportunity of placing on the Statute Book a just and politic scheme.

Although it was impossible to speak at once on the effects of so complicated a measure, the general tone of the discussion which followed showed that it was regarded as far less revolutionary in its aim than the more advanced Nationalists had been promising to their fellow-countrymen. On behalf of the front Opposition bench, Mr. Carson (*Dublin University*) merely complained that the committee to inquire into the Irish Land Acts, on whose report this bill was principally based, had only examined official witnesses. It would, however, be the duty of the Opposition to consider the proposals of the Government most carefully on their merits. He acknowledged that some of the sections of the act of 1881 required amendment, but he was unable to pledge himself to any of the proposals of the Government until he had seen the bill in print. At present he

would only say that some of them appeared to be enormous advances on the act of 1881, and to be subversive of the principles of that statute. He would resist any attempt to confiscate the property of the landlords, but was quite willing to amend the act of 1881 if the present bill, on closer examination, should prove to be a fair one.

The Parnellite spokesman was Mr. J. Clancy (*Dublin Co., N.*), who declined, in the absence of the text of the bill, to pronounce a definite opinion with regard to it, though he had no hesitation in declaring at once that the re-enactment of the thirteenth clause of the act of 1891, in view of the restoration of evicted tenants, was a sham and a mockery. In his judgment the ultimate solution of the Irish land problem lay in the total abolition of landlordism.

He was followed by the Ulster members Mr. Rentoul (*Downshire, E.*), who hoped the bill would pass, and Mr. Macartney (*Antrim, S.*), who promised to give the fullest consideration to the proposals of the Government, although at the first blush some of them seemed to savour of prairie value.

Mr. T. W. Russell (*Tyrone, S.*), speaking more especially for the tenant farmers, considered that the act of 1881 had miscarried in consequence of the judicial decision in the case of "Adams *v.* Dunseath," and that the first duty of any Government was to divorce that statute from the Land Act of 1870. The Chief Secretary, in dealing with this matter, had acted perfectly right, and had taken nothing away from any landlord which that landlord could properly claim. With regard to the evicted tenants, he rejoiced to see that the Chief Secretary and hon. members opposite had been able to agree on a clause which he thought the House would feel little difficulty in sanctioning. Speaking for the great mass of Protestant tenants in Ulster, he believed that, apart from technicalities, this bill in spirit and in fact was a good, a satisfactory, and an honest measure. Finally, Colonel Saunderson (*Armagh, N.*), speaking from another and usually opposing point of view, thought the bill might pass through this House without much opposition if the Chief Secretary consented to make certain alterations which would not cost him very dear. On the part of the Irish landlords he asserted most distinctly that they were unwilling to receive extra rent on account of the money laid out on improvements by their tenants. As far as the bill meant fair play to the tenants it would receive the cordial support of the landlords, but if it should be found that it struck a blow at the foundation of property in Ireland they would stoutly oppose it.

The motion was then agreed to, and the bill read a first time.

Before the House rose the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*), was able to explain briefly his bill to make better provision for the settlement of trade disputes.

Measures having a similar object had already been introduced by private members, Mr. J. G. Butcher (*York*) and Sir John Lubbock (*London University*), for establishing and extending the powers of the Board of Conciliation, but their special features were not explained to the House. Mr. Bryce, with regard to his bill, said that it went somewhat further than the Government measure of the previous year: a clause had been introduced embodying the principle of allowing local authorities to start Boards of Conciliation and, where necessary, Boards of Arbitration. On the hope of getting the bill read a first time, the President of the Board of Trade did himself injustice by curtailing his explanation of the bill, but his intentions were frustrated by the policy of the Opposition, who were in no hurry for legislation. The debate was accordingly adjourned until the following day (Mar. 5), when Sir John Gorst and Mr. Chamberlain contended that it was necessary to seize the opportunity of discussing the measure at once, because it was not intended to pass—perhaps, not to go even to a second reading—but only to be paraded for electioneering purposes when the Government made up their minds at last to take the plunge and to go to the country. This theory derived considerable support from the refusal of the President of the Board of Trade to give a satisfactory answer to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Goschen, who urged that the bill should be put down as the first order whenever the House was asked to read it a second time. Sir John Gorst observed that the Prime Minister had already attempted to manufacture political capital out of this measure, telling the people of Glasgow that the Government had introduced a bill which, if it had become law, would have stopped the coal strike, and that the Opposition had prevented it from becoming law. But, as Sir John Gorst showed, no attempt was made even to carry that bill as far as the second reading. Moreover, he doubted the necessity of establishing tribunals for the purpose of arbitrating between people who were perfectly willing to come together. In his opinion the powers sought for by this bill ought rather to be conferred on the Home Secretary than the Board of Trade. He also maintained that Boards of Conciliation established by local authorities should be empowered to take action in disputes without reference to the central department.

Mr. Burt (*Morpeth*), a typical working man and the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, spoke of the bill as a "tentative measure." The Government hoped the details would be thoroughly threshed out by a standing committee, and they had no desire from any preconceived ideas of their own to adhere rigidly to any of the provisions of the bill that would not bear the fullest discussion.

Mr. D. Crawford (*Lanarkshire, N.E.*), on the other hand, described it as the "most important bill of the session," and Mr. Mundella (*Brightside, Sheffield*), who had recently been

President of the Board of Trade, expressed indignation at the idea of retarding a measure of so much gravity. In face, however, of the protests of the front Opposition bench, Mr. Bryce reluctantly gave a promise that facilities for discussing the merits of the bill should be given on the motion for its second reading.

Up to this time, notwithstanding the impediments thrown in their way, the Government had succeeded in introducing a large proportion of their promised measures. They were, however, now brought face to face with the exigencies of supply which opened a field for almost unbounded delay within strictly constitutional limits. At first they hoped that the debate on the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill could be taken within a fortnight of its introduction. In this forecast, as in many others, of the progress of public business they were doomed to disappointment by the tactics of the Opposition, which, whilst never coming within the meaning of obstruction, impeded the progress of business and upset the arrangements of the Government. The Supplementary Estimates, 1894-95, dealing with public expenditure of every class, afforded materials for long discussion and innumerable divisions. Amongst these, that for miscellaneous legal expenses gave rise to a prolonged discussion on the maintenance of police watching over Dr. Cornelius Herz and on the extradition of Jabez Spencer Balfour (Mar. 5). With regard to the former, the Attorney-General declared that everything that had been done was in accordance with our treaty obligations and nothing more, although the need of some modification of the extradition arrangements with France and other countries seemed advisable. With regard to Jabez Balfour, there was a strongly expressed belief on the Opposition side that the Government had not shown sufficient vigilance to secure the arrest of Balfour before he left this country. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir E. Grey (*Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland*), went over the numerous answers he had at various times in the House given with reference to this case. The provincial authorities in Argentina had decided they could not give up Jabez Balfour to the Federal Government until the actions brought against him at Salta had been tried, and the result of those prosecutions was not yet known here. That was the position in which the case now stood. When Jabez Balfour arrived in the Argentine Republic there was no extradition treaty with this country. A treaty had, indeed, been signed by the late Government, but it was not ratified. The present Government, however, succeeded in obtaining an exchange of the ratifications of that treaty, which it was decided applied to this particular case. He assured the committee that her Majesty's Government had spared no trouble or expense to procure the extradition of Jabez Balfour to this country.

Mr. Cremer (*Haggerston*) referred to certain "ugly rumours"

that some members of the House did not desire to see Jabez Balfour return to this country, and that the Government had not made sufficient efforts to secure that return. He also mentioned that the money supplied to Jabez Balfour in Salta came from the Debenture Corporation. This statement, however, was distinctly denied by Mr. Martin (*Droitwich*).

The Attorney-General, Sir R. T. Reid (*Dumfries Burghs*), said if the hon. member could show any proper ground for criminal proceedings against any persons in this country he would see that justice was done. With regard to Jabez Balfour, he assured the committee that there had not been the slightest desire on the part of any member of the Government to shield from trial a person against whom such grave charges were made.

Subsequently, when the debate was renewed (Mar. 7), Sir E. Grey added to his previous statement that the real difficulty was that the Procurator-Fiscal of the Provincial Government of Salta, who was entirely outside the control of the Federal Government, insisted on proceeding with the charge connected with a brewery, notwithstanding the fact that the original complainant had abandoned the charge. After some further grumbling and opposition the amount (6,400*l.*) asked by the Government was voted.

In the course of the same sitting the question of the claims of the British and Canadian sealers which had been settled by arbitration was brought before the House by Sir R. Webster (*Isle of Wight*), who had been one of the council representing Great Britain before the commission. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply, stated that on February 25 the United States House of Representatives rejected the proposed appropriation for the payment of a lump sum in settlement of the claims for compensation on account of the seizure of British sealing vessels by the United States prior to the Behring Sea Arbitration. The Canadian Government, in order to secure a prompt settlement, had consented to accept \$125,000 in settlement of the claims. No representation had yet been received from the Government of the Dominion with regard to the present position of the question. On her Majesty's Government hearing that the House of Representatives had rejected the proposal for the payment of a lump sum, our Ambassador at Washington was instructed to urge the necessity of an immediate settlement, and to inquire whether the United States Secretary of State would resume the negotiations for a convention with reference to a commission to consider the claims of British subjects. The Secretary of State (Mr. Gresham) was prepared to resume the negotiations, but the convention, when signed, would have to be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, and unless a special session were called, which was not at all likely, this could not be done until next December.

Among the other matters discussed on the Supplementary

Estimates the most important were the state of the slave trade still flourishing in Zanzibar and Pemba, and the extra charges thrown upon this country (29,500*l.*) by the retention of Cyprus (March 8). On this occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer, although representing the Government putting forward the demand, declared that he adhered to his opinion concerning the impolicy of the acquisition of Cyprus, and the mistake which was made in concluding the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The speculation in Cyprus had been a most unhappy one, for it had cost the British taxpayer 500,000*l.*, while no tangible benefits had accrued from it. However, as we had undertaken the responsibility of administering a very squalid possession, we must do our best in the situation in which we found ourselves. Still he did not think her Majesty's Government would be justified in doing more than they did at present in order to discharge the liabilities with which they found themselves burdened.

This halting opinion was at once seized upon by the Opposition, and no difficulty was found in talking out the debate in order that the Ministry might come to some better agreement as to our policy, and that some answer might be given to Sir John Lubbock's inquiry why British taxpayers were called upon to make up the deficiency of the revenue of Cyprus. When the debate was resumed (March 19) the opposition to the vote, which had been led by Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*), had gathered adherents from all sides of the House. Mr. Pierpoint (*Warrington*) said the Cypriots bitterly complained of the tremendous tribute which they had to pay. The population of the island, who were extremely poor, and who were a little more than 200,000 in number, produced an annual revenue of about 180,000*l.*, but of that amount nearly 93,000*l.* was taken in order to pay the so-called Turkish tribute, which was really expended in satisfying the claims of England and France under the financial treaty of 1855. In fact, England took half the revenue of the whole island and spent it elsewhere, and he wished to know whether Cyprus was to go on for ages paying the debt due from Turkey to England and France.

On the other hand, Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*) asserted that we obtained Cyprus by one of the most infamous pieces of dirty trickery that a great nation ever resorted to. The acquisition of Cyprus formed only a portion of our treaty with Turkey, under which we pledged ourselves to guarantee the integrity of Asia Minor on condition that the inhabitants were well and properly governed. He attributed all the recent atrocities in Armenia to the "peace with honour" which hon. members opposite were so exceedingly pleased with at the time. He believed the English people were not prepared to pay for suffering humanity all over the globe, as we had plenty of poor people in England and were bound to look after

"number one." In conclusion, he moved a nominal reduction of the vote to the extent of 100*l.* by way of protest against nothing being done in order to reduce the grant which was annually made in aid of the revenue of Cyprus.

Mr. J. W. Lowther (*Mid-Cumberland*), addressing himself to the financial aspect of the question, maintained that the British taxpayer had been a considerable gainer by the lease which we had of the island. We practically took from Cyprus 92,800*l.* a year, and he was very doubtful whether any portion of that amount was paid to France.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, interposing, said the release from our liability in consequence of the occupation of Cyprus was 40,876*l.* per annum. To this Mr. Lowther promptly replied that this left a considerable surplus, and proceeded to show that the position of the Cypriots had been enormously improved and that their taxation had been considerably reduced since our advent in 1878.

Colonel Bridgeman (*Bolton*) cited figures in order to show that we had made upwards of 200,000*l.* out of Cyprus during the last seventeen years, and Sir D. Macfarlane (*Argyllshire*), while admitting that the island had been pecuniarily profitable to us, thought we had not gained honour in obtaining the money, and urged that we should restore to Turkey a possession obtained under conditions which we were no longer willing to fulfil.

At this juncture, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour, intervened, saying that in the treaty by which Cyprus came into our possession we endeavoured to give to Turkey the greatest inducements to reform her administration in Asia Minor. There would, he believed, be no reluctance to carry out any part of the obligations into which we entered with Turkey. He wholly failed to see who was injured by the present condition of things. Certainly the British taxpayers and the Cypriots were not injured by it, and they were the only two classes we need trouble ourselves about. There was no reason why the committee should assent to a change such as was suggested by the motion which had been put from the Chair. Until we knew what developments the Eastern question was going to take in the future, he would be a rash prophet and a reckless politician who would say that the possession of Cyprus might not yet prove to be of great importance to us. It would, in fact, be insanity on the part of the committee or of any Government in this country to give up a possession which benefited both the Cypriots and the British taxpayer.

A considerable portion of the sitting having been spent in discussing a number of side-issues and questions of general policy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer at length determined to bring the debate to a close. He deemed it undesirable to raise on this vote the whole of the Eastern question, and he would only say that the obligations entered into under the

Anglo-Turkish Convention were binding on one side and had been fulfilled on the other. These, however, were questions far too grave to raise on a small vote in supply. The question of Cyprus was a comparatively narrow one. As the leader of the Opposition had shown, our occupation of the island was advantageous both to the British taxpayer and to the Cypriots. Still about one-half of the revenue of the island was taken away for payment of the tribute, and this, of course, reduced the means of developing local resources to such narrow limits that in that sense Cyprus might be described as a "squalid possession." It was really in the position of an estate which had one-half of its income mortgaged. He did not see how we could retire from the obligations into which we had entered with the people of Cyprus, and certainly he should be sorry to hand over the Cypriots or any other population to Turkey. We must perform our engagements under the treaty as best we could.

The vote, as well as the remaining supplementary votes, 1894-95, were then taken without further opposition.

In the meanwhile the Estimates for the year 1895-96 had been presented, and a general idea was obtained from them of the intentions of the Government with regard to national defence and home administration. The Army Estimates were practically identical with those of the preceding year, showing a net reduction of 22,100*l.* on the total votes. The Navy Estimates, on the other hand, showed an increase of more than 1,100,000*l.* In each case a statement was issued with the Estimates explaining the policy of the chiefs of the Admiralty and War Office. Lord Spencer, in supporting his demand for 1,334,900*l.* voted in the previous year, and 4,460,000*l.* more than was put down for the requirements of 1893-94, stated that the carrying out of the five years' programme undertaken in 1894-95, pledging the Government to new construction and armaments, involved the employment of more men, the construction of larger docks, and the enlargement of existing harbours. In addition, there was additional expense incurred in coaling and equipping the increased number and size of the ships on the China station, and in converting the older breech-loading guns into quick-firing guns.

For the year 1895-96 the Government proposed to ask 18,701,000*l.*, which they believed would cover all probable expenditure. The number of officers, seamen, boys, Coast-guards, and Royal Marines actually called was 82,923, out of 83,400, the number voted in the previous year, being 6,223 above the total of the previous year. A further increase of 5,450 was proposed, bringing up the total to 88,850, amongst whom the engine-room artificers and stokers would figure at 2,134 and 15,232 respectively. With regard to the works of construction, Lord Spencer announced that the remaining five second-class cruisers and four torpedo gunboats, forming part

of the programme of the Naval Defence Act, 1889, would be completed. The other new works were not less satisfactory. The first-class battleships *Majestic* and *Magnificent* had been floated out of dock within twelve months of laying the keel with nearly the whole of their hull armour in place. Of the seven first-class battleships included in the new programme of 1894-95, five were being built in the dockyards and two by private contract—the *Prince George* and *Cæsar* at Portsmouth, the *Victorious* and *Illustrious* at Chatham, the *Hannibal* at Pembroke, and the *Mars* and *Jupiter* by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead. The first-class cruisers *Powerful* and *Terrible*, building at Barrow and on the Clyde, were nearly complete, but the three cruisers of the Talbot class, building in the dockyards, were less advanced, and in consequence of the Scotch coal strike four other vessels of this class building on the Clyde, and two at Barrow, had been considerably retarded. The torpedo-boat destroyers entrusted to private firms had been delayed by various causes, the most serious being the difficulty of obtaining the high rate of speed demanded. Of the new programme (second year, 1895-96) Lord Spencer could speak only in anticipation. It was proposed to commence four first-class, four second-class, and two third-class cruisers, and twenty torpedo-boat destroyers. Of these, the last-named and three first-class cruisers were entrusted to private firms, the remainder being built in the Government dockyards, where also several ships of all sizes would be repaired and modernised, their boilers and machinery fitted with the latest improvements; and twelve inch wire guns, from which satisfactory results had been obtained, were rapidly replacing in the line of battle ships the older guns of larger calibre. With regard to the new works to be undertaken, a permanent breakwater on the eastern side of Portland harbour was found necessary, and a still greater work of a similar nature, involving the erection of an additional wall 3,200 feet in length, would be constructed at Gibraltar. At Dover the old scheme for a protected harbour, recommended fifty years previously, would be taken up; at Hong-Kong the dockyard would be enlarged, and at Portsmouth naval barracks would be erected. Other minor new works at Portsmouth, Devonport, Malta, and elsewhere, were promised, and reform promised in the system of mobilisation, in recruiting, arming, and quartering the Marines, and in completing the drill of the officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve.

The following abstract of the Naval Estimates 1895-96 shows the increase and decrease on the various subheads as compared with the previous year:—

	Net Estimate.		Difference of Net Estimates.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Numbers.	Total numbers.	Total numbers.	Numbers.	Numbers.
Total number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines ...	88,850	83,400	5,450	—
II.—Effective Services.	£	£	£	£
Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, and Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines ...	4,133,500	3,918,500	215,000	—
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	1,367,100	1,402,100	—	35,000
Medical Establishments and Services	151,400	143,900	7,500	—
Martial Law ...	10,600	10,600	—	—
Educational Services ...	79,600	79,100	300	—
Scientific Services ...	61,100	61,600	—	200
Royal Naval Reserves ...	215,600	205,800	9,800	—
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :—				
Section I.—Personnel ...	1,810,000	1,771,800	38,200	—
Section II.—Material ...	2,655,000	2,294,000	361,000	—
Section III.—Contract Work ...	3,416,000	2,920,200	495,800	—
Naval Armaments ...	1,693,200	1,383,200	310,000	—
Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad ...	547,000	650,000	—	103,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services ...	176,800	173,800	3,000	—
Admiralty Office ...	237,200	231,200	6,000	—
Total Effective Services ...	16,554,200	15,245,800	1,446,600	133,200
III.—Non-Effective Services.				
Half Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	761,300	757,000	4,300	—
Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,007,900	990,400	17,500	—
Civil Pensions and Gratuities ...	317,300	312,600	4,700	—
Total Non-Effective Services ...	2,086,500	2,060,000	26,500	—
IV.—Extra Estimate for Services in connection with the Colonies.				
Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters—Annuity payable under ...	60,300	60,300	—	—
Grand total ...	18,701,000	17,366,100	1,473,100	133,200
Net Increase ...			£1,324,900.	

In the absence of the Secretary to the Admiralty, Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth (*Clitheroe*), the defence of the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons fell upon the Civil Lord, Mr. E. Robertson (*Dundee*), who, although in a subordinate position, had conspicuously proved the correctness of Mr. Gladstone's selection, and both as an administrator and debater had added to the reputation of the Ministerialists. Before, however, the first vote could be obtained, Mr. Arnold Foster (*Belfast, West*) moved a resolution (Mar. 11) which, whilst it attracted support from the unofficial and non-professional members, was strongly opposed by ex-ministers and experts, and was finally negatived without a division. It was to the effect that the House, before voting supplies for the maintenance of her Majesty's naval establishments, sought an assurance that the Estimates submitted to it with that object by her Majesty's Government were based upon a consideration of the needs of possible war by sea and land, and upon the consideration of advice tendered in that behalf by the naval officer selected for the conduct of the naval operations in case of war.

Sir E. Reed (*Cardiff*), who was a practical shipbuilder, and had been at the Admiralty, thought that if the House were

to affirm the resolution the immediate consequence must be that the Government would have to give an assurance that they would relegate their own responsibility to some officer already appointed to conduct naval operations at sea, or else they must withdraw all the Navy Estimates.

Lord George Hamilton (*Ealing, Middlesex*), who had been First Lord of the Admiralty in the previous Ministry, asserted that, although the visible increase in the efficiency of the Navy was undeniable, the improvement in administration was still greater than the mere advance in strength. Therefore, it would be most unwise at this particular time to make organic changes in the Admiralty that would turn that institution topsy-turvy. If the resolution were pressed to a division he should certainly vote against it.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the Admiralty, considered it his duty to state distinctly that the procedure adopted by the member for West Belfast, whatever his hon. friend's own motives and intentions might be, was in point of fact a direct attack upon the Navy Estimates. His hon. friend would refuse to vote any money for the Navy unless he received from the Government the two assurances embodied in the resolution. He accepted, indeed, the first branch of the proposition, as he had no difficulty whatever in giving an assurance that these Estimates had been based on nothing but a consideration of the needs of possible war by sea and land. At the same time he must decline to accept the second part of the resolution, and he asked the House to give to it a frank and conclusive opposition.

On the following day (Mar. 12) Mr. Robertson had the opportunity of presenting with great lucidity the Estimates under his charge, and in so doing made a general statement concerning the state of the Navy. He explained, in the first place, that the Naval Defence Act finally expired this year, and that the original limit laid down in it had been exceeded by 750,000*l.* in the dockyards and by only 7,000*l.* in the contract section. The actual expenditure under that act had been 22,241,000*l.*, and the excess had been represented by increased power and the improved type of the ships built under the Naval Defence Act. All the seventy ships in the programme were either ready for service or were actually in service, and he thought that was a result which the Committee might fairly be congratulated upon. Proceeding to deal with the statement by the First Lord of the Admiralty in explanation of the Navy Estimates, Mr. Robertson said the main feature of it was the immense development of the works programme. With regard to the present vote, it showed an increase in two years of 12,150 men for the Navy. As to the shipbuilding, the total amount spent in new construction during the past year was 4,671,000*l.*, while the vote taken in 1894 was about 4,500,000*l.*, so that the work done had exceeded the Estimate by about 150,000*l.*, which was to be met by the supplementary Estimate now before the Committee. This showed not only the complete fulfilment but

more than the fulfilment of the large promises made last year. Speaking next on the forecast for 1895-96, he mentioned that there were to be four first-class cruisers, the particulars of which could not be given now, and four second-class cruisers, which had been designed with a view to certain specific services that required great manœuvring power. There would also be twenty torpedo-boat destroyers ordered during the coming year. The total amount for new construction in 1895-96 was 5,393,642*l.*, and as the Estimate for 1894-95 was 4,500,000*l.*, there was an increase of nearly 900,000*l.* Passing to the consideration of the Admiralty's great programme of works, he remarked that these had in recent years been comparatively neglected, while there had been an expansion of the Navy in all directions. The proposed new works would consist of docks, the deepening of harbours and of waterways, and the provision of barracks; in other words, the programme was intended to provide better accommodation for both the ships and the men. Certain specific works were sanctioned by Parliament last year, and there were other works which had not yet been sanctioned. It was intended to provide for both these series of new works by the financial method described in Lord Spencer's statement. In describing the works to be undertaken under the loan programme, he mentioned the two docks now being constructed at Portsmouth, the further extension of the new mole, and the new dock to be built at Gibraltar, the enlargement of the Engineer Students' College at Keyham, the erection of naval barracks at Chatham, and the extension of Keyham dockyard. The totally new works included a breakwater at Portland harbour, an enclosed torpedo-proof harbour at Gibraltar, and a similar harbour at Dover, to be constructed on the lines laid down by the Royal Commission of 1844. All these works would be provided for by loan, though they would not be included in the schedule of the first annual Loan Bill. He hoped, however, that there would be no delay in undertaking the preliminary surveys. Among other works contemplated were new naval barracks at Portsmouth, and an extension of the dockyard at Hong-Kong. The total amount to be met by the financial scheme was about 8,620,000*l.*, and a bill would be brought forward annually to provide for the instalments required. The item would be charged on the Navy Estimates, so that year by year it would be patent and obvious to everybody. In conclusion, Mr. Robertson said it was intended that the loan should be repaid by means of terminable annuities extending over a period not exceeding thirty years.

Lord George Hamilton followed with a merely perfunctory speech, necessitated by his having been previously at the head of the Admiralty. He maintained that the Naval Defence Act had been a success, and pointed out that the largest naval scheme ever attempted had been carried out at an excess of 2½ per cent. on the original estimate. He had no hesitation in expressing his unqualified approval of nearly every proposal

in the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty. He suggested, however, the desirability of substituting two battle-ships of the *Renown* type for the four projected first-class cruisers. He also criticised adversely the designs for the cruisers, declaring that they were distinctly of a retrograde character.

A few days later (March 19) a bill was introduced to make provision for the construction of works in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the purposes of the Royal Navy. It related mainly to the new works at Gibraltar and Portland, and to alterations involving acquisition of land in some of our larger harbours. When the bill came on for second reading (April 9) its financial provisions were the chief subject of criticism. It proposed to raise 8,700,000*l.* on loan, although there was no immediate prospect of any large amount of money being required during the year. The omission of any provision for immediate work at Dover was especially animadverted on, and ultimately Mr. Robertson suggested that some of the money might be devoted to the commencement of works at that place, and promising that it would be open to amend the bill in Committee. It was read a second time without a division. The actual nature of the new works, as originally proposed, was as follows :—

New Works.	Total estimated Expenditure.	
	Already sanctioned by Parliament.	New Proposals.
(A) Enclosure and Defence of Harbours against Torpedo Attack :—		
Gibraltar—	£	£
Completion of present Mole	63,000	—
Extension of do.	310,000	—
Detached Mole	—	585,000
Deepening Harbour	—	48,000
Dolphins	—	48,000
Portland—		
Breakwater	—	650,000
Dover—		
Breakwater, etc.	—	1,920,000
	873,000	3,251,000
(B) Adapting Naval Ports to present Needs of Fleet :—		
Deepening Harbours and Approaches	855,000	—
Keyham Dockyard Extension	1,920,000	—
Portsmouth Docks	239,000	—
Gibraltar Dock	361,000	—
Hong-Kong Dockyard Extension	—	290,000
	3,375,000	290,000
(C) Naval Barracks, etc. :—		
Chatham Naval Barracks	347,000	—
Portsmouth do.	—	595,000
Walmer Marine Depot (Extension)	20,000	—
Keyham Engineers' College (Extension)	30,000	—
	397,000	595,000
(D) Superintendence and Miscellaneous Charges	121,000	179,000
	4,266,000	4,315,000
	8,581,000	

* The figures given in this column are the estimates for these works, after deducting the estimated expenditure up to the end of 1894-95, as shown in Parliamentary Return No. 216 of 1894.

The issue of the Army Estimates was, as usual, accompanied by the publication of the annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, which, although dealing with the past year, whilst the Estimates referred to the coming year, was nevertheless the most trustworthy statement of the actual condition of the forces. The yearly requirements of the service varied between 32,000 and 36,000 under the existing system, about 17,000 being transferred to the Army Reserve, and about an equal number disappearing. During the year 1894, the recruits joining the regular Army had numbered 33,698, of whom 1,708 enlisted for long service (twelve years) with the colours, 30,622 for seven years with the colours and five years with the reserve, and 1,368 for three years with the colours and nine years with the reserve. The social position of the recruits was, it was stated, steadily improving. The service was becoming more popular with the middle class, and few recruits joined who could neither read nor write. The Militia had furnished 6,744 men to the territorial regiments, the Royal Artillery, and the Engineers, and 6,520 joined other corps of the regulars. The number of Volunteers who had joined regulars was not accurately known; but on the basis of previous years would have been about 2,200. England and Wales furnished 26,763, Scotland, 3,232, and Ireland 3,446 of the men enlisted. The desertions of the year showed a very marked decrease from 4,827 in 1893 to 3,958 in 1894, of whom 1,833 rejoined. The First-Class Army Reserve was increased by 14,796 men on completion of colour service, and 1,330 in anticipation, raising the total to 82,804, a number greatly above the maximum strength of the normal reserve of 74,293, owing to the large recruiting in 1884-86. On the other hand, the Militia recruits showed a very large falling off of 12,566 men, although the actual number on January 1, 1895, only fell short of the total strength by 4,938 men. This was in measure due to restrictions on recruiting, the re-arrangement of bounties, and the stricter inquiries into antecedents, and still more to the large loss (9,127 men) by desertion. The Militia Reserve, fixed at 30,000, showed, at least on paper, its full complement. These figures, however, did not give any exact idea of the full muster of the British Army at the beginning of the year. From a subsequently issued return the number was given at 213,555 effectives of all arms, of whom 136,665 were infantry of the line, 18,265 cavalry of the line, and 7,108 Royal Artillery, the remainder being made up by the Engineers, Army Service, medical, and other corps. The same return showed that the Army Reserve numbered 82,947, the Militia 121,667, the Yeomanry 10,014, and the Volunteers 231,328—a grand total of 445,956, exclusive of 31,313 Militia Reserve. Whereas the regular Army had a supernumerary force of 4,395 on an establishment of 191,790, the figures for the Reserves showed that 46,061 men were required to complete an establishment of 492,017.

Of this deficiency the Volunteers accounted for 29,827, the Militia 13,172, the Yeomanry 1,559, and the Army Reserve 1,503.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in his memorandum attached to the Estimates, explained that the increased charges due to the growth of the Reserve, Militia, and Volunteers, and to the rise in the cost of forage, were more than covered by the decrease in the cost of supplies, the net result being that 22,100*l.* less would be required for Army services during the coming year. It was proposed to add only fifty-six men to the effective strength of the Army, but were it possible, "as was hoped," to withdraw a battalion from Egypt during the year, the men would be utilised to complete the garrisons in the South African coaling stations. The proportion of field guns to that of other arms was considered inadequate, and it was intended to raise seven additional batteries, increasing the number of guns by 42, and raising the number of guns for each of the three Army Corps from 84 to 102. The manufacture of guns for harbour defence had been pushed forward, another battery of new guns for the Horse Artillery was ordered, and as these were completed the guns in present use would be employed for the new batteries about to be raised. At the same time the 12-pounder guns in possession of the field batteries were being converted into 15-pounders. The number of magazine rifles completed was sufficient to arm the regular troops at home and abroad (including India) as well as the Militia and the mobilised Reserve. After referring to certain alterations necessary to machine guns, and on the conversion of the Martini-Henry rifles in store, the statement was added that "in consequence of the advance made in the armaments and the condition of the reserve of rifles and ammunition, a reduction in the vote has been made."

The large increase on the vote for works was in a great measure due to the addition made to the annual sum repayable in respect of the loan for barrack accommodation. The maintenance of existing barracks absorbed quite half the total sum required for military buildings, whilst of a further sum of 79,000*l.*, taken for hospital, sanitary, and store buildings, one half was required to further the scheme of the Corporation of Dublin for improving the sanitary condition of that city. Large sums would be required in the current and subsequent years for the purchase and construction of rifle ranges at Aldershot, and the recognition of the need of increasing these ranges in other places was officially stated.

The following abstract of the Army Estimates shows the variations with those of the previous year:—

	Net Estimate.		Difference on Net Estimates.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Numbers.	Total numbers.	Total numbers.	Numbers.	Numbers.
Number of men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India	155,403	155,347	56	—
II.—Effective Services.				
Pay, etc., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments) ...	£ 6,003,000	£ 5,981,000	£ 22,000	—
Medical Establishments: Pay, etc. ...	292,000	290,000	2,000	—
Militia: Pay and Allowances ...	560,000	600,000	—	40,000
Yeomanry Cavalry: Pay and Allowances ...	73,000	74,400	—	1,400
Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances ...	824,200	806,000	18,200	—
Transport and Remounts ...	637,000	631,100	5,900	—
Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies ...	2,581,000	2,732,200	—	151,200
Clothing Establishments and Services ...	841,600	789,600	52,000	—
Warlike and other Stores: Supply and Repair ...	1,722,000	1,307,000	—	85,000
Works, Buildings, and Repairs: Cost, including Superintending Establishment ...	986,100	832,600	153,500	—
Military Educational Establishments: Pay and Miscellaneous Charges ...	114,500	114,500	—	—
Miscellaneous Effective Services ...	52,500	53,600	—	1,100
War Office: Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges ...	257,300	257,600	—	300
Total Effective Services	14,944,200	14,969,600	—	25,400
III.—Non-Effective Services.				
Non-Effective Charges for Officers, etc. ...	1,515,200	1,516,400	—	1,200
Non-Effective Charges for Men, etc. ...	1,355,000	1,355,200	—	200
Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances	169,400	164,700	4,700	—
Total Non-Effective Services	3,039,600	3,036,300	3,300	—
Total Effective and Non-Effective Services	17,983,800	18,005,900	3,300	25,400
Net decrease, £22,100.				

Before the Secretary for War could explain his Estimates, the greater portion of a sitting was devoted to the discussion of several points bearing upon Army administration and expenditure. Mr. Hanbury (*Preston*) began by calling attention (Mar. 14) to the large appropriations in aid contributed out of the Indian Exchequer, and moved a resolution affirming that the military appropriations in aid paid by India, in addition to the payment by that country of the cost of the British Army in India, and of its transport to and from India, were excessive and unjust to India. A sum of no less than 1,350,000*l.* was annually expended by India on account of troops in this country, and the amount was largely increased by the loss in exchange. Since the Imperial Government took over the control of Indian affairs, these non-effective charges had increased by leaps and bounds. On the effective vote of 548,000*l.* the case was, in his opinion, still stronger than on the non-effective vote. No dependency of England, except India, had ever been called upon to pay such charges. The people of Lancashire felt that a great number of these appropriations in aid were charges which might fairly be borne by the Imperial Government. The result of the present system was that a

deficit was created in the finances of India that was met by import duties for which Lancashire had to pay.

The resolution having been seconded by a former Indian official, Sir Richard Temple (*Kingston, Surrey*), Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling Burghs*), taking the official view, maintained, on the contrary, that India was treated not only with justice but generosity; and, amongst other things, rebuked Mr. Hanbury for not knowing that India paid no part of the cost of the abolition of purchase. Mr. Hanbury retorted by quoting the heading of the Estimates, which stated that India did pay, and the Secretary for War had to admit that the heading was erroneous. The question, however, of the liability of India was far too complicated for useful treatment in debate. Each successive speaker had a different idea of the principles on which the partition of the cost of Indian defence should be based.

Mr. Hanbury's resolution having been negatived, Major Darwin (*Lichfield*) advocated a reform of the War Office; Lord Stanley (*West Houghton, Lancashire, S.E.*) and Captain Norton (*Newington, W.*), from opposite sides of the House, called attention to the defective drainage of barracks; Mr. Brookfield (*Rye, Sussex*) and Sir George Chesney (*Oxford City*) touched upon Army organisation, the latter advocating economy and decentralisation in military matters, and pointing out that the War Office administration was carried out upon extravagant lines and in a most wasteful spirit. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman warmly defended his department, saying that criticism was always easy, but that critics should bear in mind that our military system was the outcome of some of the most practical military minds of the day. "These things were settled," he declared, and declined at his time of life "to enter upon the mazy path of reform." He, however, promised inquiry into the point raised by Sir John Gorst (*Cambridge University*), who contended that the short service system was inflicting a serious evil upon the civil population by producing a large number of discharged soldiers who had no employment or trade.

On the following day (Mar. 15), Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was able to move the first vote for the Army for 155,403 men, and to explain the general bearings of the Estimates. He added little or nothing to the printed statement, to which reference has been made, further than stating that a steady advance had been made in the arrangement for rapid mobilisation and for the concentration of our forces for home defence, tending to greater simplicity and consequent efficiency. The first-class reserves, which on Feb. 1 stood at 84,732, had reached the maximum number contemplated, and there would probably be no difficulty in maintaining it at 80,000 men. With reference to the material of war, properly so called, he said he believed we were keeping pace with the march of scientific improvement, and, with reference to the question of

ranges, he mentioned that he had in view a project which he would explain at the proper time whereby a great addition would be made to our training facilities. In some quarters surprise had been expressed that this year the Navy Estimates exceeded the Army Estimates in amount. He felt sure that all the officers of the Army would rejoice at this, as they fully recognised that the Navy occupied the first place in our national defence. No doubt the cost of the two services was a heavy burden, but he felt convinced that her Majesty's Government in making these proposals would be supported by the general sense of the British people.

Mr. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*) said the War Minister had made a practical, explicit, and straightforward statement. It was highly satisfactory to find that in a year when a large additional sum was asked for the maintenance of the Navy there was no appreciable reduction in the demand for the requirements of the Army. He expressed his general acquiescence in the views of the Secretary of State for War with regard to our military policy, but hoped further information would be given to the committee as to the organisation for bringing into closer touch the Army and Navy for the purposes of defence.

Sir C. Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire*) gave expression to a general feeling, not only in the Radical party, but among the public at large, that, while the money voted for the Navy was judiciously expended, the nation got no adequate return for the enormous sums voted for the Army. He did not think there was ground for the cheerful optimism of the Secretary of State for War.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied by saying that the truest courage and best reforming wisdom lay in leaving well alone, but admitted that he was a reformer himself. Referring to the Hartington Commission, of which he had been a member, which reported in favour of a Cabinet Committee and of a conjunct policy for the two services, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that that reform had not yet been accomplished, "but when it has I should be quite in favour of waiting to see whether the reformed system worked or not." There was a general feeling when the Secretary of State sat down that other reasons besides those of optimism and contentment induced him to speak in this tone of a department in which there was no real distribution of responsibility, and in which, from over-centralisation, business was either neglected or forced through without sufficient thought.

Possibly that reason was not far to seek. The one prize of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's parliamentary ambition was for a moment apparently within his reach, and the conflict in his own mind between his personal desires and the claims of his colleagues and of his party may well have prevented him from giving full attention to the shortcomings of his department. A week previously it had become known (Mar. 9) that Mr.

Speaker Peel was to vacate the chair of the House before Easter. It had long been rumoured that his health had been such as to render his continuance not only irksome but detrimental. It was believed, however, that in some way he would be able to go through the session; and as the general election would not in all probability be delayed beyond the first weeks of the following year, it was hoped that he would be able to preside over the deliberations of Parliament until the dissolution. The announcement of Mr. Peel's immediate resignation produced a deeper feeling than that of mere regret. He had discharged the duties of his difficult post for eleven years with conspicuous ability, and under conditions to which no former occupant of the chair had ever been exposed since the Revolution. He had earned the respect and esteem of all parties and members, even of those on whom his hand had, in the discharge of his duties, fallen heaviest. He had sustained with dignity the best traditions of the House of Commons, the impartial supremacy of the Speaker, and the freedom of debate within the limits of order. The noble inheritance of name and position to which he succeeded did not suffer in his hands. During the struggle which occupied the greater part of the session of 1887, Mr. Peel's tact and dignity saved a situation which might easily have plunged the House of Commons into a serious crisis. The attitude of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues throughout the discussions in Committee on the Irish Crimes Bill of 1887 might have ended in wrecking the authority of the chair had it been occupied by a less firm or a less wise Speaker.

To fill the vacancy thus unexpectedly and prematurely announced at once became the object of the bitterest intrigue. The outgoing Speaker had been elected as a Liberal, and down to the period when he had been elected, had voted in support of Mr. Gladstone. Since then, although he had taken no open part in politics, and had been re-elected on two occasions for the united burghs of Leamington and Warwick, no contest had taken place, and he had been classed as a Liberal Unionist, on apparently slight grounds, inasmuch as he had never severed his connection with the local Liberal Association. Nevertheless, in accordance with well-known Parliamentary customs he had after each election been re-seated in the chair, irrespective of the composition of the majority of the House. At the moment of his resignation, however, the position of parties was very different. The Liberals, indeed, commanded a majority, which in two years had fallen from forty to less than twenty on critical divisions, and according to the forecast of their own supporters they had slight hopes of maintaining even this reduced majority after the election, which was admitted to be not far distant. It was therefore a questionable matter whether, as a mere question of expediency, one of their own party should be thrust upon the House, with the possibility of their nominee not being accepted by the new Parliament. At the same time

the withdrawal of only a single vote from their attenuated majority might possibly at some unforeseen juncture lead to placing the Ministry in a minority. The Conservatives, it was well known, had an unexceptionable candidate in Sir Matthew White Ridley (*Blackpool, Lancashire*), and at first it seemed as if he might have been accepted by all parties. This feeling, if it really existed, was transient, for in many quarters the claims of Mr. Leonard Courtney (*Bodmin, Cornwall*), who had occupied the position of Chairman of Ways and Means with conspicuous ability for several years, were put forward with some show of reason. His displacement from the Chairmanship by Mr. Gladstone in 1892 had been severely criticised, even by the supporters of the Liberal Government, and the selection of Mr. Mellor in his place was regarded rather as evidence of temper than of judgment. The Ministry were therefore quite justified in supposing that the selection of Mr. Courtney as their candidate for the Speakership would give general satisfaction, and that the Conservatives would refrain from opposing a Liberal Unionist, who had done them good service. Sir William Harcourt, however, in this case had presumed too much on the acquiescence of his own followers, and no sooner was Mr. Courtney's name accepted by the leaders of the Liberal party than a section of its supporters, led by Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*), at once caballed against him. Mr. Labouchere's talents for intrigue had been too well exercised during the years he had been in the Opposition to make him anything but a dangerous opponent. In the course of a few days the leader of the House (Sir William Harcourt) received through the chief party Whip a list of some twenty Radicals who positively refused to accept Mr. Courtney as Speaker, and strengthened their protest by vague hints of the consequences of such a selection. The hostility to Mr. Courtney, which was first shown by a section of the extreme Radicals and Irish Nationalists, soon spread to other parts of the House, and the defection of the Unionists was sufficient to justify the Ministerialists from receding from their original offer. Undoubtedly a frank understanding between the two leaders, or between the party Whips, would have made both the protest of the Radicals and the hostility of the Unionists futile, but in view of the state of the Government majority, the absence of a score or more of their supporters on some critical division would have meant immediate defeat. Mr. Courtney meanwhile, unwilling to become a cause of discord, insisted upon his friends withdrawing his name as a possible candidate for the Speakership. The Conservatives at the same time notified that if the Government chose to put forward Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, no difficulties would be raised to his election. Unfortunately the Secretary for War was an indispensable man to his party, for, according to the saying of the day, he "was the only minister on speaking terms with all the members of

the Cabinet." Undoubtedly his geniality and conciliatory nature made him a bond of union between members of that heterogeneous body who owed their places rather to the groups they represented than to the general policy which should unite ministers. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, it was understood, was desirous of occupying the Speaker's chair, and it was admitted that he was quite qualified for the post. He, however, allowed his own personal inclinations to be over-ruled, and the Ministry, which by this time felt pledged to their followers not to allow the Speakership to fall to the Conservatives without a struggle, were obliged to seek among the ranks for a fitting candidate. It was said that Mr. Gully's (*Carlisle*) name was originally put forward in jest. He was a rare attendant in the House, was personally unknown to the great majority of the members, and had never been prominent as a speaker or as a debater. He had sat for Carlisle since 1886, and was the popular leader for the Northern Circuit, but held his seat by so frail a tenure that the Government had been afraid to make a proper recognition of his legal abilities, which were universally admitted, by elevating him to the bench. His name had been frequently put forward on the occurrence of a vacancy, but it was felt that his promotion would probably entail the loss of a Liberal vote. Matters were, however, left to arrange themselves in the short interval which was to elapse before Mr. Peel's actual retirement, and many suggestions were put forward, and as quickly put aside, by which an actual party struggle for the Speakership should not appear in the journals of the House.

Meanwhile the business of the session went on with such pretence of reality as the principal performers could infuse into proceedings which both sides admitted would lead to no practical results. Mr. Crilly's (*Mayo, N.*) Board of Guardians (Ireland) Bill afforded the Chief Secretary (March 13) an excellent opportunity of expressing his benevolent intentions towards Ireland, and of showing his desire to adopt the theories of the Irish Nationalists without realising how they were to be put into practical shape. The objects of the bill were to reconstitute the existing Boards of Guardians by the abolition of *ex officio* guardians altogether, to conduct the elections by ballot, to enable dissatisfied electors or defeated candidates to present election petitions, and to extend the powers of guardians under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts in association with Poor Law Administration. Mr. Morley (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*), in consenting to the second reading of the bill, accepted it only as the expression of opinion that local government in Ireland should be reconstituted on a popular basis, and that something should be done for labourers' cottages, which was not that which Mr. Crilly proposed. Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the Opposition, also agreed to the second reading of the bill, on the ground that it was right to extend to Ireland a popular system of self-government, but that guarantees against

abuses (which were unnecessary in England and Scotland) should be insisted upon. Failing to make the second reading a question for division, a long wrangle ensued between the two front benches as to whether the bill should be referred to the Grand Committee on Law, as might have been permissible had the bill been brought in by a member of the Government. It was argued in opposition to this view that to apply such a policy to a private member's bill, some features of which the Government disapproved, would be a fatal blow at the system of grand committees. To this view the Speaker seemed to incline, as he refused to allow the closure to be put, and nothing more was heard of the measure.

Similar unity of opinion as to the theoretic value of an Irish measure was displayed a week later when Mr. T. Healy (*Louth, N.*) moved the second reading of the Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill. He reminded the House that it had been annually introduced by Irish members for twenty years, although during that period various Irish parties had failed to secure a reform which Englishmen and Scotchmen had enjoyed for thirty or forty years. The central idea of the measure was to give every ratepayer a vote in the management of the borough or municipality in which he paid his rates. The whole of the numerous clauses in the bill were already in existence, in substance or principle, in one English Act of Parliament or another.

Sir A. Rollitt (*Islington, S.*), on behalf of the English, and Mr. Barton, Q.C. (*Armagh, Mid.*), on behalf of the Ulster Conservatives, welcomed the bill with certain limitations, but with sufficient cordiality to permit Mr. J. Morley (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*) to say with truth that the bill had not really been opposed. This particular bill was no doubt a new one, but proposals of a similar kind had been submitted to the House since the time of Mr. Isaac Butt. It had been asserted that the bill was crude, fragmentary, and piecemeal, but it was, in truth, a scientific measure, excellently drafted, and one which any Government might have brought forward. He therefore gave the bill an unconditional support, and under the circumstances it was peaceably referred to the grand committee. This bill having been thus promptly disposed of, the Government obtained a more marked success when supporting another private member's bill for amending the law in regard "to the appointment, qualification, and removal" of justices of the peace. The bill was in a great measure a protest against the hesitancy of the Lord Chancellor—as the English Radicals asserted—in carrying into effect a resolution passed in the previous session for "demonetising" the bench. Mr. Luttrell (*Tavistock, Devon*), who moved the second reading (March 20), said that it would, he thought, be generally admitted that at present political and social considerations entered too much into the appointment of justices. He therefore proposed in this bill

that the Town and County Councils should henceforth nominate fit persons to the Lord Chancellor for appointment, and that the chairmen of the District Councils should have power to send up names to the County Councils for consideration. The bill provided for the constitution of nomination committees of Town and County Councils to which questions of this kind should be submitted. Moreover, the bill provided for the removal from the bench of magistrates who, without sufficient excuse, had not attended more than once a year; and it likewise abolished the property qualification.

An animated discussion ensued, which showed at least that the mover's confidence as to the dissatisfaction with the existing arrangements was not so unanimous as he had supposed; whilst the bill would stereotype and perpetuate in its worst form the system of nominating magistrates on political grounds. Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) saw in the proposal the opportunity of making political capital out of the aspirations of prominent local politicians. He therefore at the earliest moment gave to his supporters the lead they needed. He announced that he had just received an intimation from the Lord Chancellor, who was the best judge on the subject, that he was favourable to the bill, and desired its second reading. For his own part he had found from experience that a number of magistrates never attended except when there was some place of profit to give away; and surely that was a scandal which ought to be removed. With regard to the property qualification, he could never understand why a man who got 100*l.* a year from weekly wages should not be a magistrate. Nothing more injuriously affected the administration of justice than a belief that it was confined exclusively to one class of the community. He thoroughly approved of the provision of the bill that the recommendations coming to the Lord Chancellor should emanate from the local authorities; but he thought the discretion of the Lord Chancellor should be unlimited. On the part of the Government he gave a hearty support to the bill.

Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, East*), on the other hand, had to count with county squires and magnates, who were already enough disturbed by the Parish Councils Bill of the previous session. Probably he recognised as well as the supporters of the bill the restrictions and disabilities of the existing system, which might have served a good purpose in the past, but was now somewhat out of date. We were dealing, he said, with a very old institution, which was not without anomalies, but which was very closely bound up with the whole social life of England; and he did not think we ought to make any fundamental alteration in that system without looking very carefully at the direction in which it was proposed to move. In Scotland the great bulk and weight of judicial work was done by paid lawyers of great eminence, and if we wished

to alter the English system fundamentally we should have to do it in the direction of paid magistrates, although he admitted that there were grave objections to such a course. This bill, however, proposed to do what Britons had always prided themselves on not doing—namely, making the appointment of those who were to administer justice to depend on the fortunes of popular elections. “Could we contemplate with self-satisfied serenity the appointment of magistrates resting upon chance party majorities? Whatever change we might desire to introduce, let us not, for the first time in English history, lay ourselves open to the charge that we had made the magistrates the nominees of party majorities and the creatures of popular assemblies.”

This style of argument was scarcely likely to win voters who had not already made up their minds, or to hold ground against the eager attacks of those who saw in the proposal a real means of meting out equal justice to all classes. The division, however, showed that the question was not considered of very vast importance, the second reading being carried by 201 to 163 votes.

The necessities of Supply and other less foreseen causes had caused the postponement of the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill till a fortnight after the day originally fixed. The delay was undoubtedly undesired by the Government, who probably felt that of their great controversial measures it was the one which would divide their own party least, whilst it could not fail to find waverers among their opponents; and they might fairly hope that when sent to the Upper House its inevitable rejection would express more plainly the opposition of the Peers to popular demands. The Government by its administration of the Education Acts, and by its rough treatment of voluntary schools, had effectually alienated the great majority of the clergy of the Church of England; and consequently the opposition which the Welsh Church Bill was certain to excite from that body had already been stirred up. It was therefore tactically advisable to push forward this measure, and at the same time to fulfil the pledges given to the Welsh members.

Mr. Asquith's (*Fife, E.*) speech in moving the second reading (Mar. 21) was one of his most brilliant achievements. It was marked by unexceptionable taste and abounded with eloquent passages. Referring to the criticisms to which his reserve on introducing the bill had been subjected, he said that the time had now arrived when the great issues of principle raised by this measure could be appropriately discussed, and he would therefore state, on behalf of the Government, the grounds of policy which had led to its introduction. The central and essential object of the bill was to terminate the legal establishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire. From the earliest times the State had claimed and exercised a

controlling voice with regard to the establishment and endowments of the national Church, and it was an historical fallacy to represent the Church of England as having ever been a mere offshoot and dependency of the Church of Rome. In this country the State had always insisted that the position of the Church, its privileges, and its endowments should be kept under the supreme control of the Crown and of Parliament. The existence of the Irish Church Act was the most complete assertion which any Legislature had ever made of the right to do what it pleased with the *status* of an Established Church and to divert its endowments to purely secular purposes. Morality did not change its colour when it crossed St. George's Channel, and the Irish statute might be taken as a sufficient justification and precedent when the Government were assailed with charges of sacrilege. This bill raised no new question either of constitutional practice or of the limits of the moral competency and authority of Parliament. He utterly denied that the Establishment in Wales was a national Church at the present day. No doubt it was national in its inception, but by its subsequent incorporation with, and its subordination to, the Anglican Church, it became denationalised. Mr. Asquith proceeded to trace the growth of Welsh dissent in the eighteenth century, and pointed out that at the beginning of the present century there were nearly 1,000 Nonconformist congregations in the Principality, and that the number had now increased to 4,000. This was due to the fact that the Welsh Church, which in its origin was of native and spontaneous growth, had for centuries been used by the State and the English Church as a dependency of their own, in defiance of the sentiments of the great body of the Welsh people. At the same time he did not deny that since 1831 there had been an extensive and a beneficial change in the spirit and temper of the Anglican Church in Wales, which, however, was still the Church of the minority. At all events, thirty-one out of the thirty-four Parliamentary representatives of Wales and Monmouthshire were pledged to Disestablishment. The Home Secretary then traversed the contention that under the provisions of the bill the Church in Wales would, as long as the vested interests continued, be in a state of ecclesiastical anarchy, and he defended the justice of the clauses relating to the cathedrals, the glebes, and the burial-grounds. In conclusion, he said the inhabitants of Wales had shown in days gone by that they could well provide for their own spiritual needs, and it was in the sincere belief that this measure would minister as well to the religious as to the social welfare of the people of the Principality that he asked the House to affirm it to be both politic and just.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach (*Bristol, W.*), as the mouthpiece of the Opposition, found himself in a less easy position than the Home Secretary. The Liberal Unionists, headed by Mr. Chamberlain,

included in their ranks Protestant Nonconformists to whom the rigid exclusivism of the Established Church was either irksome or repellent, whilst a certain section of the extreme Anglican party had never concealed their preference for Voluntaryism, and the consequent freedom of their clergy from State control. At the same time it was of the highest importance to show to the great majority of Churchmen, lay and clerical, that the Opposition was fighting their battle against disestablishment and disendowment. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, after paying a well-deserved compliment to the Home Secretary's speech, demurred, however, to the basis of his arguments. For 250 years after the Reformation the Church in Wales was a national Church, and it was only within the last sixty or eighty years that she had ceased to be the Church of Wales in fact as well as in theory. In recent years her adherents had been annually increasing in number, and she was now showing an aggressive vitality. Yet by the present bill they were now asked to declare that she had not only lost her claim to be the national Church, but that she would never be in a position to reassert it. Welsh Churchmen ardently desired to maintain their ecclesiastical and spiritual connection with the Church of England, and they dreaded the wicked and cruel disruption proposed by the bill. He was afraid that, as in Ireland, so in Wales, the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church would give a distinct impetus to the policy of Home Rule. The Home Secretary had referred to legislation relating to the government, the discipline, and the doctrines of the Church, but he had not been able to quote a single instance where Parliament undertook any legislation depriving the Church of her endowments. He defied the supporters of the bill to prove that there was ever a time when those endowments belonged to the people. He contended that with some small exceptions none of those endowments, whether in England or in Wales, ever belonged to the State or were granted by Parliament. They were, in fact, given to the Church by individual donors. Parliament had no more moral right to take away a single penny of those endowments than it had to confiscate the property of any corporation, trade union, or other society in this country. The present bill, unlike the Irish Act, was not just to the Church; it was simply mean. However, it would not pass, because it was not seriously intended. It was merely a move in the half-hearted game of attack upon the House of Lords, and its real use was to enable the occupants of the Treasury Bench to delay the dissolution of Parliament until a season which might appear to them to be more convenient for their own purposes. In conclusion, he moved that the bill should be read a second time on that day six months.

For anything fresh which was to be advanced for or against the main principle of the bill the division might have been taken forthwith, and probably with precisely the same result

as was obtained after five nights of speech-making. The Welsh members vied with the champions of Establishment in claiming to be heard—or read—and the Government for many reasons was averse to arrest this flow of eloquence. Lord Cranborne (*Rochester*) incidentally prophesied that in the long struggle upon which they were entering the supporters of the bill would in the end be defeated. His chief argument was based upon the unfairness of reconstituting the Church body without a previous religious census to determine who of the laity were to be disestablished. Mr. H. Paul (*Edinburgh, South*), and other supporters of the bill, made it clear that no such census should be taken. On the second day (March 22) Mr. H. Matthews (*Birmingham*), formerly Home Secretary, attacked the bill from the Roman Catholic point of view, and showed that it proposed to denationalise the Welsh Church for the purpose of abolishing it, whilst nationalising its property in order to devote it to purposes of public amusement. Sir George Trevelyan (*Bridgeton, Glasgow*) asserted that the motives of the Welsh Liberationists were most disinterested, and were untinged by jealousy of the clergy of the Establishment, and that the Welsh members, although practically unanimous on this point, were unable to see their wishes carried into effect, because they formed an insignificant group when compared with the whole House.

On the fourth night (Mar. 26) some life was infused into the debate by Mr. Plunket (*Dublin University*) and Mr. George Russell (*Biggleswade, Bedford*). The former attacked the disendowment scheme, which he declared had been drawn with the express intention of weeding out all those provisions which had enabled the Irish Church to recover itself. Mr. George Russell, after glancing at families enriched by a former disendowment now protesting against a disendowment by which no one was to be enriched, quoted with happy effect the dialogue between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Ely, from Shakespeare's *Henry V.*, on a similar subject.

The last night of the debate (April 1) was occupied by speeches of the more prominent members on both sides of the House. Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*), speaking from the standpoint of an adherent of the Scotch Free Kirk, addressed himself more closely to the analogy afforded by the Disestablishment of the Church in Ireland, which presented to his mind a very powerful argument in favour of passing a similar measure with regard to Wales. In each case the Establishment was the Church of the minority; it was the cause of social bitterness and political strife; it was regarded with aversion because it was a proselytising Church; and a majority of the representatives of the people demanded disestablishment and disendowment. At the same time, he admitted that the arguments in favour of taking such a step were not applicable to the Church of England. The State had repeatedly asserted its right to dispose of tithes

and other ecclesiastical property. Most of the property was granted at a time when the Church was in communion with the See of Rome and with the whole of Christendom, and we had no right to assume that the donors of the eleventh or twelfth century would be content that their benefactions should continue to be enjoyed by an institution which was no longer the Church of the whole nation, and which merely retained some shreds of legal privilege. He ridiculed the notion that an Established Church conferred a certain sanctity on the State, and that it was better able than voluntary Churches to grapple with the spirit of secularism. In his belief neither the Church nor the State derived any benefit from Establishment, and he would advise the Church to rely in the future, not on exclusive privileges and endowments, but upon the faith which she taught and the Divine commission which she had received.

Mr. Goschen's (*St. George's, Hanover Square*) thorough adoption of the Conservative spirit could not have been better illustrated than by his eagerness to prove that Mr. Bryce's arguments were in favour of voluntaryism generally and against Establishment, instead of being directed to the particular question of the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales. He traversed the assertion that the cases of Ireland and Wales were strictly analogous, and defended the course taken by him and his colleagues in 1869 when the Disestablishment of the Protestant Church was offered to Ireland as a peace-offering, although he feared that as a measure of conciliation it had partially failed. As depreciatory remarks had been made on the Church in Wales in the course of these debates, he might remind the House that only a few years before Mr. Gladstone spoke of that body as an active Church, a living Church, and a Church rising from elevation to elevation. Consequently the Government were seeking to disestablish the Church in Wales just at the time when she was making remarkable progress. He laid it down as a broad and an indisputable proposition that the creed of the Church of England was more inclusive, more liberal, and wider in every respect than the creed of any of the rival religious associations in this country; and, at a time when agnosticism was making some progress, it was highly important that we should not break up an institution so catholic and so inclusive in its character.

After a number of speeches from less known members, which occupied the dinner hour, Mr. A. J. Balfour rose to say the last words on behalf of the Opposition against the bill. He began by animadverting on the absence of a religious census, and said that if they had the figures, obtained officially, of the real facts of the case they might rest on solid ground, but on the quaking and moving bog of interminable calculations, with regard to which no one could come to any final conclusion, he thought it would be folly to ask the House, either now or at any future period, to waste their time in discussing a measure like this.

With regard to the favourite argument that because thirty-one out of the thirty-four Welsh members desired Disestablishment therefore by constitutional practice it ought to be granted to them, he suggested that at no distant date when a general election took place the proportion would be materially altered. But, however this might be, they were surely bound to look behind the electoral facts of the day. If the true electoral opinion could be obtained to do justice to the minority in Wales a very different proportion than thirty-one members to three would come to that House in favour of the Disestablishment of the English Church in that particular part of the United Kingdom. What, however, was the practical problem before the House? They were now concerned with the second reading of a bill which would deprive that part of the Church of England situated in Wales of the whole of the property it possessed before 1703. It was necessary that a strong case should be made out before they proceeded in their legislative capacity to deprive any corporation of long standing of the property which it possessed. Since the Reformation period the Church had had undisputed possession of its endowments and had made no alteration in its formularies. Now, why should not 300 years be sufficient to guarantee the Church in Wales against spoliation, while twenty-five years sufficed to give the Nonconformist bodies a prescriptive right to their property? He did not deny that persecuted Churches were pure; but if there was anything in that argument the House would not stop at spoliation, but would proceed to burning. Indeed, when they considered the particular provisions of the bill it became obvious that the intention of its framers was not merely to free the Church from its fetters, but to destroy it altogether. They had doomed the Church to die by a kind of creeping paralysis. The Church in Wales was only one of a number of organisations which were all engaged in the greatest work that could be done among men. The Church in Wales had made progress by leaps and bounds, and he would ask hon. gentlemen opposite whether they thought they would really further the great cause of religion among the growing masses in Wales by voting for the second reading of this bill. If they did so they would inflict a grave injury on the Church, while they would do nothing to benefit the denominations of Christians to which they belonged.

It was not surprising that in a measure dealing with Church Establishment Mr. Balfour should have been able to infuse into his arguments and speech a sense of personal interest, and give them force and reality. In the reply with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, closed the debate no such elements were traceable. It was a somewhat laboured defence of the theory that persons and institutions had survived the loss of their property and had subsequently risen to affluence. With regard to the redistribu-

tion of the property now held by the Established Church, the first step in the direction of co-operation between the different religious bodies in Wales would be to place all those communities, without any invidious distinction, upon a common footing. The question which they had now to decide was that of the Church in Wales and nothing else, and he should not be diverted from that position by the larger topics which had been raised in the course of these debates. "Were establishment and endowment appropriate as applied to the Church in Wales?" In his judgment establishment and endowment were interdependent and inseparable. The change which passed over the Church at the Reformation period was very much like the change which passed over the Monarchy at the time of the Revolution. The Church, like the Monarchy, became a limited institution. The essence of establishment was the control which the State had over the Church, for the State insisted upon establishment as the correlative and the condition of the endowment. When they came to the question of the endowments they arrived at the real fighting part of the case. It was not a question of doctrine, or discipline; it was a question of money. Surely it was idle at this time of day to dispute the right of Parliament to deal with the property of the Church. The only question on which they were going to pronounce judgment was whether it was right, politic, and wise to deal in the manner proposed with the Church in Wales. He ventured to affirm that a national Church ought not to exist in a community like Wales unless it represented the sentiments and convictions of the majority of the people. Being firmly convinced that it did not represent the sentiments of the majority of the population, her Majesty's Government had taken the responsibility of asking the House of Commons to determine that in Wales establishment and endowment should cease to exist.

A division was then taken, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach's amendment having been rejected by 304 to 260 votes, the bill was read a second time. The result of the division was scarcely expected, for up to the last the Opposition hoped to retain the Irish Parnellites, and possibly to detach a few Liberal Churchmen. It was, however, their own party which showed the most numerous defections, for although it was known all along that Mr. Chamberlain would vote for the bill, it was not expected that so many of the Liberal Unionists—fifteen in all—would refrain from voting altogether. The result consequently fully justified the Government in putting forward the Welsh Disestablishment Bill as the primary measure of the session, and to push it through the Committee stage with all possible despatch.

Few events of importance in home politics during the month outweighed the anxiety caused by Lord Rosebery's prolonged illness. Like many others, including Mr. A. J.

Balfour and Mr. H. H. Fowler, the Prime Minister had been attacked by the prevailing influenza epidemic, and, attempting to resume his official duties too soon, he suffered a serious relapse, which at one time gave rise to rumours of his retirement. These proved ultimately unfounded, but the imminence of a fresh Ministerial arrangement in face of a dwindling Ministerial majority afforded abundant material for the manufacture of gossip and foreboding. The circumstances, however, attendant on the election for East Bristol and on the approaching contest at Leamington were of more practical interest. At Bristol a vacancy had occurred through the death of Sir J. D. Weston, who in 1890 had been returned at the bye-election as a Gladstonian Liberal by 4,775 votes, only 1,700 having been given to his Conservative opponent, and about 600 to a Labour candidate. At the general election of 1892 Sir J. D. Weston had been returned unopposed, and on his death the local Liberals selected Sir W. H. Wills, one of the largest employers of labour in that city. He was supported not only by the Liberal Association but by the temperance party and many other influential bodies. It was not anticipated that he would meet with any opposition, but shortly before the nomination Mr. H. H. Gore, a member of the Bristol School Board and a prominent supporter of the Socialist or Collectivist views, consented to be put in nomination. Mr. Gore was chiefly known to the working classes by the philanthropic efforts of himself and his family, which had been established in Bristol for nearly a century. His cause was eagerly taken up by the Labour party, by the Agricultural Union, and by the licensed victuallers, whose function in the public body he fully recognised. He had few if any powerful supporters, and no member of Parliament except Mr. Keir Hardie came to speak in his support. Nevertheless Mr. Gore nearly succeeded in capturing the seat from the official candidate, polling 3,608 votes against 3,740 given to Sir W. H. Wills. If, however, the Ministerialists regarded this result as indicative of the attitude of the Labour party in any approaching appeal to the people, they certainly made no open avowal of the danger which threatened, or took steps to avert it.

At Leamington (united for Parliamentary purposes with Warwick) a long and unedifying wrangle began on the announcement of the Speaker's intended retirement; although he had made no formal announcement of any change in his views since 1885, when as a Liberal he had defeated Mr. Nelson, the Conservative candidate, by 368 votes. Since then he had each time been re-elected without opposition, but it was tacitly understood that his seat was reckoned as "Liberal Unionist" by the compact made between that party and the Conservatives in 1886. Under this arrangement it was to be filled by one of the same political faith whenever a vacancy should occur. Meanwhile, however, Mr.

Nelson, apparently with the knowledge of the Liberal Unionist organisation, had been allowed to keep his probable candidature before the electors; and by Mr. Nelson and his friends the Conservative registration was made effective. No sooner had the rumour of the Speaker's retirement become public than his son, Mr. George Peel, then a Treasury clerk, was put forward as the Liberal Unionist candidate, and it was at the same time made clear to Mr. Nelson that under no circumstances would his candidature be recognised by the heads of the party. The seat, it was asserted by the Liberal Unionists, belonged to Mr. Chamberlain's "Midland group," and to give way on this occasion would be the signal of similar concessions in other places. It was admitted that the Liberal Unionist votes in the two boroughs were so few that the seat would be lost to the party if the Conservatives withheld their support; and for some days or even weeks this seemed to be the probable result. Mr. Chamberlain, however, claimed the fulfilment of the bargain, and the Central Conservative Association had to give way. This, however, advanced matters but little, for Mr. Nelson and the local Conservatives were determined to stand on their principles, and to abstain from voting should Mr. Peel be nominated. After protracted discussion and the intervention of leading men of both sections of the Unionist party Mr. Nelson and Mr. Peel both withdrew, and ultimately the field was left to the Liberal Unionists, but not until much ill-feeling had been generated and expressed on both sides.

The elections for the London School Board in the previous year—of which the issues had been repeated in various parts of the country—had shown that the education question was one upon which a considerable number of voters held distinct opinions. The Moderates, who supported, at least in principle, the idea of voluntary schools, and were ready to recognise even denominational teaching under reasonable restrictions, had shown themselves a strong and compact body. It was therefore not without good grounds that the leaders of the Conservative party came to the conclusion that the education question might be destined at no distant date to become an important factor in political controversy. Lord Salisbury, as a strong Churchman, may have exaggerated some sides of the controversy, but in a speech at Limehouse in aid of Church day schools (March 21) he spoke in warm terms and to an appreciative audience of the work done by Church schools in maintaining the religious life of the country. He told his hearers that when the Education Act of 1870 was passed many people believed that the Board school would become the dominant institution all over the country. But the Church had made a gallant fight, and he thought it was more probable that the Church school would eat up the Board school than that the Board school would eat up the Church school. It was a gross violation of religious liberty if the State came in with

compulsory powers and took away children from their parents and brought them up in a religious belief which the parents did not acknowledge. The compromise embodied in the Cowper-Temple clause had worked fairly well for twenty-five years, but it was founded on an error, and was bound in the long run to fail in its effect. "A wall or a hedge is not an admirable thing, but it saves the garden that is inside from being desolated." But the walls had been knocked down in the twenty-five years and anybody could get in. His own belief was that a system which would enable every man to pay his rates to schools teaching his own religious views was the only sound one.

Although the solution given by Lord Salisbury was in the direction indicated by the chiefs of the Roman Catholic party, it reflected also the views of many English Churchmen who were desirous to see religious liberty attached to free education. How this could be best effected the electors had not yet pronounced, but in the meantime Lord Salisbury recognised the aid he might expect from the clergy, if some practical proposal for maintaining voluntary schools could be devised by the Conservative party.

The Home Secretary, on his part, was not less anxious to commend his party to the good opinion of both the leisured and the labouring classes. Speaking at Cambridge (Mar. 20), as President of the Liberal Club, he claimed for the Government, and their unwaveringly loyal supporters in the House of Commons, the credit of having laboured steadfastly, and to some extent successfully, for the redemption of the pledges they gave to the electors in 1892. He criticised the tactics of the Opposition during what had elapsed of the Parliamentary session, referring especially to their attitude on the questions of the Indian import duties and protection, and proceeded to discuss the merits of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill and other measures which the Government hoped to get through the House of Commons during the session. On the measures relating to the interests of labour, the amendment of the factory laws in particular, Mr. Asquith frankly avowed the object of those bills. "There is," he said, "a great deal in the air of what is vaguely called Socialism. There are some of our most intelligent and energetic working men, and of our educated men also, who look on the harsh and intolerable conditions under which so many of the working population spend their lives, and who, despairing of the slow action of Parliamentary legislation, are dreaming dreams of a reconstructed society in which all these things will be put right by the waving of a magic wand. I am the last to cast scorn or ridicule upon ideals of the kind, although as a practical man I think that those who devote themselves to their pursuit show a certain ignorance of the elementary conditions of human nature and of the inexorable laws which govern the action of communities, an action which

is bound sooner or later to bring these ideals to failure. But I do feel strongly that we cannot justify our existing industrial system, with all its anomalies and injustice, unless we have at any rate used every legislative means in our power, so far as the law can legitimately and effectively intervene, to mitigate the harshness of those conditions. I see a growing acquiescence in the necessity of calling in the State, I do not say to initiate, but to supervise these industrial arrangements. What we propose to do is to compel some to level up until they are brought into harmony with those who have voluntarily accepted the required principle. That is the object we have in view in these bills, and I trust and believe, with the practically unanimous consent of the Legislature, before this session is ended we shall have placed provisions on the statute book which will largely mitigate the conditions under which work in this country is carried on, make the danger to life less, and secure to the workers healthy conditions, less precarious than they are at present. Particularly we hope that the children employed in our factories will benefit by our legislation leaving to all who carry on daily toil that necessary margin of time for education and, what is equally necessary, recreation, without which they cannot become good citizens or good men." Mr. Asquith, then passing to more local topics, referred to the dispute in the boot industry, and laid stress on the guilt attaching to those who were responsible for the conflict without having exhausted every means of pacific settlement. He said that in the national interest steps ought to be taken to put an end to the purposeless misery and suffering arising from such struggles.

In conclusion, he once more dealt with the problem of the Second Chamber, without, however, coming to close quarters on the more immediate question of the shape in which it would be presented in the still unrevealed but promised resolution. He nevertheless told his hearers that the Government had plainly indicated that "the time was approaching" when the question must be faced by the nation, but omitting to define its conditions or indicate the direction in which he would lead. He elaborated at considerable length his reasons for not believing the majority was always right, or that the people were endowed with infallible wisdom, and that often they would have to pay for their errors. He ended in the following words, which scarcely gave a clue to what were his views on the practical reforms which he regarded as so pressing: "Although I am certainly not one of those who think that you ought to give to the House of Commons or to any other body an absolute and omnipotent right, irrespective of the opinion of the nation, to change its laws, to alter its Constitution, or to determine its policy, yet I do say that, provided you have adequate and sufficient safeguards, such as may easily be devised, for securing that the opinion of the House of Commons

is also the opinion of the nation, then you have all that is needed for the wise and prudent government of this country. It may be that one of the means for securing that uniformity and harmony of opinion lies in the institution of a Second Chamber. There are many who think that is the practical and only means, and I am not going to differ from them; but the state of things which now exists is one in which you have not got the security of a Second Chamber. It is a state of things which, if one party is in power with a mandate of the electors behind it, you have absolute, complete, unquestioning acquiescence in everything that the House of Commons does; and, on the other hand, when the other party is in power with a majority derived from the same source and speaking with the same authority, there is nothing that the majority can do which is not subject to be delayed, mutilated, and defeated. Will any one then say that this is a controversy between those who are in favour of a Second Chamber and those who are against it? We protest against the inequality and grotesqueness of this system which they set up in the name of a Second Chamber."

A couple of nights later the Home Secretary and his colleagues had an opportunity of sampling the wisdom of the people, or rather of that section of it which wished to make politics a means of livelihood. Mr. William Allen (*Newcastle-under-Lyme*) brought forward this resolution in favour of the payment of members, which he had already carried two years previously by a majority of forty-seven votes. On that occasion Sir William Harcourt had declared himself in favour of the principle, but declined to bring it forward in a practical shape or to place a vote on the Estimates. On the present occasion, notwithstanding Mr. Allen's minatory tone, "to count the cost of refusal," the resolution was only carried by a majority of eighteen votes, 176 to 158, in a House numbering less by a hundred members than on the previous occasion. Mr. Haldane (*Haddingtonshire*), who supported the resolution, emphatically declared that the payment of members was a "Liberal" party question, and thus gave additional reason to the Unionists to oppose it. Sir William Harcourt's defence of his position was the most interesting feature in the debate, which, as Mr. Goschen said, was ploughing another furrow in the strand. The former, however, maintained that no question had made a more rapid advance than that which they were now discussing. It was, in fact, an inevitable sequence of the great extension of the suffrage and the march of democratic opinion. To say that because they were going to admit a larger number of men who had very small fortunes they would introduce corruption into Parliament was to form an unjust conclusion on premisses which did not support it, and he did not see why the House of Commons should lose any of the respect and confidence of the country because it contained a greater number of representa-

tives of the different classes in this country. He had more than once stated his views on this subject. He believed the proposal to be wise and expedient, and if he did not believe it would conduce to the strength, the character, and the honour of the House he would not be there to support it. The question was to find the time and money to carry the resolution into effect. With regard to the money he should be able soon to give the House more information than he could at present, and with regard to the time the House was really more master of that than he was. As far as his abilities went, however, he would do what he could to give effect to the resolution.

The lassitude which had so far characterised the proceedings of the House of Commons was momentarily broken by a vigorous announcement (Mar. 28) of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir E. Grey (*Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland*), in reply to questions concerning French aggressions on the Niger and Upper Nile. The subject was originated in Committee of Supply by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett (*Eccleshall, Sheffield*) and Major Darwin (*Lichfield*), and the special point, with reference to the political control of the upper waters of the Nile, so long as we remained in Egypt, was dealt with at greater length by Mr. J. W. Lowther (*Penrith, Cumberland*). He argued that if we were to fail to implement the agreements and conventions into which we had entered in regard to that particular quarter, we should find ourselves in a considerable difficulty in dealing with any foreign Power which might choose to establish itself on the banks of that river. As far as our paper rights were concerned they were well established, and the reason why France was not asked to accept the agreements was that at the time she was nowhere near the localities affected. He came now to the question whether France would be entitled to send to a territory claimed by her friend and ally an armed expedition in the face of those agreements, which, though not submitted to her, must have been known to her through the ordinary channels of information. He confessed he was very sceptical as to whether the alleged expedition was marching towards the Nile. In fact he could hardly believe that a friendly Power like France would send an armed expedition into a territory claimed by us. Such an action would not only be most unfriendly, but would deserve much stronger language than any which he found at his command.

The Government were not taken unawares by this appeal to declare their policy, and in all probability they were glad to have the opportunity of speaking openly upon their oft misrepresented course of action with regard to the occupation of Egypt. Sir E. Grey began by referring to the position which Great Britain occupied, and was to occupy in the future, in the valley of the Nile, and that portion of the British sphere of influence, without alluding to any probability of our immediate or remote withdrawal. Agreements, he said, had been made in

1890 with Germany and Italy defining the British sphere of influence and obtaining its recognition by these two great Powers. The agreements had now been before the world for five years, and although they had not been formally recognised, except by those Powers and by the Congo Free State, yet they were well known to all the other Powers and were not disputed. Besides this, there was in regard to the Nile valley the question of the claims of Egypt. Towards Egypt this country stood in an exceptional position with respect to the maintenance of her interests, and the claims of Egypt were not only admitted by us, but also were admitted and even emphasised lately by the Government of France. In consequence of the agreements and in consequence of the claims of Egypt in the Nile valley the British and Egyptian spheres of influence covered the whole of the Nile waterway. With regard to the question whether it was the case that a French expedition had the intention of entering the Nile valley, he would ask the Committee to be careful in giving credence to statements concerning the movements of expeditions in little-known parts of Africa. As he said that afternoon in answer to a question, the Foreign Office had no reason to suppose that any French expedition had instructions or the intention to enter the Nile valley. Indeed, he could not think it possible that this rumour deserved credence, because the advance of a French expedition into a territory over which our claims had been so long known would not be merely an inconsistent and an unexpected act, but it must be perfectly well known to the French Government that it would be an unfriendly act, and would be so regarded by us. As to the alleged expeditions to the Niger, the Niger Company had informed her Majesty's Government that two French expeditions had entered territory which for some years had been under the British Protectorate. The statement, standing by itself, uncontradicted and unexplained, was undoubtedly most serious, but it was impossible to make any comments upon it until an answer was returned to the communication which would be sent to the French Government. It would be idle to deny that some importance must be attached to the fact that in this debate no Power except France had been alluded to. This had been so because events which had happened during the last two years in Siam and in Africa had produced an uneasy feeling in this country, and caused anxiety as to what might happen in the future. During those two years no provocation whatever as regards the French had come from our side. We had striven to reconcile conflicting interests with the maintenance of good relations between the two countries. Her Majesty's Government would omit to do nothing which was consistent with the preservation of important British claims to maintain those good relations. They relied now, as they had always relied, on the justice and fairness of the French Government and of the French people to enable them

to reconcile whatever conflicting interests there might be in little-known parts of the world with the maintenance of close and good relations between the two countries.

Mr. Chamberlain at once rose to intimate that this declaration, of which the more important passages had been read, not spoken, was most satisfactory to the Unionist party, and although Mr. Labouchere wished to condemn Sir E. Grey's speech as a menace to France, he found no echo in the House. It was felt that however necessary it might be diplomatically prudent to leave the occupation of Egypt an open question, our absolute control of the Nile to the lakes was a matter of supreme importance to our trade and our influence in Eastern Africa.

Having obtained an endorsement from the Treasury bench of the principle of payment of members and the taxation of the unearned increment of land, it was not surprising that the irresponsible Radicals should wish to obtain the views of their leader upon another unauthorised item of the party programme known as "Home Rule all round." Mr. Dalziel (*Kirkcaldy Burghs*), an ardent Scotch reformer, was entrusted with the resolution (March 29), which expressed the desirability of establishing local legislative Assemblies, in order to give speedier and fuller effect to the special desires and wants of the respective nationalities constituting the United Kingdom, and with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Imperial Parliament to deal with Imperial affairs, it was desirable to devolve upon the Legislatures in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England respectively the management and control of their domestic affairs. He understood the Government desired this to be a "go-as-you-please" question, but he hoped that they would clearly state what was their opinion of the resolution, and that they would give it their hearty support.

Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon Burghs*), who on several occasions had been foremost in championing the wrongs, real or imaginary, of his Welsh fellow-countrymen, seconded the resolution, and contended that it was impossible under our present system to deal adequately with all the claims and demands upon its attention. Moreover, such measures as were passed through the House were very incomplete and imperfect, and this was, in his judgment, the inevitable result of the present system. The natural remedy for the existing state of things was to give to each nationality a Parliament of its own, with powers to dispose of questions affecting solely the respective nationalities. He believed in conceding Home Rule all round, because in making the concession the spirit of local patriotism would be utilised.

The representatives of Ireland were scarcely so united on their part as their colleagues from Scotland and Wales. The spokesman of the Parnellites, Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*), was the first to express his views, which were not flattering to the mover and seconder of the resolution. He considered that

as far as England, Wales, and Scotland were concerned, this discussion had no practical reality, but as regarded Ireland Home Rule was not merely an abstract theory. He confessed that he distrusted and disliked this resolution from an Irish point of view. The cause of Irish Home Rule had been thrown by the present Administration into a state of trance, from which it was not to be awakened until the House of Lords had been abolished. If the resolution were passed in its present form, it would mean, in the mind of the ordinary electors throughout the United Kingdom, that Home Rule in Ireland must wait not only until the House of Lords had been abolished, but also until public opinion in England, Wales, and Scotland was ripe for the establishment of Home Rule in all those countries. In fact, the resolution would complicate the Irish demand for Home Rule, and would make an impracticable demand for this generation. As the resolution stood at present he for one could not undertake the responsibility of voting in its favour.

The fact that the Parnellites were ready to oppose the resolution may have been one reason, though not the only one, for its commending itself to the favour of the Nationalists. Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, East*), therefore, in supporting the demand of the Scotch and Welsh Radicals, addressed his speech more especially to his fellow-countrymen, whom he declined to recognise as practical politicians. He maintained, with good show of reason, that the Nationalists would be condemned in Ireland if they did not give to Scotchmen and Welshmen in their wish for local Parliaments the support to which they were entitled for the cordial aid they had given to Irishmen in their more serious and urgent undertaking. The Opposition were, however, more anxious to know the attitude which the Government would adopt towards the proposal, and to see whether, having discovered their Irish policy not to be a winning card, they were now disposed to play "Home Rule all round," as some Cabinet Ministers—notably the Home Secretary (Mr. Asquith)—had seemed to imply in their platform speeches. Presumably out of regard to the fact that the resolution had been moved by a Scotch member, the Secretary for Scotland (Sir George Trevelyan) was deputed to speak for the Government. He began cautiously enough by remarking that the resolution raised a large question, and that those members who raised large questions in abstract resolutions must not expect to obtain the support of her Majesty's Government the first time those resolutions were placed upon the paper. They must be careful not to bring the influence of the Government to bear so as to alter the genuine opinion of the House of Commons, inasmuch as the value of abstract resolutions consisted in their being a measure and a mirror of the real opinion of Parliament. Sir George Trevelyan, however, after a number of vague and general statements, came at length to closer

quarters with the real meaning of the resolution ; and whilst carefully refraining to pledge himself and his colleagues to definite action, he admitted that they were not averse to the idea. He pointed out that the people of Scotland and Wales were at present unable to manage their own affairs in regard to ecclesiastical, educational, temperance, and other questions ; and he thought it was right that England should be enabled to manage her own purely local affairs in the best way that seemed good to her at the time. He felt satisfied that the country would not permanently acquiesce in having a Parliament which, while being called upon to transact the immense business of the Empire, was blocked by the competition of four nations that required different and distinct legislation. He hoped hon. members would record their votes in favour of the principle of a proposal which would empower the different portions of the kingdom to make laws tending to their own welfare.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. A. J. Balfour, had little difficulty in turning into ridicule the proposal and its half-hearted official supporters. He commented in his most sarcastic style on Sir George Trevelyan's statement that it was not necessary for the Government to exercise any control in this matter, observing that the most eminent members of the Cabinet were not in their places on the Treasury bench. He supposed the right hon. gentleman was selected to be put forward as representing the maximum of Ministerial support which committed the Government to nothing. If ever there could be a proposal which, in the opinion of thinking men, was calculated to turn the Home Rule proposals of the Government with regard to Ireland into absolute ridicule, it was a resolution which, if carried into effect, would give a sort of Home Rule all round, with five executives and as many separate legislative assemblies. Surely no one could imagine that such a proposal would ever be seriously entertained by the people of this country. The process of movement and change in America, Germany, and Italy had constantly tended to bind together and not to loosen ; and Mr. John Morley in one of his works had shown that one of the great benefits conferred by the French Revolution upon France was that it stamped out the very last remains of the divisions which even the power of the French Monarchy had been unable to efface.

The resolution was nevertheless carried by 128 to 102, the English members apparently not thinking it worth while to record their votes in favour of a motion which might, if logically applied, mean the revival of Heptarchy.

Returning to the sphere of more practical politics, the Irish Land Bill was next brought forward for second reading (April 2), and if the Government had had reason to be satisfied with their success on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, they had still greater reason to suppose their Irish land policy accept-

able, for after three nights' debate it was read a second time without a division. Unfortunately for the prestige of the Government an impression was growing up, in view of the number of imposing legislative measures thrown upon the table of the House, that the rhetorical phrase, "ploughing the sands of the seashore," was not a metaphor but a policy.

Mr. Morley was able to show up the unreality of much of the affected hostility of the Irish landlords to his proposed scheme, and twitted their spokesman, Mr. Carson, with having declared the bill to be the most revolutionary measure of land reform which had been ever produced, and yet was undecided whether or not he should vote against the second reading. The Chief Secretary pointed out that during the month which had elapsed since the introduction of the bill there had not proceeded from Ireland one single effective or practical criticism of its provisions. One hopeful sign for the bill was the indication that the English and Scotch Conservatives, including the leader of the Opposition, were inclined to shake off the thralldom of their Irish friends. Speaking broadly, the intention of this measure was to carry into full effect the objects contemplated by the promoters of the Land Act of 1881. The alteration of the statutory term from fifteen to ten years was recommended by the Cowper Commission. As for the provision for making the abridgment of the statutory term retrospective, he admitted that it was open to criticism. In fact he himself had given in the committee a casting vote against this proposal, but a wider acquaintance with the facts convinced him that the extension of the abridgment to terms already fixed was required by the circumstances of the case. With regard to the alterations under the head of exclusions there was nothing in them that could be regarded as innovating or revolutionary. It was contended that by abolishing the landlord's right of pre-emption the Government were removing a check against the monstrous prices which were paid for the tenant's interest, but that right was not really effective as a check, for it was not exercised in one case in a thousand. It was impossible, he said, to settle a fair rent by means of a mathematical formula. Under the bill it was proposed that a tenant should not pay rent on his improvements, and also that allowance should be made in respect of his right of occupancy. These proposals, he contended, were neither revolutionary nor extravagant. With regard to the evicted tenants clause, he had been asked whether the Government would consent to implement it by a financial grant as proposed in the bill of the previous year. His answer then still remained good—*viz.*, that as at present advised they did not intend to introduce provisions of that kind. His former suggestion of an automatic scheme for the revision of rents had not been received with approval, but he hoped to introduce, in the committee stage of the bill, some new clauses with regard to

appeals and rehearings. The Government would propose that two valuers should, in the first instance, be sent to the locality, and they would report as to a fair rent to the chief commission, which would give notice of the amount to the parties, and if no objection were raised the judicial rent would be fixed at that figure. If, however, an objection were made within the prescribed time the case would be sent by the Land Commission for rehearing on the spot before a sub-commission, two members of which would be permanent commissioners. If their decision in the locality was unanimous it would be final.

Mr. Carson (*Dublin University*) was not in any way disturbed by the dilemma in which the Chief Secretary tried to fix him. He repeated his assertion that this was a revolutionary measure, as it proposed in the first place to reduce the interest of the landlords to prairie value. In the second place it proposed to abolish the right of pre-emption given to the landlord under the act of 1881. The bill likewise set aside the contracts entered into by the landlords for judicial terms under the act of 1881; it abolished in certain cases the remedy of ejectment for non-payment of rent; it set up a new statute of limitations in regard to arrears of rent; and it let in all tenancies created between 1881 and the passing of the act of 1887. Evidently a bill which introduced six changes of that kind could only be properly described as a revolutionary measure. While the Unionist party might not divide against the second reading, he would tell the Chief Secretary that they were determined to fight in committee those six fundamental proposals to the very last extremity. They would fight them line by line and word by word. After canvassing in detail the clauses of the bill, he said the principle of confiscation pervaded them all, and predicted that if these concessions were made to the Irish tenants, a demand would be raised sooner or later for the same kind of confiscation in Great Britain.

Hon. Wm. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*), who had taken a leading part in determining the action of the dissentient minority on the Select Committee on the Irish Land Act, was not less opposed to the Government bill, and complained that as presented for second reading it differed considerably in the nature and scope of its proposals from those explained on its introduction. The land law party, Mr. Brodrick declared, were not averse to the removal of obvious defects in the Land Act of 1881, but he should have been glad if the Government had approached the subject in a different spirit. He believed that if the bill became law all the peasant proprietors in Ireland would be asking in five years for a remission of their purchase instalments. It was not desirable to pass a measure which would drive all capital out of the country. Nevertheless the Opposition did not intend to challenge a division against the second reading, because there were in the bill some points with which they agreed. In its present form, however, it could

only be passed by a partisan vote, and against this the Opposition would protest.

The opposition of the Irish landlords, of whom Mr. Brodrick was the spokesman, to any proposals which would find favour with the tenantry was a foregone conclusion; but it was pretty generally felt that such opposition would not be carried beyond certain limits. It was therefore more important to learn the views of the Ulster and other tenant farmers, of whom Mr. T. W. Russell (*Tyrone, S.*) had been selected as the champion. In Mr. Morley's Committee on the Land Acts he had not hesitated to dissociate himself from his Conservative colleagues, and his vote had been given for the Ministerial proposals on more than one crucial occasion. He had not followed Mr. Brodrick and his friends in their secession from the Committee, but had laboured hard to make its report at once practical and conciliatory. In opening the second evening's debate (April 4), Mr. Russell declared that although he had no doubt as to the course he should take, yet he almost despaired of making his reasons clear. He began by congratulating the Unionist leaders on their decision not to challenge a division on the second reading, as this was pre-eminently a bill of details which could be most suitably discussed in Committee. The kernel and essence of the bill was contained in the fifth clause, dealing with the question of improvements, and the third sub-section of that clause was the most enigmatical piece of print he had ever seen in his life. He asserted now that, on the evidence of the officials of the Government charged with the administration of the acts, the Irish landlords had for fourteen years been receiving a share of the unearned increment which did not belong to them. The tenants maintained that, as they took the land for fifteen years, they could do what they liked with it during that period, and that therefore the inherent capability of the soil belonged to them. He did not concur in that view, although it was held strongly by the Ulster tenants. If the inherent capability of the soil were taken into consideration in fixing the rent the Land Commission would double the rental of Ireland. He believed that the Land Commission valued the land as it stood. This was his view of the question of increased letting value, and, with regard to the occupation right of the tenants, the long and short of it was that it was a marketable commodity, saleable to the highest bidder. This ought to be taken into account in fixing the rent, inasmuch as it was an asset which the tenant was at liberty to sell. The buildings were assumed to be the property of the tenant, and any landlord who without direct proof claimed them as his property would do a very questionable thing. He sincerely thanked the Government for their courage in coming forward and informing the landlords who destroyed the benefits of the Land Act of 1870 that the excluding clauses in their leases would not in future be worth

the paper on which they were written, and that the tenants could now claim the improvements. With regard to the statutory period, he had no objection to ten years being substituted for fifteen. No doubt the breaking of judicial rents for the second time was one of the worst lessons that could be taught to the Irish people, but, nevertheless, there was much to be said in favour of the proposal of the Government, because the judicial rents were admittedly too high. He should not oppose the proposal, though he would have preferred to deal with the matter by means of an abatement of rent. As to the evicted tenants clause, he remarked that as the landlords were to have one veto they ought to be satisfied. It was clear, however, that what they dreaded was a decision by one man, and he therefore suggested that the value of the evicted farms should be fixed by a Judicial Commissioner and two other Commissioners. In conclusion, Mr. Russell said that while he cordially supported the second reading of this bill, yet wherever he thought the landlords were unjustly assailed he should be the first to stand up in defence of their rights.

The Parnellites, represented by Mr. W. Redmond (*Co. Clare, East*), found themselves in a somewhat difficult position. They were as unwilling to appear to accept favours from the Government as they were to loosen their hold upon the extremists and "hillside" men by throwing away a chance of getting something for the evicted tenants. Mr. Redmond therefore impartially divided his speech, blessing the first and banning the second part of Mr. Morley's bill. The evicted tenants, he said, it was clear had been abandoned by the Government, and therefore with strange artlessness he called upon the Government to proceed with the Irish measure before taking up the Welsh Church Bill. Another side of the question from the landlords' point of view was next urged with no little force by Mr. Smith Barry (*Hunts, South*), who, on behalf of many other Irish landlords, declared that the bill appeared to them as of a confiscatory character and would introduce the system of prairie value. The landlords also feared that the bill would deprive them of all the safeguards which were introduced into the act of 1881 after full and careful consideration. He should most strongly object to a grant being made out of the Imperial Exchequer or any other public fund for the purpose of the re-instatement of the evicted tenants. The people who by supporting the plan of campaign got these men into trouble ought to get them out of it. In point of fact, the bill bristled with contentious matters which would have to be carefully discussed in Committee.

Mr. Smith Barry was an Irish landlord against whom the abortive attempt known as "New" Tipperary had been put in execution, and among the Nationalists who had urged the neighbouring farmers and townspeople to adventure their

savings in this wild scheme none was more prominent than Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*), who was put up to reply to Mr. Smith Barry. Without making any serious attempt to show the practicability of the Government measure, Mr. Dillon devoted himself more especially to replying to Mr. Smith Barry, whom he accused, as well as his friends, of having no real intention of accepting a voluntary scheme for the settlement of the evicted tenants' question. The Nationalist members did their best under clause 13 to effect a settlement, but it was impossible to get the landlords to agree to any terms which the tenants could accept. It would, in his judgment, be in the material interest of the landlords to meet the tenants in this respect, unless it were their object to drive to despair and starvation the men who, in the opinion of the vast majority of the Irish people, had been the means of bringing about the present Land Bill, as well as the Land Bill of 1887. This bill was a great improvement on its predecessor, and, so far from being revolutionary, it was a most moderate measure. He hoped the Government and their supporters would insist in committee that it should pass as a comprehensive measure and would refuse to accept the amendments which had been threatened from the Opposition benches for the purpose of whittling down and minimising the bill.

Mr. Chamberlain undertook the reply to Mr. Dillon, and closed the evening's debate with a masterful though at times an unnecessarily acrimonious speech. He admitted that though Mr. Dillon had in that House just delivered a conciliatory speech, he did not address to the tenants last year the arguments which he now thought were good enough for the House of Commons. The tenants of Ireland, whom Mr. Dillon had deceived, had found him out and had rejected his advice because they had not "made Ireland warm" during the autumn and the winter. With regard to the settled provisions of the bill, his own view was not very different from that taken by the member for South Tyrone; but, if the amendments suggested by Mr. Russell were accepted by the Government, the bill would be quite a different thing from what it was at present. For his own part he had long entertained the opinion that the final solution of the Irish land difficulty was to be found in the transfer, by some method or other, of the ownership from the landlord to the tenant. He first learned this from the late Mr. Bright, and it received confirmation subsequently from the high authority of Mr. Parnell. However, it was practically impossible to effect the change all at once, and the Land Act of 1881 was only a temporary expedient and not a measure of permanent observance. But the object of the present measure was to remove almost every one of the important safeguards in the act of 1881. In order to show what would be the general operation of the bill, he criticised in some detail the fifth clause, which had been called the keynote

of the bill, and which dealt with the question of improvements. If that clause were logically interpreted in the Law Courts rent would disappear altogether in Ireland, and the land would be reduced not merely to prairie value, but to no value at all. Of course he did not impute to the Chief Secretary that Mr. Morley meant the bill to have that effect, but he asserted that it would have that effect if it were not amended. His view was that the one proper and final solution of this matter was land purchase, and one of his great objections to this bill was that it made land purchase more difficult and threw additional obstacles in its way. Her Majesty's Government were by this bill increasing the uncertainty of everything which concerned land and land purchase in Ireland. They were also throwing doubt upon the past. One thing was certain. The Irish tenant was a very shrewd person, and would not go into the courts to buy as long as there was any uncertainty as to what his remedy was to be. Therefore, unless some kind of finality were introduced into the proceedings, it would be impossible to carry out the great operation of land transfer which was generally admitted to be most desirable. Still he agreed that the bill contained much that was good, many things which required explanation, and some things which, in his judgment, were absolutely bad. If the Government were willing to accept reasonable amendments in committee he saw no reason why a practical bill should not be passed through both Houses of Parliament.

On the last night of the debate (April 5) the Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. T. Shaw (*Hawick Burghs*), rallied the Opposition on its divided counsels and its hesitating attitude towards the bill, which was not only the corollary but the practical extension of the more beneficent operation of that statute. He declared that Mr. Chamberlain's views as expressed with regard to prairie value were in opposition to the whole history of Ulster tenant right, which the Government proposed to define and crystallise by the bill. Mr. Sexton followed, but chiefly discussed the relative policy of Irish and English landlords, much to the advantage of the latter. He asserted that through their opposition there had been a failure in carrying out the fundamental principles of the Land Act of 1881, and that consequently a new bill was absolutely and immediately necessary.

Mr. A. J. Balfour (*Manchester, East*), in winding up the debate, to which the Treasury bench had contributed but scantily, admitted that some bill was needed in view of the fact that the judicial term of fifteen years was drawing to a close. Such a measure as he contemplated would have rendered the procedure in the Land Courts less costly and more expeditious, and would have made the principles of the act of 1881 less unmistakable, but it would not have introduced any new principles for discussion in that House. He found,

however, that the present measure, instead of cheapening procedure, was likely to make it more costly, while it would increase the work of the Land Commission, and would overweigh, if it did not actually crush, that department. So far from this bill clearing up the difficulties of the act of 1881 it introduced a crop of new difficulties of its own. The Government had chosen to bring in a bill which must produce the utmost bitterness of feeling between different sections in that House and in Ireland, and the time that must be occupied in discussing the heterogeneous proposals offered for their acceptance would make a very large hole in the current session. Proceeding to examine the effect which the general scheme of the legislation proposed by the Government would have in Ireland, Mr. Balfour said the act of 1881, according to his view, was only tolerable to reasonable and practical men if it were regarded as a bridge between the old state of things and the introduction of an extended system of peasant proprietors. The method of valuing rents in Ireland by a court was in itself necessarily and intrinsically demoralising, and, indeed, it was only possible as a transition stage. Her Majesty's Government, by the course of action they had taken, would do much to perpetuate a state of things which was intolerable. The ministers who framed the act of 1881 had no idea of occupation right as it was now defined by hon. gentlemen below the gangway; and with regard to the burning question of improvements he failed to understand why the tenant should monopolise the unearned increase in consequence of an improvement. They would be acting criminally if they did anything by their legislation with regard to rents which might arouse in the minds of the tenants the idea that if they returned a certain number of representatives to that House, and if a squeezable Government were in power, there was no limit to the concessions which could be extracted from Parliament. Mr. Balfour went on to remark that he assented to the second reading of this bill because in one sense he thought a bill was necessary, and he admitted that many of the clauses of this bill would with very little amendment give the necessary amount of repair and patching to the original fabric of 1881. But his assent to the second reading must not be taken as implying that he accepted those modifications of the principles of the act of 1881 that the Government had rashly introduced; and, unless in Committee they could repair the wrongs which the Government intended to do, he should exert himself to the utmost in order to defeat a policy that would inflict an intolerable injury on the very class whom it was intended to benefit.

After an original suggestion from Mr. Courtney that the bill should be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses, it was read a second time without a division. Outside the House the general impression was that the Government bill, whilst containing many valuable proposals intended to protect the tenant

(and also the landowner when considering the tenant right), could never have been intended to pass as a final measure, since it failed to facilitate land purchase, for which it was supposed Irish Nationalists of all shades were united. The absence of any proposal to this effect seemed more likely than even the change of front which some of Mr. Morley's opponents brought against him to make the passage of the bill an easy matter. In the eyes of more hostile critics it suggested that there was no serious intention on the part of the Government to press it forward during the present session.

It might, indeed, have been thought that the list of Government measures was already more than sufficient for two or three sessions of ordinary length. This, however, did not deter them from giving a benevolent hearing to the Church Patronage Bill brought in by Mr. Hayes Fisher (*Fulham*), a Conservative (April 3), and to a resolution moved by Mr. Dalziel (*Kirkcaldy Burghs*) for taking a second ballot at elections, whenever the candidate at the head of the poll had failed to obtain a majority of the votes recorded. The resolution, even if embodied in a bill, was felt to be harmless, but as a topic for discussion it offered limitless opportunities of suggesting ideal electoral methods, and in the end was carried by 132 to 72 votes, the minority being composed of those who were content to leave things as they were. Mr. Hayes Fisher's Church Patronage Bill proposed to give the bishops greater power in refusing to allow unfit presentations to livings, and to remove incumbents in case of misconduct. The opposition to the measure was led by those Nonconformists, especially Welsh, who held that Disestablishment should precede reform, and by the Radicals, who objected to any extension of episcopal or ecclesiastical power. The Treasury bench, however, for certain reasons thought it prudent to defy their extreme Radical supporters, and by 179 to 118 votes the bill was read a second time.

There was, however, still one more important bill which the Government determined at any cost to introduce before the Easter recess, although by so doing the Budget would have to be unduly postponed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was responsible in both cases, decided that the more important question, from a political or electioneering point of view, should have precedence of his financial statement. In order to effect this, the Local Control Bill had to be brought in in the short interval between the resignation of the Speaker and the formal election of his successor. It was the measure, however, which for some unexplained cause had excited Sir William Harcourt's enthusiasm, and his insistence upon bringing it forward had been, it was said, one of the chief causes of disunion in the Cabinet. At any rate the result showed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had carried his point, and both the objections of his colleagues and the warnings of the local agents of the party had been powerless to restrain him from touching the danger-

ous liquor question. Probably he felt that the services rendered to the Liberal cause by the temperance and teetotal societies deserved recognition, or that in forcing the question to an issue he would not in vain appeal to the better instincts and convictions of both the clergy and laity throughout Great Britain. Therefore, whilst laying himself open to the reproach that his zeal for the cause of temperance was measured by his regard for political necessities, he might with reason declare his aims to be that England should be sober and Ireland free.

The speech in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the general purpose of the Government bill (April 8) was listened to and subsequently read with more curiosity than interest, for it was framed so closely upon the model of his previous measure that a like fate seemed inevitable. In the interval no enthusiasm, except the author's own, had been aroused for a bill which, whilst it proposed to do little to satisfy the Abolitionists, did much to exasperate the licensed victuallers. The bill, as Sir William Harcourt began by explaining, was intended to establish local control over the traffic in intoxicating liquor, and was, with certain alterations, substantially the same measure as that which he had brought forward in 1893. He would not argue the necessity for some bill of this description, as there was no social question comparable in importance to that of the evils of excessive drink in this country. The drink traffic was to a great degree the creation of our law, and consequently it must be reformed by legislation. Our present system depended on the licensing discretion of the magistrates, and, although he was not disposed to pass a censure upon them, he must severely condemn the plan of appealing to quarter sessions from the decisions of the local authority. Her Majesty's Government were deeply convinced that no adequate reform could be effected merely by making improvements in the licensing system. They must invoke a much more powerful and more effectual agency by appealing to the conscience and the voice of the people. If the people were to be reformed at all, they must be the authors of their own reformation. This was the principle of local option on which the present bill, like its predecessor of 1893, was founded, and he reminded the House that the adherence of the Liberal party to the principle was officially declared in 1883. At the same time, he ventured to say that this was not a party question, as a bill on the subject was brought in by Lord R. Churchill, who was in favour of the direct veto; for it was generally agreed that the County, Town, and Parish Councils ought not to be periodically mixed up with the decision of the liquor question. He believed the great majority of the temperance party in this country had rallied to the principle of local option, although no doubt there were distinguished advocates of the Scandinavian or Gothenburg system, which, however, was about to be subjected in Sweden to the direct veto of the people.

The bill which he introduced on the part of the Government in 1893 was correctly entitled a Local Veto Bill, whereas the present measure might be more properly described as a Local Option Bill, because it offered other options besides that of total prohibition. Under the provisions of the bill a poll would be taken by the Town Council, Parish Council, or other local authority on a requisition being made by not less than one-tenth of the parochial electors. The areas would be in boroughs the wards, and in rural districts the parishes or wards of parishes. In London the area would be the sanitary district or ward within the meaning of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. For a purpose of this kind small areas were preferable to large ones, because they gave more completely the true opinion of the people. The provisions in regard to a prohibitory resolution were much the same as those contained in the bill of 1893. Such a resolution might be carried by a majority of two-thirds of the electors voting, and it would come into force at the general annual licensing meeting which occurred next after the expiration of three years from the commencement of the act. This would practically give a period of four years before the prohibitory resolution could take effect. While it was in force no ordinary or justices' licences, including grocers' licences, could be granted within the area. If a resolution were either carried or rejected the question could not be re-opened for three years. At the expiration of that period another poll might be taken, and if a prohibitory resolution were in force it could be repealed by a simple majority. In this respect the bill differed from that of 1893, which required a three-fourths majority in such a case. If the repeal resolution were carried, of course, at the expiration of three years another resolution in favour of prohibition might be brought forward. Coming to what was substantially the only new feature of the bill, Sir William Harcourt said a requisition might be presented for a reduction in the number of licences. It was proposed that a resolution for the limitation of the number might be carried by a simple majority. While a limiting resolution was in force ordinary licences could not be granted within the area to a number in excess of three-fourths of the number existing at the date of the poll, without prejudice to the discretion of the justices to grant a less number of licences than three-fourths. In this case the magistrates would have to deal with all the licences in the district as if they were new licences. Provision was made that a vote might be taken on both a prohibitory and a limiting resolution at the same election. With regard to what were called exemptions in the former bill, he said the justices would be empowered to grant "restricted licences" on certain conditions to hotels, inns, eating-houses, and railway refreshment rooms. A resolution in favour of Sunday closing might be adopted by a simple majority, and would come into operation

at once. In 1893 he stated numerous reasons why compensation could not be given in the case of terminable licences, and it was certain that if they attempted to deal with this temperance question upon a footing of money compensation it would never be dealt with at all. When they were told that this proposal was in the nature of robbery, plunder, and confiscation they could point to the examples of the United States, Norway and Sweden, where temperance reforms had been carried out without any compensation being given at all. The present bill, he observed, amid laughter from the Opposition, did not extend to Ireland, because the Government contemplated that Ireland would soon be in a position to deal with the question herself. In conclusion, he expressed his fervent hope and confident belief that the present Parliament would make a strenuous effort to lay the foundations of this supreme reform.

It was on the new features of the bill—the limitation of the number of public houses by local vote—that the more important criticisms arose. Sir Edward Clarke (*Plymouth*) and Mr. Goschen (*St. George's, Hanover Square*) insisted on the canvassing and jobbery in every village resulting from such a system, and from the absence of any principle to guide the licensing justices when the local vote should have been obtained. They both agreed in condemning the bill as a mere election manoeuvre, and that it would fail to evoke sufficient support from any side of the House to justify the time spent in discussing it. On the other hand, Sir Wilfrid Lawson (*Cockermouth, Cumberland*), a strong Radical, the recognised champion of the Abolitionists, was prepared to support the bill, although it was not teetotal. The Government, he said, had loyally redeemed its pledges given before the last general election, and he congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on being the first minister who had introduced a bill calculated to deal a real and lasting blow to the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Another Radical and a supporter of the Government, Mr. Evershed (*Burton, Staffordshire*), representing a centre of the brewing trade, took an opposite view, and declared the bill to be one to enable those who did not want public houses to tyrannise over those who did. Mr. T. W. Russell (*Tyrone, South*), a strong supporter of the temperance movement for many years, said the conversion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this subject was one of the most wonderful things in politics that he had ever witnessed, and he was heartily glad that he had lived to see it. He warmly protested against the exclusion of Ireland from the operation of the bill, and asserted that this was part of a bargain between the Government and the Irish Nationalist members. The Chancellor of the Exchequer well knew that he could not carry the bill by the votes of English members alone. As for the Nationalist members, they were against local option, and many of them were engaged in the trade, and con-

sequently the compact was that Ireland should be left out of the bill. Thus, according to the views laid down by the Government, a measure forced upon this country by Irish votes was local option for England. For his own part he approved of the principle of the bill and should vote for it. In Committee, however, he should move to include Ireland in its operation, and if that proposal were resisted by the temperance party he should do his best to prevent the third reading of the bill. No objection having been raised to the introduction of the measure, it was brought in and formally read a first time without a division.

The negotiations and intrigues which had been set in motion by the premature announcement of the Speaker's retirement had been actively going on for some time before the critical moment arrived. The only point on which the two sides could agree was that the election of the new Speaker should take place before the Easter recess. Consequently Mr. Peel (April 8) asked leave to intervene before the ordinary business of the day to announce his retirement, which, as he explained, was necessitated by considerations of health. In stately and modest language he referred to the eleven years during which he had occupied the chair, and expressed his thanks to all sides of the House for their support in sessions of storm and stress, as well as in periods of comparative repose. He referred also to the changes which had been made during his tenure of office in the procedure of the House, adding that although standing orders and rules, when enacted and in force, ought to be observed both in the letter and in the spirit, yet that neither rules nor standing orders of the House were of permanent obligation. "They must change as circumstances change. One thing, I venture to think, is absolutely essential, and that is that we should pay regard to those honourable traditions, to that great code of law, unwritten though it be, which is of imperative and stringent obligation, if that continuity of sentiment is to be maintained to which all institutions owe so much, to which this House has at all times attached so much value, and to the observance of which it owes so many inestimable advantages. Finally, let me say a few parting words in conclusion; and I wish to speak not with the brief remnant of authority which is still left to me with the sands of my official life rapidly running out, I would rather speak as a member of thirty years' experience in this House who speaks to his brother members and comrades, if I may dare to use the term. I would fain hope that by the co-operation of all its members this House may continue to be a pattern and a model to foreign nations, and to those great peoples who have left our shores and have carried our blood, our race, our language, our institutions, and our habits of thought to the uttermost parts of the earth. I would fain indulge in the belief and the hope,—and as I speak with the

traditions of this House and its glorious memories crowding on my mind that hope and that belief become stronger and more emphasised,—though with both hope and belief I would couple the earnest but humble prayer that this House may have centuries of honour, of dignity, of usefulness, before it, and that it may continue to hold, not a prominent only, but a first and foremost position among the legislative assemblies of the world."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a few eloquent sentences, expressed the heartfelt regret aroused by Mr. Peel's announcement, and Mr. Balfour spoke of the grief with which he had listened to the Speaker's decision. On the following day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his most felicitous style, moved that the thanks of the House be given to the Speaker for his distinguished services. He began by quoting from the speech which Mr. Peel himself had made more than eleven years before on his election to the chair, in which, in dignified phrase, he divested himself, for the future, of all that was personal, all that was of party, all that savoured of political predilection, and subordinated everything to the great interests of the House at large. Those honourable pledges, said Sir William Harcourt, had been honourably fulfilled. The leader of the House proceeded to enumerate the many high qualities which were required in a Speaker, and declared, amid approving cheers, that Mr. Peel had shown that he possessed them all, with the result that he had won, not only the reverence and respect of the House, but its esteem and affection. It would be some satisfaction to the Speaker to know, in his retirement, how highly valued by that great assembly were his distinguished services, and that he added another name to the most illustrious in the House, and exalted the dignity of a station the highest which an English gentleman could hold. Mr. Balfour was equally happy in seconding the motion, and he declared that never before was an ancient formula charged with such an amount of feeling. There had been great changes during Mr. Peel's term of office, for not only had questions been mooted which had aroused party passions to fever heat, but a new responsibility had been thrown upon the Speaker himself which none of his predecessors had shared, and though it was prophesied at the time that it would be impossible for the Speaker to be in future, as he had been in the past, the impartial mouthpiece, not of one party only, but of the House as a whole, those prophecies had not been fulfilled. By the great qualities which Mr. Peel had displayed, that crisis in the history of the House had been safely passed, for it had been given to him to show, in the chair, that kind of authority which no rules and no privileges could give, which could not be conferred even by the support of the House, but which must be inborn in the man, and Mr. Balfour hoped it might be the lot of the House to find other men who, he would not say would

equal Mr. Peel, but who might approach him at all events in the exercise of that incommunicable gift. It would be said of Mr. Peel not only that he had filled a great place in a long line of illustrious Speakers—perhaps the greatest place for many generations past—but that each several member of the House had always found in him a kind and considerate guide. The two leaders of the House having spoken, it was thought fitting that their views should be endorsed and emphasised by other prominent members who lead parties or sections of the House, so Mr. Justin M'Carthy on behalf of the Irish Nationalists, Mr Chamberlain of the Liberal Unionists, Mr. John Redmond of the Parnellites, and Mr. Naoroji, the self-constituted spokesman for the natives of India, each in turn had something gracious and graceful to say of Mr. Peel and his services.

The resolution having been agreed to *nem. con.*, Mr. Peel addressed the House, all members being uncovered, confessing that he had been deeply touched by the various speeches delivered, and that he had a deep and abiding sense of gratitude for the personal kindness shown to him from every quarter of the House—a kindness which added much to the poignancy and accentuated his feelings on leaving the chair, but the memory of which would, after a short time, mitigate in him the inevitable pain of parting.

The proceedings which marked the election of Mr. Peel's successor were less harmonious. All attempts to obviate a contest had failed, the Liberals claimed the right of the majority, and refused to put forward the only member of their body who would have been accepted by the Opposition. Several names had from time to time been mentioned as possible nominees, but for some days before the election it was known that the Ministerial candidate would be Mr. W. C. Gully, whilst the Opposition intended to propose Sir M. White Ridley. On the day following Mr. Peel's retirement (April 10) the Serjeant brought the mace and laid it under the table, whereupon the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir William Harcourt) acquainted the House that the Queen, having been informed of Mr. Peel's resignation, gave leave to the House to proceed forthwith to the choice of a new Speaker. Mr. Whitbread (*Luton, Bedfordshire*), whose connection with the House had been of such duration that on two previous occasions he had been mentioned as a possible occupant of the Speaker's chair, moved that Mr. William Court Gully should take the chair. He expressed his regret that upon this occasion the practice which had endured for more than half a century was likely to be broken, and that the selection of those who formed the majority of the House was to be questioned. Possibly it might be objected that Mr. Gully had not so long a Parliamentary experience as some would desire. On the last occasion when there was a contest for the Speakership, in 1839, exactly

the same objection was urged against Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who, like the present member for Carlisle, had been only nine years in Parliament, but the House, believing that they saw in Mr. Shaw-Lefevre the gifts which went to make a great Speaker, disregarded that objection. The choice then made was ratified in succeeding Parliaments by both parties for a period of eighteen years. In truth there were considerations of more vital importance than a close acquaintance with the rules of the House. It was of the highest importance to select a man who had an evenly-balanced mind and an ever-present courtesy which would enable him to conciliate even those whom it was his duty to reprove. Moreover, he ought to possess that firmness, decision, and self-reliance which came to a man who had learned to make his own mark in life and to depend upon himself. These were things which could not be picked up; they must be innate and possessed. It could not be seriously contended that the fact of Mr. Gully's belonging to the legal profession rendered him unfit to take the chair. His hon. friend, fortunately, had abstained from throwing himself into the heat of party conflict, and had raised no animosities. If elected, Mr. Gully would look upon the House from a plane above the passing interests of parties and the conflicts of the hour, and would be able worthily to maintain their privileges and to hand down their traditions.

Sir J. Mowbray (*Oxford University*), whose Parliamentary service was perhaps of as long duration as Mr. Whitbread's, moved that Sir Matthew White Ridley, member for Blackpool, should be elected to the Speakership. He demurred to the proposition that the selection of a Speaker rested with the majority, and asserted that it rested with the House at large. They ought to choose for their Speaker a man who was essentially one of themselves, and who had received his training within those walls, and not in the courts of law. Dwelling on the qualifications of Sir M. White Ridley, he said that that gentleman first entered the House in 1868 with a brilliant reputation from Oxford and Cambridge, and in six Parliaments he had been an active and useful member. He had served on many select committees; for years he had been chairman of a standing committee; and he had also undertaken the chairmanship of the Scotch Grand Committee. From 1877 to 1881 he was one of the commissioners for making statutes for the University of Oxford, and from 1886 to 1890 he acted as chairman of another royal commission, which was known by his name. Moreover, he had been Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and he had likewise filled the important office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury. In brief, Sir M. White Ridley came to them with all those credentials which for the last half-century had recommended to them the great Speakers who had occupied the chair during that period.

Both the members nominated "humbly submitted" them-

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selves to the judgment of the House, and expressed their willingness to place their services at its disposal.

Under ordinary circumstances the vote would have been taken at once, but on this occasion the precedent was departed from by Mr. Balfour, who said he did not deem it consistent with his public duty to preserve silence on this occasion, as the course adopted by the Government was unprecedented and dangerous to the future efficiency of the proceedings of the House. He would have liked to hear something about the special Parliamentary qualifications of the member for Carlisle. It was not too much to say that that gentleman was absolutely unknown to them in his Parliamentary capacity. Mr. Gully had never opened his lips in debate, had never served on a private bill or select committee, and had never attended a grand committee. The records of Parliament would be searched in vain for an instance of a party or a Government selecting as their candidate for this high office any man who had not made himself thoroughly acquainted with the rules and procedure of the House, not by getting them up out of a book, but by constant study and attendance and work in the House. In selecting the hon. member for Carlisle her Majesty's Government had broken all the traditions which had prevailed during the last century. Therefore it must be remembered that the Tory or Unionist party would not, in changed circumstances, think themselves compelled to follow the precedent which had been set.

It was impossible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to allow these remarks to pass without a reply, which, moreover, afforded him the opportunity of placing before the House the Ministerial version of the events of the past few weeks. He began by expressing his deep regret that the leader of the Opposition had by his intervention given a party character to the debate. He next reminded the House that on a similar occasion objection had been raised by the Conservatives to the election of Mr. Peel on the ground that he was comparatively unknown in the House. The charge that the Government had endeavoured to impose upon the House the choice of a Speaker was absolutely unfounded. Their opponents must have known that the first object of the Government was to secure, if possible, a unanimous election. It was perfectly well known that the object of the Government was to place in the chair the man who, of all others, was most fitted to occupy it. The friends of that gentleman who politically acted with him had officially declared that they were willing and anxious to support his election, but that, as their Tory allies were determined on a particular candidate, they must withdraw that support. If it had not been for that compact there would have been, if not a unanimous election to the chair, at all events an election by an overwhelming majority of more than 100. With regard to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of State for War, being a

candidate, he need only say that it would have been contrary to all Parliamentary precedent to propose a Cabinet Minister for the office of Speaker.

The House was already getting out of hand when Mr. Balfour again rose, and amid the general excitement said that it must not be understood that he admitted the accuracy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's version of the transactions in connection with Mr. Courtney's candidature. A division was then taken, and 285 votes were recorded in favour of Mr. Gully and 274 against him. The voting was altogether on party lines, the Parnellites present throwing in their lot with the Opposition. Mr. Courtney did not vote, and two other Gladstonians, Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean*) and Captain Fenwick (*Houghton-le-Spring, Durham*), walked out before the division. One Conservative, and one Liberal Unionist, and three Gladstonians were absent unpaired, as were also three Anti-Parnellites. On the result of the division being made known by the Clerk at the table, Mr. Gully, standing on the upper step of the chair, tendered thanks to the House for the signal and unlooked-for honour conferred upon him. Having taken his seat in the chair, and the mace having been placed on the table, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Balfour congratulated the Speaker, and assured him that both sides would have perfect confidence in his impartiality, and promised their support.

The remaining formalities connected with the installation of the new Speaker having by consent been postponed, the House at once adjourned for the Easter recess.

CHAPTER II.

Factories Bill—The Charity Commission—Crofters Bill—Light Railways—One Man, one Vote—Conciliation of Trade Disputes—Libels at Elections—The Budget—The Coburg Annuity—The Leamington Vacancy and Unionist Differences—Mr. Balfour thereon—The Welsh Church Bill in Committee—The Irish and Welsh Parties—Crimes Act Repeal Bill—Scotch Grand Committee—Lord Selborne's Claim to sit in the House of Commons—Divorce Act Amendment Bill—Church Patronage Bill—Ministers at National Liberal Club—Bye-Elections—Amateur Agricultural Legislation—Dr. Macgregor's Revolt—Lord Salisbury at Bradford—Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain at St. James's Hall—Mr. Balfour at Westminster—Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham—Mr. Morley's Predictions—Uganda and the Mombasa Railway—The Vote for a Cromwell Statue—Conservative Banquet to Liberal Unionist Leaders—Gloomy Outlook for the Government—Withdrawal of Mr. Gladstone's Pair—Duke of Cambridge's Retirement—New War Office Organisation—Deficiency of Cordite—Defeat of the Government—Their Resignation—Lord Salisbury's Acceptance of Office—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's Seal—Lord Rosebery and the House of Lords—Protest from the Duke of Argyll—The Policy of the New Government.

PARLIAMENT reassembled after the Easter recess (April 22) under auspices of ill-omen for the Government, who had just lost the bye-election at Oxford by a largely increased majority. The new Speaker was installed after the Queen's approval of

his appointment had been signified in the House of Lords, and the House of Commons discussed the Factories Bill on the motion for the second reading. Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) was conciliatory, and the House showed the utmost readiness to deal with the bill on its merits. It was read a second time after a long but friendly debate on some of its proposals, and referred to the Standing Committee on Trade. On the following day (April 23), on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Derby*), the House granted a pension of 4,000*l.* a year for life to the late Speaker (Mr. Peel). An amendment for the reduction of the amount to 1,000*l.*, moved by Mr. Keir Hardie (*West Ham, S.*), was not seconded. The rest of the sitting was occupied with a discussion on the work of the Charity Commissioners. Mr. J. E. Ellis (*Rushcliffe, Nottingham*) moved a resolution declaring that the Charity Commission ought to be reformed and made a subordinate department of the Government under a minister of State, on the ground that the existing commission was unpopular, unduly expensive, and out of harmony with public opinion. In the debate that followed the commission was attacked and defended by turns, and while there was a general admission that it was unpopular, there was an equally general admission that it had done its work well. But the Government, through the mouth of the Minister of Education (*Rotherham*), supported the motion, and then the House was counted out before any decision could be arrived at. In a House composed almost entirely of Scotch members (April 25), Sir George Trevelyan (*Bridgeton, Glasgow*) introduced a Scotch Crofters' Bill, which was read a first time with a sort of contemptuous toleration. The bill was read a second time some weeks later (June 11), but was not afterwards proceeded with. A fair attendance mustered (April 25) to hear Mr. Bryce's (*Aberdeen, S.*) explanation of his Light Railways Bill, which provided for the construction of light railways on the authorisation of County Councils, but gave no State aid, and did not permit any help from local rates. The lines were to be wholly the result of private effort. This led to grave complaint from the Opposition, who taunted the Government with the utter inadequacy of their sole attempt to deal with the problem of agricultural depression. The bill did not reach a second reading, for, though the second-reading debate extended to two sittings (June 10 and 11), the bill was dropped before the debate could be concluded.

But the first event of importance after Easter was the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Derby*) to give the Government command of Tuesdays, and of morning sittings on Fridays, for the rest of the session (April 29). Sir William Harcourt pleaded that the changed habits of Parliament did not give the Government time enough to make satisfactory progress with the business of the nation. He contended that they had made good use of the time they had had, and once more read the oft-quoted extract from a speech of Mr. Chamberlain's,

admitting that more work had been done by the present Parliament than by any other Parliament of recent times. Mr. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, W.*) protested that the quotation had been torn from its context, and twisted into a meaning which it was never intended to have. What he really did say was that no previous Government had ever "forced" so many measures through Parliament, but they had done this by the gag and the closure. He asked what the Government were going to do with the time of the House when they got it. They passed their bills by smaller majorities than any similar bills had ever been carried by before, and they openly declared that their measures had no chance of being passed into law. They were bills of which a majority of the country did not approve, and for which their sanction had not been asked, and he did not feel disposed to grant time that might be better employed for the discussion of bills which were not wanted and which were never intended to be passed. It was an open secret that the Government were going on with the full knowledge in the mind of every man who sat on the Treasury bench that they were in a minority in the country. Such a position would be "intolerable to proud men"; but this was "not a proud Government." They suffered humiliation after humiliation without any of the ordinary feelings of humanity. They had confidence in their slender and diminishing majority, and possibly in themselves, but they had no confidence in the people to whom they must ultimately go. If they liked to "cling to office without power" that was their own affair, but it was not the business of the Opposition to assist them in this "burlesque of Parliamentary procedure." Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*) was willing to give the Government all the time they wanted, whether they used it in "ploughing the sands of the seashore" or not. Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) said that the measures of the Government were only to be treated as a huge joke, but he hoped that the joke would not be made unduly tedious. The motion was eventually carried by a majority of 22.

The greater part of a dull sitting was given to the introduction of the "One Man, One Vote" Bill of the Government (April 30), which proved to be a measure shorn of all reference to registration, and simply providing for the abolition of plural voting, and for the holding of all the contests at a general election on one day, that day being a Saturday. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (*Bradford, C.*) contended that Saturday was the most convenient day for a large majority of the electors, and argued that the abolition of plural voting was necessary as a matter of justice and equality between the poor and the rich. Sir John Gorst (*Cambridge University*) ridiculed the bill as unreal, and as not seriously intended to pass, for, as it stood, it was a mere wirepulling device to jerrymander the constituencies for the benefit of the party in office. If any real effort was to be

made to deal with the question, "one man, one vote" would have to be accompanied by "one vote, one value." On these lines the debate proceeded, Mr. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, W.*) in particular pointing out that Ireland was over-represented by twenty-three seats. After a long discussion the bill was read a first time, but nothing was heard of it afterwards. The rest of the sitting was occupied with the first stage of the second-reading debate on the bill of the Government for the conciliation of trade disputes. The debate was twice adjourned, and though the bill was ultimately read a second time (June 10) it made no further progress. The objection urged to it had reference to its ineffective character. It permitted things to be done for which no permission was necessary, and, while providing machinery for the accomplishment of certain objects, did not supply any motive power to make the machinery work.

A useful measure which had the good fortune to pass into law during the session was that of Mr. T. H. Bolton (*St. Pancras, N.*) for rendering illegal the making of an injurious untrue statement against the character or conduct of a candidate at a parliamentary election. The bill imposed a fine, on summary conviction, of some sum not exceeding 100*l.*, and provided that the person convicted should not be registered as an elector within the constituency in which the illegal practice occurred for five years from the time of the offence. It was read a second time without opposition (May 1), and after passing through its subsequent stages received the Royal Assent on the last day of the session.

The Budget was introduced in the thinnest House perhaps ever seen on a Budget night (May 2). Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) spoke for nearly two hours, but his material had to be beaten out very thin, and the one little secret which his statement contained was reserved until the last three or four minutes of the speech. He showed that the revenue had realised 94,634,000*l.*, while the expenditure had amounted to 93,918,000*l.*, so that there was a surplus of 776,000*l.*, which had been applied to the reduction of debt. The copious manuscript from which he read the whole speech enabled him to make the usual interesting comments on the various items of revenue, showing how one item had yielded well and another badly, how tea had improved in its yield and coffee fallen off, how there was more tobacco used but less wine, how spirits had not realised expectations but beer had fully come up to them, how the dreadfully cold weather of the past winter had given a little fillip to spirits for a time, but how, notwithstanding everything in the shape of severe weather, depression of trade, agricultural distress, and labour troubles, the consumption of the non-dutiable commodities which formed the necessities and comforts of life had gone on increasing. He showed, further, how the increase made last year in the death duties had brought in an extra million to the Treasury, how speculation on the Stock Exchange, and particularly mining speculation, had brought in another additional half-million, how

the Suez Canal shares held by the Government had increased in value until they were now worth very nearly 24,000,000*l.*, and how the National Debt had been reduced during the year by 7,809,000*l.* and now stood at 660,000,000*l.*, it having been diminished by no less a sum than 100,000,000*l.* during the last twenty years. Then he went on to estimate the expenditure for the coming year at 95,981,000*l.*, and the revenue, not calculating the temporary additions made last year to the beer and spirit duties, at 95,662,000*l.*, which left an estimated deficit of 319,000*l.*; but he also pointed out that the total expenditure, including the amount contributed by the State from Imperial resources for local purposes, came to 103,243,000*l.* But he declined to preach economy, as no one would listen to him. Greater demands were constantly being made for all sorts of purposes, and there were continual proposals to cut off particular sources of supply. Indeed, economy had become a lost art at the end of the nineteenth century, and whether it would ever grow fashionable again he really did not know. To meet the deficit he "naturally turned to beer and spirits," but the House laughed greatly when he explained that he would not reimpose the additional duty put on spirits last year, and would simply reimpose the last year's additional duty upon beer, but only for the coming year. He defended this course by explaining once more that the extra spirit duty had really added nothing to speak of to the Exchequer, while the extra duty on beer had produced extremely good results; and, besides, while beer was only taxed to the extent of 34 per cent. of its value, spirits were taxed 700 per cent. upon their cost. The additional beer duty would give him 500,000*l.*, and would thus provide a surplus of 181,000*l.* The following table shows the estimated revenue and expenditure respectively, before the addition of the extra beer duty:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£		£
Customs	20,240,000	National Debt	25,000,000
Excise	25,450,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,625,000
Stamps	15,800,000	Army	17,984,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,470,000	Navy	18,701,000
Income Tax	15,530,000	Civil Services	19,298,000
Post Office	10,900,000	Customs and Inland Revenue	2,702,000
Telegraph Service	2,620,000	Post Office	7,134,000
Crown Lands	415,000	Telegraph Service	2,805,000
Interest on Suez Canal Shares	687,000	Packet Service	732,000
Miscellaneous	1,550,000		
	£95,662,000		£95,981,000

Upon these estimates, as Sir William Harcourt pointed out, there was a deficit of 319,000*l.* The subjoined table represents the final balance sheet with the extra beer duty added, and upon this the estimated surplus of 181,000*l.* is shown:—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£		£
Customs	20,240,000	National Debt	25,000,000
Excise	25,450,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,625,000
Stamps	15,800,000	Army	17,984,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,470,000	Navy	18,701,000
Income Tax	15,580,000	Civil Services	19,298,000
Post Office	10,900,000	Customs and Inland Revenue....	2,702,000
Telegraph Service	2,620,000	Post Office	7,134,000
Crown Lands	415,000	Telegraph Service	2,806,000
Interest on Suez Canal Shares ..	687,000	Packet Service	732,000
Miscellaneous	1,550,000		
Extra Beer Duty	500,000		
	£96,162,000		£96,981,000

In the desultory discussion which followed the Budget statement it was complained that the abandonment of the extra spirit duty was a concession to the Irish party, meant to conciliate them and secure their votes, while nothing whatever was done for agriculture; and it was urged that at least some provision should be made for State aid towards the construction of light railways. But no serious hostility was shown to the Budget, and the customary resolutions were passed. Eight days later (May 10), on the resolution reimposing the additional beer duty being moved, Mr. Quilter (*Sudbury, Suffolk*) moved an amendment providing that the duty should only apply to beer brewed from substitutes for barley, malt, or hops. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Derby*) pointed out that if the amendment were adopted it would leave a deficit on the revenue, because four-fifths of the beer manufactured in this country was brewed from malt and hops. Mr. Chaplin (*Sleaford, Lincoln*) held that the additional tax was really a tax on barley; and Mr. Goschen (*St. George's, Hanover Square*) thought that the price of barley was affected by the taxation on beer, owing to the increased use of sugar and other materials. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the price of British barley was chiefly affected by the supply of foreign barley. The amendment was ultimately withdrawn, and the resolution was agreed to by 230 to 206—majority 24.

The Government were much exercised by one of their supporters, Mr. A. C. Morton (*Peterborough*), who, in spite of official warnings and pressure of business, insisted on again moving that the annuity of 10,000*l.* settled on the Duke of Coburg and the Duchess at their marriage should cease (May 3). Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) opposed the motion, and spoke with a dignity and authority which called forth a well-merited tribute from the leader of the Opposition, but the Radical wing of the Ministerial party supported the action of the member for Peterborough, and they mustered in the division lobby to the number of 72, against 193 members who voted against the motion.

The local difference between the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists at Leamington was finally ended by the retirement

of Mr. George Peel from the contest for the seat vacated by the late Speaker, and the adoption by both parties of Mr. Lyttelton as their candidate. But this local difference had been magnified in some quarters—which were animated by a distrust of Mr. Chamberlain—into a more serious matter, boding ill to the relations of the two Unionist parties at the centre and elsewhere. Mr. Balfour therefore availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his speech at the annual meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League (April 26) to put an end to all misconceptions on the subject. The Government, he said, were absolutely impotent in the House of Commons, and they sought to draw comfort not so much from a sense of their own strength as from a kind of legend that the union of the Unionist party was on the point of dissolution. The rumour that personal differences had arisen between himself and Mr. Chamberlain was really not worth repudiating. Never had a man met with more generous support, more unfailing assistance, than he had received from the leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons, and never was their friendship more unclouded than at the present moment. He did not believe that the attacks on Mr. Chamberlain reflected the sentiment of even a minute fraction of the Conservative party. The electoral compact of 1886 and 1888 between the leaders of the two sections of the Unionist party was of necessity artificial and a departure from the true ideal of party organisation—namely, to leave local bodies the utmost freedom of action; but it was the only kind of arrangement which could meet the requirements of a time of transition like the present. That period of transition would, he hoped, pass away, and be followed by a permanent union of the two sections of the party. A fact which made for this desirable consummation was the decay of old-fashioned Radicalism, of which Gladstonism was the legitimate heir. Great as its services to the country might have been at a particular crisis of our history, it was now a force absolutely played out. The ideas which once animated it were decaying ideas, and a condition of things had been developed in which Unionists of all shades could unite, not merely to repudiate Separatist doctrines, but to carry out a constructive policy which would commend itself to the great mass of the community—a policy of social reform combined with the maintenance of individual liberty and resistance to Socialist schemes. Mr. Balfour afterwards read to the meeting a letter from Lord Salisbury, in which the latter said: “Some persons seem to think that the Conservatives have ceased to be sensible of the services which have been rendered to our common cause by the Liberal Unionists, and especially by Mr. Chamberlain. Such an imputation is, I am convinced, utterly without foundation. We have always recognised most gratefully the disinterested and straightforward loyalty with which Mr. Chamberlain has devoted his great authority and his splendid powers to the

defence of the Union. Members of the Primrose League, I feel sure, will take care on all occasions to let it be seen that the bonds which hold the Unionist party together are not weakened, and that their combined efforts will not be relaxed."

Among the numerous measures which the Government had undertaken to carry through the House of Commons, three were prominent. These were the Welsh Church Bill, the Irish Land Bill, and the Local Veto Bill. The first two received a second reading before Easter; the last had been read a first time only. As regards the first two the Government had much difficulty in accommodating the rival claims of the Welsh and Irish parties. Each of them wanted to be first, and was unwilling to let that advantage fall to the other. By promising to find opportunities for taking up the Irish Bill in committee, in alternation with the Welsh Bill, the Government were allowed to give a nominal precedence to the latter. The Local Veto Bill was left in an altogether doubtful position. Sir William Harcourt declared on all occasions that the Government seriously meant to go on with the bill, and the temperance party in the House caused it to be known that if that were not done they should go over to the Opposition; but it was notorious that the Government would incur a far greater risk by proceeding with the bill than by delaying further action upon it until it was too late to attempt any. This was the position of things when the House went into committee on the Welsh Church Bill. On all hands it was felt that the proceeding was a farce, and it was with difficulty that members were induced to put in an appearance and play their part in the farce. Hence it happened that in some of the early divisions the Government were able to secure greater majorities than they should have obtained, and their adherents promptly turned this fictitious advantage to account by claiming for the bill a degree of support which it did not really receive. But the illusory advantage soon disappeared.

On the motion for going into committee (May 6), Mr. Griffith-Boscawen (*Tunbridge, Kent*) moved an instruction empowering the committee to divide the bill into two separate measures, one dealing with Disestablishment and the other with Disendowment, the first bill to be reported to the House before the second was proceeded with. This instruction having been negatived by a majority of 33, and other proposed instructions having been ruled out as irregular or unnecessary, the discussion of the clauses was entered upon. No progress was made at this sitting, or at the next, on the following day, after which the consideration of the bill was suspended for some days, except that of clearing the paper of amendments. The Government refused to exclude from the operation of the bill Haverfordwest and the southern part of Pembrokeshire, where it was contended the local conditions were wholly different from those of the rest of Wales, Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) observing that it was impossible to take local considerations

into view. To this Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) retorted that the whole bill was based upon purely local considerations. But whereas the Pembroke parishes contained in an English diocese were not allowed exemption, because they were in a Welsh county, when it was proposed to exclude Monmouth, as being an English county, the ecclesiastical tie of the Welsh diocese was made a reason for keeping Monmouth in the bill.

The exigencies of the Government obliged them to confine the sittings in committee on the Welsh Church Bill throughout May to the Monday and Tuesday in each week, the other days being reserved for other business—a mode of proceeding which accentuated the unreality of the measure. None of the days unoccupied with the Welsh Bill were given to the Irish Land Bill, but the Government probably hoped to conciliate their Irish supporters by providing a day for the second reading of the Anti-Parnellite Bill for repealing the Crimes Act. The debate on the second reading of that measure, though it occupied an entire sitting (May 8), was devoid of interest, except for the fact that the Chief Secretary (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*) said the Government would not object to have the bill referred to a grand committee. As this was putting grand committees to an entirely new use, Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) protested against the adoption of such a course. The proposal to refer the bill to a grand committee was nevertheless persisted in, but the time for adjournment was reached before the motion could be put. The second reading was carried by a majority of 14 only, as compared with one of 60 in the previous session. No further progress was made with the bill, though the Irish party repeatedly urged the Government to provide facilities for it. On the following day (May 9) the question of what measures could properly be referred to a grand committee was raised in relation to Scotland. The Government wished to re-appoint a Scottish Grand Committee, which they consented to make a microcosm of the House, but they were anxious in the first instance to include the Crofters Bill among the measures to be referred to it. The opposition to this being done was so strong that the debate was adjourned without any result having been arrived at. It was believed, however, that the Government would waive the point about the Crofters Bill in order to get their committee, and next day a small body of Scotch members, led by Sir Charles Cameron (*Glasgow College*), made a demonstration in force. Sir Charles warned the Government that unless the committee was appointed speedily, and the Crofters Bill referred to it, there were many Scotch members who would have to reconsider their position. Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) replied that, so far as the Government were concerned, they were quite welcome to reconsider their position as soon as they chose. The committee was eventually appointed (May 23), but the threatened revolt had

then taken place in the action of Dr. Macgregor (*Inverness-shire*), to which reference will shortly be made.

Another lively scene occurred (May 13) on the claim of Lord Selborne to retain the seat in the House of Commons to which he had been elected as Lord Wolmer. Lord Selborne took his accustomed place, and Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*) called the Speaker's attention to the fact that a nobleman who had recently become a peer of the realm was within the bar. The Speaker then asked Lord Selborne whether he had succeeded to the title of his father, and whether he had applied, or intended to apply, for a writ of summons to the other House. To these questions Lord Selborne answered that he was a peer of the realm but not a Lord of Parliament, and that he had not applied, and did not at present intend to apply, for a writ of summons to the House of Lords. At the Speaker's request Lord Selborne then retired behind the bar. In the subsequent debate Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) argued that when an English peer succeeded to a title he also became a Lord of Parliament, and could not divest himself of his position. If he chose to refrain from taking the necessary steps to obtain his seat in the House of Lords, his right to sit there existed all the same, and a new writ would have to be issued for the constituency he had represented. He recommended that as the question had been raised it should be referred to the committee already sitting on the vacation of seats. Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) agreed in the main with the views urged by Sir William Harcourt. He admitted that no choice could be allowed between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and that a man who succeeds to the status of his father must accept that status. But he thought it would be better to refer the question to a new committee. Then Mr. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, W.*), Mr. Curzon (*Southport, Lancashire*), and Mr. Courtney (*Lodmin, Cornwall*), all tried to address the House, but the Speaker pointed out that there was no question before it, whereupon Sir William Harcourt with some warmth accused Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Courtney of being "ill advised," and proceeded to move that a new writ be issued for West Edinburgh. A heated debate followed, which was adjourned until the following day (May 14), when the question was referred to a select committee. That committee reported (May 21) that Lord Wolmer had succeeded to the earldom of Selborne. A new writ for the election of a member for Lord Selborne's late constituency was then agreed to.

The next two sittings in committee on the Welsh Church Bill (May 13 and 14) did not differ in their general features from the first two. The Government resisted all amendments and carried their point, though in some instances by very narrow majorities. Clause 1 and the greater part of Clause 2 were thus disposed of.

The business before the House of Lords at this period of the

session was of minor importance only. A bill entitling clergymen of the Church of England to refuse the use of their churches for the performance of the marriage service in the case of any person whose former marriage had been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery, was introduced by Lord Halifax (May 3), and was afterwards read a second time but not further proceeded with. The Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill, a measure of some value supported by both sides of the House, was passed and sent to the Commons (May 7), where nothing was done with it. Warm tributes were paid to the memory of the late Lord Selborne by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Rosebery (May 7). The Church Patronage Bill, introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and described by him as an attempt to check the worst abuses of the existing system, and to render almost impossible those sales of the right of patronage which were incompatible with the sacred trust implied in the right, was read a second time (May 14), and afterwards passed through committee, but made no further progress.

Several members of the Cabinet were present at a *conversazione* held at the National Liberal Club (May 8) and delivered addresses. Lord Rosebery said that he had always observed one great failing in the Liberal party. They were too apt to look at their own difficulties and to shut their eyes to those of their opponents. He thought the Opposition had had very much the worst of it during the session in the House of Commons. Mr. Asquith had pulverised Mr. Chamberlain in the debate on the Address; Mr. Fowler had greatly distinguished himself in the discussion on the Indian cotton duties; Sir Edward Grey had won, if he did not actually wear, "the epaulettes of a Cabinet Minister"; while "among all, and above all, and with all, there was the indefatigable and brilliant leader of the House of Commons, Sir William Harcourt." The Prime Minister went on to say that ministers would remain at their posts if the Liberal party would support them. Individual Liberals might be disappointed with the amount of legislation, but their disappointment was not half so great as that of the Liberal Government. "You may say," Lord Rosebery continued, "that we are wrong to proceed with bills which, from reasons that you know as well as I do, are perfectly certain not to be passed into law; but if that hindrance still continues, if that permanent obstacle is still allowed to remain, it will be the fault, not of the Government, but of the Liberal party. Whatever, gentlemen, we may say, and whatever we may be talking about in Parliament, remember this, that we have our eyes, at any rate, fixed on that permanent obstacle. We have our endeavours concentrated on the ultimate settlement of that question, and if you in the parts of the country to which you belong—if you are in reality fixed and determined that there shall be a Liberal party in this country, and that there shall be a Liberal Government to guide that party, you in your districts will have to bestir yourselves that

that object may become the subject of your serious consideration." Lord Rosebery, who was in delicate health, broke down in the middle of his speech, but with an effort he recovered the thread of it and went on.

Sir William Harcourt, speaking of the reduction of the Ministerial majority, said that half of it was due to the action of the Parnellites, and that, at any rate, did not indicate a Tory reaction. As to further reductions, he ventured to say that no Government had ever experienced so few losses through bye-elections in the same period. As to the charge that the majority in the House of Commons was a "composite" party, he thought it was one that came with ill-grace from a party which depended for its existence on a compact—a compact which did not seem to work particularly well. The taunt that ministers were clinging to office could only come from second-rate minds, certainly not from the minds of men who had any notion of the anxieties and responsibilities of office.

All this was not very cheering, and the Unionist gain of a seat a few days later at Walworth, where Mr. Bailey, the Conservative candidate, was returned (May 14) with a majority over his Ministerial opponent of 571, and with one of 224 over the united Ministerial and Socialist vote, increased the depression prevailing among the supporters of the Government. The largely increased Conservative majority obtained on the following day (May 15) in the bye-election at West Dorset was another depressing element in the situation.

The House of Commons spent a Wednesday sitting (May 15) in debating a Land Tenure Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Lambert (*South Moulton, Devonshire*). The bill embodied the independent Ministerial private member's idea of what could be done to relieve agricultural depression, its leading feature being to enable the tenant to do practically what he liked with the farm he rented, and to insist on arbitration whenever he did anything which his landlord would not approve of. The supporters of the Government were of course greatly pleased with so simple a solution of a difficult problem, but the Opposition could not be persuaded to view it from the same standpoint, and objected strongly to the measure as involving great injustice to the landlord. In the end, however, the bill was read a second time by 218 votes against 189. It was not afterwards proceeded with.

It has been said that Dr. Macgregor (*Inverness-shire*) carried out in his own person the Scottish revolt threatened in reference to the Crofters Bill. Dr. Macgregor expected the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make a statement as to the bill, and when none was forthcoming he asked if the Government were prepared with any announcement (May 20). Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) replied that he would make a statement on Thursday (the 23rd), whereupon Dr. Macgregor exclaimed with indignation, "That is not good enough for me!" and, taking up his

hat, marched with majestic dignity out of the House. This dramatic exit was followed by an application for the Stewardship of the Manor of Northstead—the Scottish equivalent of the Chiltern Hundreds—from Dr. Macgregor, who thus proved, what, indeed, was never doubted, the entire sincerity with which he had defended the claims of the crofters.

The most interesting of the amendments moved in committee on the Welsh Church Bill was that of Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon District*) to substitute in the third clause of the bill the words "Welsh Council" for "Welsh Commissioners" (May 20). The amendment had been deliberately resolved upon by the Welsh party, who wished that the act should be administered by a council elected by the County Councils of Wales and Monmouthshire. Dark rumours had gone forth that the bill might be wrecked by this amendment, for it was said that, while the Welsh party would insist on it, Mr. Asquith (*Fife, E.*) would rather sacrifice the bill than accept it. The Opposition naturally mustered in strong force to give their support to the amendment. But Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues retreated when they found Mr. Asquith unwilling to yield. In the result the Welsh party voted against their own amendment—which they were not allowed to withdraw—but the Government majority was only 10. On Mr. Macdonald's amendment, limiting the operation of the third clause to "the property which is ascertained to have been given to the Church by Parliamentary grant," it fell to 9. The Government continued to let the bill take its chance among the miscellaneous business which surged round it. Even the Mondays and Tuesdays nominally set apart for it were encroached upon by any casual motion or discussion that turned up. Sir William Harcourt made no difficulty about giving up a week for the Whitsuntide recess, and on the Tuesday before the Whitsuntide adjournment (May 28) he stopped the proceedings on the Welsh Bill in order to make way for the Naval Works Bill. Only four clauses of the Welsh Bill had passed the committee before Whitsuntide.

The discussion on the second reading of the Finance Bill (May 16) was not a serious matter. Mr. James Lowther (*Thanet, Kent*) moved an amendment for the readjustment of the beer duty, with a view to the relief of home-grown barley from taxation; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Derby*) said that if the entire beer tax were taken off the price of barley would not improve, and the whole 10,000,000*l.* would go into the pockets of the brewers. The amendment was withdrawn, as was also another which provided for the application of the land tax in relief of local taxation, and the second reading was agreed to. No changes were made in the bill in committee, or on the third reading (May 27).

By 107 to 52 the House of Lords refused to pass the second reading of the Lord Chancellor's bill to assimilate the law of

succession in the case of real estate to that which prevailed in the case of personalty (May 24), and then discussed at some length the policy of the Government in regard to Uganda. A week later (May 31), in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke (*Forest of Dean, Gloucester*) protested against the military operations which had been conducted in the past in defence of the region of which Uganda is the centre, and an effective reply was made by Sir Edward Grey (*Berwick, Northumberland*).

Members of the Government and their supporters showed little disposition to defend on party platforms the cause for which they were making a hopeless struggle in the House of Commons. Their reluctance to go to the country for a renewal of their mandate included a reluctance to submit their policy to public criticism. The Opposition, on the other hand, gladly had recourse to the constituencies, and a vigorous attack was kept up outside Parliament upon the feeble lines within which the Government were entrenched. Speaking at a Primrose League meeting at Bradford (May 22), Lord Salisbury said that the condition of the House of Commons seemed to be that of recruits who were made to go through a long series of evolutions, and to undergo a great deal of muscular exertion without moving a single inch. Such a state of things was largely due to the fact that, instead of busying themselves with measures of practical utility, ministers were constantly proposing organic changes in the Constitution, till the Constitution came to be known mainly as a thing to be reconstructed. But a Government with an insignificant majority at its back had no moral right to attempt to push organic changes of the Constitution through Parliament. Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston had both governed the country for years with slight majorities; but they were content with useful legislation virtually approved by both parties. Revolutions might be necessary at times, but it was the duty of Parliament to ascertain that the country decisively demanded revolutionary changes before consenting to them. He had not himself approved of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, but he recognised that, in that case, the people had spoken, and that the decision of the people, whether right or wrong, had to be submitted to. That there was any such consensus of opinion in favour of Welsh Disestablishment he could not admit; the slender majorities by which the Government bill was being carried through the House of Commons were enough to prove the contrary. The worst of these revolutionary proposals was that, even if carried, they promised no peace. Welsh Disestablishment was notoriously to be followed by Disestablishment in Scotland and in England. Irish Home Rule was to be followed by Welsh and Scotch, possibly by East Anglian, Northumbrian, and Cornish Home Rule, so that an indefinite vista of agitation lay before them. Meanwhile those social problems, such as that of the unemployed, which so urgently demanded solution, would be neglected. Among other questions calling for immediate atten-

tion Lord Salisbury instanced that of the expensiveness of the law. "Everybody condemns the difficulties that attend the transfer of land. Four times, I think, the House of Lords has sent a bill down to the House of Commons, but never yet have we been able to get it on the Statute-book." It was a scandal, too, that men were hauled up to the judgment seat and condemned unheard because of the custom of the law that a prisoner should not be allowed to give evidence. "Again, five times have we sent down a bill to the House of Commons to remedy that evil, but though it is short and simple we have never been able to induce them to turn aside from their organic and class-deströying efforts in order to pay even a transitory attention to it." Lord Salisbury added that the revolutionary policy of ministers was causing a serious want of commercial confidence. They were teaching people to keep their money in an old stocking, lest the Government should suddenly pounce on their investments.

On the following day (May 23) at a luncheon at the Bradford Conservative Club, Lord Salisbury alluded to the tales of horror that had come from Armenia, tales which, he feared, were in their main features correct, though he doubted whether the Turkish Government was responsible for the atrocities which had been committed. He believed the Sultan to be a humane man, but, paradoxical as it might seem to say so, despotic Governments were far feebler in controlling the action of their subordinates than Governments depending upon popular support; and, given an open frontier, given wild and barbarous tribes, given an excess of fanaticism (on one side certainly and perhaps on the other), he could well imagine that, with a weak Government to boot, things might happen to fill men with horror. He was very far from wishing to make political capital out of the situation, but he did wish to impress on his hearers the inutility of interference by mere words and protestations. The only result of threats if not followed up by action, and he could hardly imagine that the three Powers were resolved on material interference, would be to exasperate the fanatical feelings out of which all these struggles had arisen, and to aggravate the sufferings of those they wished to befriend.

The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain spoke at a great meeting in St. James's Hall, held under the auspices of the Metropolitan Liberal Unionist Federation and the Women's Liberal Unionist Association (May 22). The Duke of Devonshire, who presided, said that the powers of mischief possessed by the present House of Commons had been crippled and destroyed, and they might be almost certain that in the next House of Commons those elements would have no existence. He admitted that the Government had passed one considerable measure, the Budget of 1894, the controversy upon which he did not propose to revive, but he was not more convinced than he had been in the previous year that the principles of Sir

William Harcourt's measure were founded upon either statesmanship or justice. Passing on to deal with the general policy of the Government and the means by which their small majority was kept together, the duke exclaimed, to the cheers of the audience, "Log-rolling, thank God, has not yet become a permanent or successful part of our institutions."

Mr. Chamberlain reviewed the circumstances which led to the formation of the Liberal Unionist party, and said that he had himself felt some fear lest, in defeating Home Rule, they should interrupt the progress of reform. "But, then, if that had been so—and it was not—I say that as good citizens and patriots we could not have done otherwise than we did. It was better, aye, better a hundredfold, to give up reform for a time rather than sacrifice the vital interests of our country, better to postpone all internal change until at least we had driven the enemy outside the gates." Happily the event proved that they had given no support to reaction; on the contrary, a Conservative Government had, with the aid of its Liberal allies, passed measures which, in their direct effect on the material welfare of the people, would compare favourably with those of any previous administration. Mr. Chamberlain bore emphatic testimony to the friendliness and loyalty of the Conservative leaders, and expressed his entire belief that the alliance between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists was destined to last and to bear rich fruit. Sketching on familiar lines the policy of the united party, in the event of its return to power, he took occasion to say: "We think that something better than sympathy might be shown for the condition of that great industry of agriculture upon which so much depends. We imagine that possibly we might find some better means of aiding it than by increasing the local rates and by adding to the burdens on land. We think that it might be possible to relieve the farmers of some, at all events, of the excessive pressure which rests upon them, and which weighs down this great and important industry; and we think that it might be possible still further to do something to attach the labourer to the soil, and to give him an interest which may prove superior to the temptation of the town."

The high spirits of the Opposition were displayed in an amusing speech from Mr. Balfour, at a meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations at Westminster (May 24). Mr. Haldane had recently declared that the Government majorities were quite sufficient, apropos of which assurance Mr. Balfour remarked that "man—Gladstonian man—wants but little here below," and, "unless I am greatly mistaken," will not "want that little long." He could not foretell the exact time of the dissolution, but it would be the business of the Opposition to make the date as early as possible. The peculiar dangers before the Government, and the certainty of their being thrown by one or other of them, were happily

indicated in Mr. Balfour's comparison of their position to that of an inexperienced rider on a bicycle, "You see him pursue a devious and wavering course, shooting to the right, shooting to the left, turning the handles of his machine in frantic agony to escape now a fall on one side, now a fall on the other. You look at him, and you wonder when the catastrophe will actually arise. You cannot prophesy with any assurance, you cannot foresee with certainty what is the particular obstacle that will finally demolish him, but you see with an absolute assurance that that obstacle cannot be far distant. It may be a Welsh ditch to the right; it may be an Irish bog to the left; or he may tumble over a brewer's dray coming round the corner."

Another effective speech, in which the helpless position of the Government was shown, was that of Mr. Chamberlain at the annual meeting of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association (May 28). Mr. Chamberlain said that the reluctance of the Government to face a dissolution reminded him of the criminal who was "not in great haste that the show should begin," and who—

"Now fitted the halter, now traversed the cart,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart."

The Government did not care to carry unpretending measures, which they might have carried, but they cared much more "to punish somebody than to benefit anybody." They were losing ground steadily in the country, and dropped with one hand the few votes they had scraped up with the other. But they professed to have been acting from the most unselfish motives, and a grateful country could hardly do better than "relieve them as speedily as possible from an undignified and humiliating situation."

Mr. John Morley was the only member of the Government who took an opportunity at this period of the session to discuss politics in the country. He attended the annual meeting of the Newcastle Liberal Association (May 29), and with characteristic courage took up the gauntlet thrown down by Mr. Chamberlain the day before. Mr. Chamberlain had said that the Government did not know how to govern or how to resign. As for their ability to govern, Mr. Morley pointed proudly to the tranquillity of Ireland on the one hand, and to the administration of the Factory Acts on the other. It would be time enough to consider the question of resignation when the House of Commons had declared that they had lost its confidence. Meanwhile they would persevere with their legislative programme, and he trusted that they would place several more measures of reform on the Statute-book before the end of the year. With an amount of confidence which must have been as surprising to his political friends as it was to his political opponents, Mr. Morley went on to say: "I made to you a prophecy when I was last in Newcastle upon a measure, for instance, in which I happened to be

personally interested—a measure for preventing landlords in Ireland from appropriating improvements made by the tenant. I ventured to prophesy to you then that that measure would record a second reading without a division before Easter. I think it was in January I was here. That prediction of mine was ridiculed. It came absolutely true. Now I will make you another. I venture to predict that that measure and the measure which is before it will have gone through the House of Commons before the beginning—I like to be precise—before the beginning of the fourth week in July. I leave that prophecy with my reputation as a prophet in your hands.”

The event belied the prediction, but Mr. Morley was in a combative vein, and Mr. Chamberlain’s criticisms of the day before had evidently stung him. He would not allow that Mr. Chamberlain was a true successor of the old Liberals. “The curser of what he chooses to call new Liberalism was himself the precursor.” He accused Lord Salisbury of talking “vicious and wicked claptrap” in his assertion that the policy of the Government was a bar to commercial confidence. Defending the Local Option Bill he said that the Government would not draw back in that great cause or any other, but would press their proposals forward for the deliberate judgment of the House of Commons and the country.

These illusions were rapidly dispersed after the Whitsuntide recess. A brave show was made (June 10) in the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Derby*) that he would on the 13th inst. ask for more time for the transaction of Government business, and in his emphatic assurance that the session should not be brought to a close without the Local Veto Bill being submitted to the House for second reading. On the following day (June 11) Sir William Harcourt was asked whether the Government really intended to proceed during the session with their resolution against the House of Lords, and his brief but cheery reply, “Yes, sir,” left the House free to form its own conclusions. At a Wednesday sitting (June 12) the Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill, introduced by Mr. T. M. Healy (*Louth, N.*), was read a third time and passed, despite the complaint of Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) and others that the House had had no opportunity in committee or on report of considering the details of the bill. The House of Lords read the bill a second time (July 2), but declined to go into committee upon it (July 5) on the ground that the Standing Committee in the Lower House had refused to consider any amendments. The Government succeeded after a brief and amicable discussion (June 13) in obtaining all the remaining time of the House during the session for Government business. At the same sitting, in Committee of Supply, the Government announced a remarkable change of front in regard to Uganda. When in opposition they had warmly opposed the idea of constructing a railway to the coast and in office they had dallied with the proposal, but

they now stated that the railway was to be begun as soon as possible, and that the territory between Uganda and the sea was to be placed under a British Protectorate. They proposed to compensate the British East Africa Company by paying them 50,000*l.* This new and curious development was made the occasion of some caustic criticism by Mr. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, W.*) on Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*). Mr. Chamberlain reminded the House that Sir William Harcourt had declared that a railway could only be constructed by means of "forced labour," and would involve the stationing of a plate-layer, armed with a rifle, at every hundred yards, which, as the line was to be 800 miles in length, would be a formidable undertaking. Sir William Harcourt, however, airily replied that he was "of the same opinion still," which provoked still more caustic comment, and a suggestion that he ought to resign.

On the following day (June 14), the House being in Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, there was an angry discussion on the vote of 500*l.* for a statue to Oliver Cromwell. The Irish members abused the Protector of the Commonwealth with a vigour that surprised the House. They denounced him as a "murderer and blasphemer," and read out long extracts to show how cruelly he had treated the Irish people. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Derby*) defended the vote, and expressed a somewhat lukewarm admiration for Cromwell as a great man, despite his Irish policy. Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to say whether he admired Cromwell because he was a "Jingo," because he was a great soldier, or because he did his best to suppress parliamentary institutions—not only the House of Lords, but the House of Commons also. The vote was carried by a majority of 15, but the Irish party had not done with it. On the report of Supply (June 17), Mr. Justin M'Carthy (*Longford, N.*) moved that the item for the Cromwell statue should be left out, and expressed surprise that a Liberal Government should have proposed what was an insult to Irish feeling. The Government were thus placed in an awkward position, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*) had to find a decent excuse for retreat. He claimed that he was in sympathy with Irish feeling, but said that he had had no idea that the fires of two and a half centuries ago still burned so intensely in Irish breasts. However, if the vote was not to be a truly national recognition of Cromwell's great qualities, it would miss its aim altogether, and therefore he would not object to its withdrawal. This remarkable display of weakness was not allowed to go unpunished. The Government were attacked by friends and foes alike for their instability of view and purpose, though the vote was rescinded by 220 against 83.

The perfectly cordial understanding existing between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists was attested by a banquet given by the National Union of Conservative Associa-

tions to the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, at the Hotel Métropole (June 14). Replying to the toast of "Our Guests," the Duke of Devonshire said he believed that was the first occasion on which members of the Liberal party had been the guests of the Conservative party, and he looked upon the invitation to Mr. Chamberlain and himself as an answer from the Conservative side to the attacks that had lately been made upon Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour's generous speech had, indeed, closed the incident as far as the Liberal Unionists were concerned, but he did not know that it was wise to forget it. They must look the circumstances of the alliance in the face, and acknowledge the difficulties of both parties to the compact of 1886. There were Conservatives who had to be reckoned with, and who were, perhaps, excessively opposed to change. On the other hand, there were Unionists who were also strong Radicals—in fact, there was nothing in the creed of the Liberal Unionist party which excluded the advocates of the most drastic experiments in political or social reform, so long only as the integrity of the Imperial Government and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament were maintained. A wide interval, therefore, separated the extreme wing of one of the allied parties from the extreme wing of the other. They had to look again to the unequal distribution of political work and political responsibility, which existed during the whole period of the late Administration. That was not the fault of the Conservative leaders, for nothing could be more generous than the offers they made to the Liberal Unionists to share their honours and responsibilities; nor could he admit that it was the fault of the Liberal Unionists, who had not shrunk through timidity or any selfish motive from incurring those responsibilities. Now the situation had somewhat changed; and he believed that when the time came for a new Government to be formed—a time most of them thought not very distant—the responsibilities and duties of power would have to be shared between the two sections of the Unionist party. Whether the new arrangement should bear the name of alliance or fusion or even of coalition—that terrible word—seemed to the duke a matter of small importance; he thought, however, that there was on the part of both sections an increasing disposition to adopt the designation of "Unionist" in preference to their older and narrower party titles. If that were so, the next Government would be called a Unionist Government.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the occasion marked a distinct stage in the history of their relations—an advance towards that identity of purpose and of principle which it must be the effort of every patriotic Unionist to establish. Such a result, however desirable, could not possibly have been attained all at once. When the Liberal Unionists left the Gladstonian party it was upon a single issue, that of Home Rule. On several other questions they were nearer to the party they were quitting than

to the party they were joining; and if the Gladstonian leaders, acting in a true democratic spirit, had accepted the decision of the constituencies in 1886, and abandoned the policy they had borrowed from the enemies of England, the Liberal Unionists must have rejoined their old friends and colleagues. The Gladstonians had decided otherwise, and now a temporary arrangement between Liberals and Conservatives to guard against an urgent danger had become an offensive and defensive alliance which he hoped they would all endeavour to make perfect. With regard to the complaint of certain Conservatives that their leaders had yielded unduly to pressure from their Liberal Unionist allies, Mr. Chamberlain said: "They are under a complete misapprehension. There has never been an occasion in which it was necessary or in which it would have even been decent for us to apply pressure to the Conservative leaders. I can speak for myself, and I say that during the leadership of the House of Commons by the late Mr. W. H. Smith and during the leadership of the Conservative party—the brilliant leadership—of my friend Mr. Arthur Balfour there has never been—and I beg you to mark this statement, for indeed, I think, it is a remarkable testimony to the character of this patriotic alliance—there has never been one single occasion of the slightest importance upon which we have had any difference whatsoever as to the policy to be pursued or the parliamentary procedure to be adopted."

The outlook was becoming more gloomy for the Government. The seat for West Edinburgh, made vacant by Lord Wolmer's accession to the peerage, was carried by Mr. M'Iver, a Liberal Unionist, with a majority of 708, against a strong Gladstonian candidate; and the Gladstonian seat for Inverness-shire, from which Dr. Macgregor had retired, was carried by Mr. Baillie of Dochfour, a Conservative, with a majority of 650. But a more serious blow for ministers was the intelligence that Mr. Gladstone had asked that his pair with Mr. Villiers should be cancelled. The public were informed of this request by a paragraph in the *Times* on the resumption of the proceedings in committee on the Welsh Church Bill (June 18). "The reason assigned," said that journal, "is that the member for Midlothian wishes to be regarded as having an open mind upon the Welsh Disestablishment Bill; but, inasmuch as the breaking of the pair will deprive the Ministry of the value of the right honourable gentleman's vote at all times, the belief prevails that his real object is to indicate his dissatisfaction with the methods of the Government generally." Mr. Gladstone was abroad at the time, and explanations were offered in his absence, and a message of explanation was obtained from himself, but though the intention was to remove the impression that had been produced, that impression remained.

In the further sittings on the Welsh Church Bill, the attitude of the Home Secretary (*Fife, E.*) was far more conciliatory than

it had been. He consented, for instance, to hand over the cathedrals and closed churchyards to the representative Church body, as well as the parish churches. This concession was apparently made, not to the Opposition, but to the objections of Mr. Gladstone. The Government were so sensible, however, of the strength of the Opposition and of their own weakness that they made no attempt to closure debate upon the bill. But there was a nemesis at hand ready to cut short, not these proceedings only, but the career of the Government. The further discussions in committee extended over four sittings (June 17-20), after which nothing more was done with the bill. It was significant that in the division on the last amendment discussed the Government majority was only 7.

In Supply on the Army Estimates (June 21) Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling Burghs*) announced the impending resignation of the Commander-in-Chief, which was to take effect on the 1st of October. He said that the Army was proud of "the duke," as the Commander-in-Chief was called, and that the termination of his active career would be followed by a universal sentiment of gratitude, sympathy, and regret among all ranks of the service. His Royal Highness possessed, in a remarkable degree, common-sense and a knowledge of the world, and it was the possession of these qualities that had made his influence in the Army so great. It had been alleged that the occupancy by the Duke of Cambridge of the position of Commander-in-Chief was an impediment in the way of all reform, but the truth was that of late years, at all events, his Royal Highness had never shown himself unwilling to adopt such changes as were likely to prove advantageous to the Army. The duke's retirement was preliminary to the introduction of certain changes in War Office organisation, which the Secretary for War went on to indicate. It was agreed, he said, that the present Commander-in-Chief could not be succeeded by any officer with such large powers, while it was also agreed that the administration of the Army ought to be adapted to the latest ideas of efficiency. The Government accepted and would proceed upon the main principles of the report of the Hartington Commission. They did not propose, however, to create the new office of Chief of the Staff, as described in the report, believing such an office to be not only unnecessary but undesirable. They maintained the appointment of a general officer commanding in chief, but his functions would be greatly modified as compared with the duties now attributed to the Commander-in-Chief, and his office would be subject to the ordinary rules affecting staff appointments, and would be tenable for the usual term of years, capable, of course, of extension. This officer would be the principal military adviser of the Secretary of State, and he, with the other heads of military departments, who would each be directly responsible to the minister, would constitute a deliberative council, so that the Secretary of State, when he gave his decisions, would be guided

and supported by the expressed opinions of all the experienced officers by whom he was surrounded. The other departments were those of the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Director of Artillery, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications. This was a very rough indication of the general idea, which required careful elaboration in detail. He firmly believed that when this new configuration was given to the heights of military administration, and when a system was introduced less centralised and more elastic, great advantage to the Army would ensue; but he should not be honest if he did not deprecate the too sanguine view which had been expressed, and which hailed the prospect of vast economies as the consequence of a redistribution of duties among the officers of the Headquarters Staff.

Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*), reserving any criticism upon the proposed War Office reorganisation until the details were before the House, bore warm testimony to the high merits of the Duke of Cambridge. As Commander-in-Chief he had given a bright example of single-minded devotion to the public service and to the great duties which had been entrusted to him. Moreover, no man had ever more clearly realised the spirit which ought to animate the Commander-in-Chief of the army in a free and constitutionally-governed country.

The debate presently passed on to the Estimates, and Mr. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*) moved the reduction by 100% of the salary of the Secretary for War, on the ground that there had not been a sufficient amount of cordite and other small-arms ammunition stored for use. The motion was discussed in a quiet and business-like way for some time, and there was nothing to suggest the idea that it was to lead to a ministerial crisis. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and his subordinate in the department protested that there were quite sufficient stores of ammunition in stock, but the Opposition called for details, which they refused to give, and Mr. Balfour urged that the time for secrecy in such matters had gone by, and that the details ought to be submitted to Parliament. A long discussion followed, in which Mr. Campbell-Bannerman retreated from his impregnable position. Had he still held, on the responsible assurance of his military advisers, that the supply of small-arms ammunition was ample, and refused to budge from that position, the House would probably have been satisfied. But he condescended to particulars, and a question which would otherwise have been one of responsible authority became one of evidence. It transpired that there were in hand 400 rounds of ammunition per man for 110,000 men, and that, with the supply for other branches of the service, the whole stock of ammunition amounted to about 100,000,000 of cartridges. The House could not be asked to accept the opinion of the Secretary of State when it had before it figures on which it could form its own judgment. It was told that the Japanese did not think 700,000,000 of cartridges too large a reserve for their war with China, and the Opposition argued

with much force that a country whose imperial interests are so great as ours ought not to be content with one-seventh of that amount. But when the division was taken nobody on either side of the House seemed to attach any special importance to the matter, or to imagine that the Government were otherwise than perfectly safe. After the division the fact that the tellers appointed to the two opposing lobbies came in almost together, and that the Ministerial lobby had been cleared of members a few moments before the Opposition lobby, gave the first indication that the situation was critical. The four tellers handed in their numbers to the clerk at the table, who filled in the numbers on a slip of paper which he held out to be taken by the principal teller on the victorious side. But here a strange hesitation was shown on both sides. The paper was first taken by Mr. T. Ellis (*Merionethshire*), the chief Ministerial whip, and there was a cheer from the Ministerialists, who by this time were aware that something unusual had happened. But when Mr. Ellis had glanced at the figures he passed the paper on to Mr. Akers-Douglas (*St. Augustine's, Kent*), the chief Opposition whip, and he in turn passed it back to Mr. Ellis under a misapprehension. Mr. Ellis, however, returned it, and the result of the division was announced. There was a scene of great excitement when it was found that the Opposition had 132 votes against 125 given for the Government. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman at once moved that progress be reported, and members began to realise that the collapse of the Government was imminent.

The Government did not lack counsel in their extremity. Their more uncompromising supporters in the press denounced the adverse vote as a "dirty trick," and an insult to the Secretary for War, and urged them to get the vote reversed and to go resolutely on with their programme as though nothing had happened. In one or two friendly quarters, however, it was recognised that the turn of events had made it possible for the Government to retire without discredit from an untenable position. The Opposition journals naturally called for a dissolution. The *Times*, for instance, after discussing the question from all points of view, observed: "The conclusion of the whole matter would seem to be that the party interests of the Cabinet are now brought unmistakably into accord with the interests of the country in having a Government respected at home and abroad. There is absolutely nothing to be gained that a self-respecting politician can prize by ignominiously struggling to postpone any longer an inevitable dissolution." The advocates of the proposal to go on did not take into their reckoning the personal position of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Whatever the Government as a whole might determine to do, it was clear that he could not retain office, and it was equally clear that if he retired the Government could not hold together. That was admitted under circumstances of much less urgency, when at the request of his colleagues he declined to accept the position of Speaker,

to which the House was prepared unanimously to elect him. Much sympathy was felt for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who was personally the most popular of ministers, but there was, of course, no ground for the suggestion that an insult had been offered to him. The Government lost no time in arriving at a decision. A series of Cabinet meetings was held on the night of the division (Friday) and on the following day (June 21 and 22), with the result that Lord Rosebery went to Windsor (June 22) and placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen, who accepted it.

Her Majesty sent at once for Lord Salisbury, who proceeded to Windsor (June 24) after a consultation with some of his political friends and the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, but returned without having definitely accepted office. Lord Salisbury was willing to undertake the formation of a Ministry, in which the leading Liberal Unionists would have office, but he wished first to obtain an assurance from the outgoing Cabinet, who still had a nominal majority in the House of Commons, that they would assist in winding up the business of the session preparatory to a dissolution. This assurance, it was understood, some of the Radicals were unwilling should be given. Meanwhile, Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords, and Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) in the House of Commons, announced the resignation of the Government (June 24). Sir William Harcourt said: "The division of last Friday night upon the Army vote for the War Office was a direct vote of censure upon the Secretary of State for the War Department, than whom I will take on me to say there is no more able, more respected, or more popular minister"—a personal appreciation which the House received with loud and general cheers. "I need hardly say," Sir William Harcourt continued, "that the Government absolutely associated and identified themselves with the responsibility of my right honourable friend and his army administration. The course thus taken by responsible gentlemen opposite has disabled the Secretary of State from proceeding with the Army Estimates, and has made it practically impossible for the executive Government to obtain those votes in Supply which are necessary for the public service of the country. The Cabinet, therefore, have found it their duty, through the Prime Minister, to tender to the Queen their resignation of office, and that resignation has been accepted by her Majesty. The Government accordingly only hold office until their successors are appointed." After some further observations, Sir William Harcourt added: "Well, sir, that is all that it is necessary or proper that I should say upon the present occasion. Before I sit down I hope I may be permitted to say a word to the House. In quitting office I relinquish also a position which I have always regarded as one of greater responsibility and higher obligation even than any office under the Crown. It has always been my desire, unequal

as I have felt myself to the task, to maintain the ancient dignity of this great House, of this famous Assembly. In that arduous duty, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, I have had great and necessary assistance. I desire to tender to the gentlemen with whom I have the honour to act my grateful thanks for the constant, the unfailing support which I have received from them in the task which has been devolved upon me. I desire also to acknowledge the courtesy which I have invariably received from my political opponents, and, sir, if it be not too presumptuous to adopt the words of one of my most illustrious predecessors, I would ask leave to say that for every man who has taken part in the noble conflicts of parliamentary life, the chiefest ambition of all ambitions, whether in the majority or in the minority, must be to stand well with the House of Commons."

These words were spoken in tones of deep emotion, and with a pathos which touched the House. Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) expressed the general feeling when, in his first words in reply, he said: "Everybody, on whichever side of the House he may sit, will have heard with sympathy and emotion the touching words with which the right hon. gentleman concluded his speech. Whether or not it is to be really, for the moment, the termination of the responsible office which he has held with so much dignity for more than two years I know not. But whether it be so, or whether the right hon. gentleman is destined to continue the duties which he has hitherto so worthily sustained, all must feel that, so far as his glance is backwards, so far as he has made a retrospective survey of the work he has done in this House, he has not appealed to us who sit on this side of the House, still less to those who sit on the other, he has not appealed in vain for our sympathy and for our approval of the object which he has always had in view as a parliamentary leader. Whatever we may think of the policy of the Government which he leads in this House, we all recognise the right hon. gentleman as one of the greatest ornaments of this assembly, and as one who has ever had the dignity of this assembly in view." Mr. Balfour went on to say that while he had no right to criticise the interpretation which the Government had put on the vote of the previous Friday, he should have thought that, taking the view they had taken, the proper and constitutional course for the Government to adopt would be to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament. The resignation of the Government was equivalent to a determination to put the burden of office upon the Opposition. But the Opposition had themselves been the subject of a vote of censure passed by the existing House of Commons in August, 1892, and it was not in accordance with the best constitutional traditions that an Opposition in such a case should accept the burden.

As the resignation of the Government, however, was practically accomplished already, Lord Salisbury had no alternative

but to take office, and to ask her Majesty to dissolve Parliament as soon as that course should be found possible. He accordingly went again to Windsor (June 25), and received her Majesty's command to form a Government. On the next day the following appointments were officially notified: Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Marquess of Salisbury; Lord President of the Council, Duke of Devonshire; First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. Chamberlain; First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. G. J. Goschen.

No business of importance was practicable in Parliament for several days. On making his first appearance in the House of Lords as Prime Minister of the Government in course of formation (June 27), Lord Salisbury stated that the only present policy of the Government was "dissolution," and he hoped that the dissolution would take place on the following Monday or Tuesday week. Lord Rosebery declared himself disappointed with the meagre statement of the Prime Minister, which, "unpractised as he was in the dialectics of the English language as sometimes used," he had been unable to follow as closely as he wished. He would have been glad to know what policy was to be evolved out of the dissolution. Lord Rosebery then went on to raise a grievance of a singular kind. He complained that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, whose censure by the House of Commons had led to the resignation of the late Government, had since been waited on by the private secretary of the new Prime Minister, who had demanded from him his seal of office. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman had, of course, replied that he was unable to deliver up his seal to any but the sovereign from whom he received it, and the transaction was "so mysterious" that some explanation was called for. No doubt in former times arbitrary sovereigns had sent for the seals of ministers without receiving them themselves, but that a new minister, who had not been in office twelve hours, should send his private secretary to a secretary of state for his seal without any written authority was a proceeding so without precedent that an explanation would be exceptionally welcome. Lord Salisbury replied, in reference to the demand for a policy, that it would be just as well that the Government should be allowed to come into existence before a policy was demanded from it. As to the point about Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's seal—which he described as "a mare's nest"—the fact was that, in view of the possible requirements of the War Office, he had thought it might be desirable that there should be no interregnum, but that the vacancy at the War Office should be filled up at once. But he never thought of pursuing that plan except by way of friendly communication with Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and only sent to ask whether it would be convenient for him to place in her Majesty's hands the seal he held at an earlier period than would be the case with the mass of the Government. He did not wish to put upon him the necessity

of travelling down to Windsor. It had been a common thing in his experience to hand over the seals to other persons, and it would have been a convenient course had Mr. Campbell-Bannerman been willing. It was merely a courteous request to facilitate the conduct of public business, but as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman refused to acquiesce there was an end of the matter.

The matter, however, was not allowed to end without a wrangle. Lord Kimberley accused Lord Salisbury "of sending his private secretary very much as he might have sent his footman to ask for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's seal." Lord Salisbury still described what had happened as "a small matter," but expressed extreme regret if it were thought that he had acted discourteously; and Lord Rosebery was content with that expression of regret, though it was "not a good augury for the new Government that they should have to begin with an apology." In a letter to the *Times*, in reference to the incident, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said:—

"In Mr. McDonnell's interview with me there was no suggestion, such as is alleged, either of a command from the Queen or of relieving me of the necessity of a journey to Windsor. What he asked was whether it would be convenient to me to hand over my seals to my successor in the course of that afternoon (Tuesday, June 25). I replied that it seemed to me to be an irregular proceeding, but that my personal convenience would not stand in the way if Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery agreed that this should be done. Mr. McDonnell then said that Lord Rosebery had not been communicated with, and that this direct transference of seals had frequently occurred. I said that I was not aware of it, but that in any case I could give no answer without consulting Lord Rosebery. I accordingly saw Lord Rosebery, and I caused an answer to be sent to Mr. McDonnell to the effect that I found that Lord Rosebery agreed with me in the opinion that it would be improper for me to surrender my seals of office to any one except to the sovereign, from whom I received them. What was demanded of me was, in fact, that I should hand over my seals to some person of whose authority to receive them I was unaware, and that this should be done by direction of another person who was not at the time a minister of the Crown."

A brilliant assembly witnessed the change of sides in the House of Commons (July 1), but no ministers were present. At the next sitting (July 2) Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*), Mr. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, W.*), Mr. Goschen (*St. George's, Hanover Square*), and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (*Bristol, W.*), who had all been re-elected unopposed, took their seats on the Treasury Bench. Mr. Balfour, as leader of the House, subsequently made a brief statement as to the course of business, explaining that certain necessary financial business would be proceeded with in such a way as to enable Parliament to be prorogued on the following Saturday, and dissolved on Monday,

and that such uncontroversial measures as could be dealt with, including the Factories Bill, would be passed. The brief conversation which followed showed that there was no wish in any part of the House to delay the appeal to the country. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed in a couple of minutes a vote on account for the Civil Service amounting to 3,500,000*l.*, and covering supplies up to the end of August. Next a vote on account for the Navy, amounting to 1,000,000*l.*, was passed without any discussion at all, but when a vote of 4,000,000*l.* on account for the Army was proposed, the question of the supply of cordite ammunition was raised afresh, and while the Government took occasion to justify the vote of ten days before, the late Minister for War defended the position he had then taken.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling Burghs*)—for in the interval the ex-Minister for War had received the honour of knighthood—contended that the question of the reserves of ammunition was one to be determined by the minister, acting on the authority of his military advisers. The late Government had increased by 75 per cent. the quantity of ammunition originally proposed by the military authorities. He admitted that he leaned upon the professional military and technical advisers of the Secretary of State. When the stores vote was within sight he consulted the Adjutant-General, who was satisfied with the then existing state of things, and had since repeated his opinion both by letter and by word of mouth. He had never raised the question of his own word, but he confessed that he felt grieved and disappointed when the Committee declined to accept a definite and solemn assurance given to him by his principal military adviser. It appeared to him to be a direct infringement of the proper constitutional method of treating the matter. The Adjutant-General did not profess that the store of small-arms ammunition was what might be called full and ample, but it was sufficient for our wants, and would equip the whole of the defensive force that could be mobilised. Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) disclaimed any wish to revive a controversy originally undertaken with no party object whatever, but he must demur to the view taken by the late Minister for War. It was a dangerous thing to appeal to the authority of men who could not be present in the House of Commons to answer for themselves. Moreover, when financial considerations were brought into matters of this kind the technical advisers had to work, as it were, with one hand tied behind their backs. Turning to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's arguments on the main question, he insisted that they entirely broke down. In India and the Colonies we had between 500 and 800 rounds of ammunition per rifle and also a central reserve, whereas in this country, where there was no central reserve, we had nothing like the same proportion of cartridges. The vote was agreed to.

The remaining business of the session in the House of

Commons was pushed rapidly to a conclusion, and among the measures passed was the Factories Bill (July 3). It was in the House of Lords that the only important incidents occurred. On the second reading of the Factories Bill in that House (July 5), the Duke of Argyll interposed some observations on certain attacks—the last of them occurring two evenings before—made by Lord Rosebery upon the House of Lords. He expressed surprise and disappointment at the absence of Lord Rosebery, who “never was present when the House was doing useful work,” and “never appeared except for a party division or a party debate.” Yet outside the House, at every platform and every dinner-party he could attend, he inveighed against the conduct of the House of Lords in the discharge of its public functions. The duke went on to give an emphatic denial to the assertion which had been made both by Lord Rosebery and by Lord Herschell that the Lords never accepted legislation proposed by the Liberal party, and he insisted that bills for social improvement, as distinguished from socialistic bills, always had been favourably considered by that House. It was absolutely untrue to say that the great reforms of the last half-century had been due entirely to the Liberal party, and though he had never been a Conservative himself, he felt bound to say that he had been ashamed of the extravagant pretensions which had been put forward on behalf of the Liberal party by electioneering politicians. The most beneficial measures which had been passed during the last fifty years for the benefit of the poorer working classes of the country had been mainly due to the Conservatives. He maintained the right of the Peers to defend themselves when attacked in this way, and though they might treat attacks made by what he might call “the rump of the Liberal party” with contempt, it must be remembered that there was a large number of voters in the country who were “as ignorant of history as those who addressed them were unscrupulous in misrepresentation.” Lord Herschell declined to accept the Duke of Argyll’s view of history, and repeated what he had said on previous occasions, that there was a large majority in that House which would accept legislation when proposed by the Conservatives, but would not accept it when proposed by the Liberals.

It is necessary at this point to allude to a speech delivered by Lord Rosebery at an “at home” of the Eighty Club (July 2), which was, of course, wholly devoted to the political situation. Lord Rosebery claimed that, though his party stood defeated, they were not discomfited. Rarely had a Government been more successful in administering the affairs of the country. The Liberals had learnt two clear lessons—the danger of a multifarious programme, and the need of a large majority with which to deal with the House of Lords. On this subject Lord Rosebery spoke as follows :—

“I can understand your asking, when I have got to this pitch,

what is it for which you wish concentration? For what purpose do you demand a majority? You say you cannot present a dozen great questions in line. Is there one question that embraces and involves them all? I say there is. I say that question is the question of the domination of the House of Lords. That is the question—I do not speak as a leader but as an individual and as a Liberal—that is the question, I say, on which I am pledged to fight the election of 1895. That is a question which permanently controls the Liberal party, which relegates the Liberal party, except in an overwhelming majority in some single matter, to impotence in the councils of the nation. That is a question which involves and concentrates in itself all those other causes in which you specially may bear a particular interest. Do you want Irish Home Rule? How will you get it through the present House of Lords? You will never get Irish Home Rule through the House of Lords as it is at present constituted without some such drastic measure as we were prepared to adopt. You may say the same of all the other great Liberal measures on which you are bent—that they can only pass the portals of the Constitution and become law over the body of the House of Lords. I will give you one other reason for taking the question of the House of Lords in preference to Irish Home Rule, or the liquor question, or any other subject, as the one foremost question. If you can deal with that successfully it facilitates the dealing with all the others; but if you deal with one of the other questions first it in no respects facilitates dealing with the other matters. If you relegated the House of Lords to its proper position relatively to the House of Commons, you would have little difficulty about the other points of reform to which I have alluded, but if you carry one of those reforms you are no nearer carrying the others. Suppose you have a majority of 200 in the next House of Commons pledged to carry the Veto Bill, you would necessarily be no nearer carrying Home Rule. Suppose you got a majority of 100 for Irish Home Rule in the next House of Commons, you would not necessarily be nearer carrying the reform of one man, one vote. But if you carry the annihilation of the House of Lords, as regards its legislative preponderance which keeps our party in manacles, you will have gone, not half, but three-quarters the way to carrying your other reforms."

Lord Rosebery delivered another political speech two days later (July 5) at the Albert Hall, in which he admitted that England had not had its share of attention in Parliament, but the chief burden of the speech was again a complaint that the House of Lords stood in the way of Liberal legislation.

On the last day of the session and the Parliament (July 6), Lord Salisbury took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the passing of the Appropriation Bill in the House of Lords to answer the strictures of Lord Rosebery upon that House. He quoted from Lord Rosebery's address to the Eighty Club the last sentence of the passage just extracted, and said that he

would like to know what meaning Lord Rosebery attached to the words "legislative preponderance." The House of Lords by custom took no share either in framing the votes by which Governments were displaced or inaugurated, or in the important business of providing and applying the funds for the carrying on of the public service; while on all other matters its power was neither more nor less than that possessed by the House of Commons. It was, therefore, flagrantly absurd to ascribe to the House of Lords a "legislative preponderance," and he called upon Lord Rosebery to explain what he meant by that phrase, and also how the action of the House of Lords had placed his party "in manacles," from which they could only be freed by annihilating its legislative authority. It was true that the Lords had thrown out the Evicted Tenants Bill, which would have made all continuous management of property in Ireland impossible; and to any similar measure he believed they would always offer the strongest resistance. They had also upheld the principles involved in educational endowments and in religious education. But these were small things. "Our real crime," Lord Salisbury continued, "is that we have thrown out the Home Rule Bill. That, however it may be concealed by extraneous considerations ingeniously piled upon it, that is the question which is really being referred to the country; that is the question upon which the contending parties are now taking the vote of the electorate; and when you tell us that the House of Lords has placed the Radical party in manacles in this respect, what would they have done if the manacles had been removed? What would now be the state of the law if there had been no House of Lords to interpose its veto? There would now have been a House of Commons of which eighty members would have been elected by constituents who had no interest in the matters upon which they were going to pronounce, and who would have been practically a bodyguard of the Radical Ministry of the day. This would have been an irrevocable act, because the very contrivance that had falsified and vitiated the construction of the House of Commons, in order to serve the purposes of a party, would have prevented the passing of any new measure by which the great abuse that had been sanctioned could have been repaired. It would have been an irrevocable act which nothing but revolutionary violence could have destroyed. It is from this that the country has been saved by the manacles that the House of Lords has imposed on the Radical party. If they complain of manacles my reply is that as soon as they take their seats, clothed and in their right minds, they will not find the manacles embarrassing."

After pointing out the dangers that would attend any unchecked legislative autocracy wielded by the House of Commons, Lord Salisbury commented on the long vista of revolutionary changes with which the Radical party had threatened the country, and which, if persisted in, would embitter class against

class, perpetuate disastrous conflicts verging on civil war, and arrest all sound social progress. The energies of Parliament would be more beneficently directed to the solution of problems connected with the deplorable state of agriculture, the overcrowding of our large towns through the constant influx of the rural labourers, and the distress entailed on masses of deserving working people by the vicissitudes of trade. Good work might further be done by inducing our citizens to become freeholders of their own dwellings, thus adding to the stability of the Constitution, while strengthening the foundations of national prosperity. The new Government, while avoiding all ambitious programmes and subversive projects, would do their utmost to alleviate the misery and mitigate the lot of many millions of their fellow-countrymen. Lord Rosebery, after replying to what he described as the diatribe directed against himself on the previous evening by the Duke of Argyll, turned to the speech just delivered by Lord Salisbury, which, he said, he regarded as a great compliment to himself. To the challenge as to the meaning of the phrase "legislative preponderance" applied to the House of Lords, he answered that it meant that there were 500 peers fixed in that House for the purpose of arresting Liberal legislation. Lord Salisbury had a fixed band of followers there through whom he could always exercise his veto, and that fact amounted to legislative preponderance. Criticising the items of the Ministerial programme, Lord Rosebery remarked on the admission of the Prime Minister that he had no panacea either for agricultural depression or for the distress caused by the overcrowding of cities. He supposed that the relief to be given to those who were impoverished through the vicissitudes of trade pointed to old-age pensions, and that matter, and the further item as to working men's dwellings, indicated that a potent hand connected with Birmingham had had the shaping of the Unionist manifesto. If the Government schemes for raising the social life of the people were such as were likely to attain their object without injustice to other classes, he would cordially support them. But the Liberal party would press forward with the long vista of measures to which the Prime Minister and his followers were relentlessly opposed, and it was the essential policy of the Liberal party that those measures should not always be met by hereditary and insurmountable obstacles in the House of Lords. After a few words of rejoinder from the Duke of Argyll, Parliament was prorogued. It was dissolved by royal proclamation on Monday, the 8th of July,

CHAPTER III.

The Electoral Campaign—Party Manifestoes—Weakness of the Liberal Position—Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt—Mr. Chamberlain on the Conservative Alliance—The General Election—Liberal Losses in the Metropolis and the Provincial Boroughs—The County Elections—The Liberal Rout—The Speakership—The Armenian Atrocities—Mr. Gladstone's Appearance at Chester—Meeting of Parliament—Mr. Gully re-elected Speaker—Debate on the Address—The Irish Party and the Estimates—The Reforms at the War Office—The Trade Union Congress—Trade and Agriculture.

THE electoral campaign, although momentarily delayed by the needs of the public service, was practically opened by Lord Rosebery in his speech to the Eighty Club (July 2). On that occasion the ex-Premier and titular leader of the Liberal party laid down with distinctness the lines upon which he urged his followers to fight. "The annihilation of the House of Lords as regards its legislative preponderance" was the euphuism under which he suggested to the ordinary voter the more likely cry, "Down with the Lords." Presumably, too, it embodied more or less accurately the resolution which was to have been introduced into the House of Commons, but for certain reasons was never moved. But Lord Rosebery's speech also contained a warning. He urged in strong terms the dangers of a many-headed programme, which, however well intended to catch all sorts and conditions of voters, was equally certain to stimulate an almost equal amount of opposition. The events of the next few weeks were to show how sagacious Lord Rosebery had shown himself, and how little able to enforce his wishes upon his colleagues or his orders upon his followers. Many of these imagined that they owed their seats to the all-embracing Newcastle programme, and that as each item of that document registered the views of some group, particularly powerful or aggressive in some district or borough, the best electioneering tactics would be for each Liberal candidate to give special prominence to what he or his local manager thought best for his own constituency. Moreover, the leaders themselves gave good reason to the rank and file to suppose that individual judgment was to modify or vary the word of command issued by the chief of the party. The Liberals, moreover, found themselves in another difficulty, scarcely less serious. By their decision to resign on a chance vote on a side issue, they had doubtless acted in a technically constitutional manner, and had hoped thereby to force their successors to declare their policy before going to the polls. This would have placed them in the position of the assailants, and as such they hoped to secure the votes of both the discontented and ungrateful among their opponents. The Unionists, however, declined to walk into the net thus spread before them, and the *mot d'ordre* issued by their leaders was obviously to assail the numerous and often ill-defended positions on which the Liberals had scattered their

strength and their forces. Not the least weak of these, however, was that on which Lord Rosebery had wished to concentrate the full strength of his followers, for on the very eve of the day on which he addressed the Eighty Club four new Liberal peers were created. The gentlemen were doubtless worthy of the distinction, but the moment seemed inopportune for strengthening the order of which Lord Rosebery desired to annihilate the legislative preponderance.

The Liberals, moreover, were taking the field under many disadvantages, some unavoidable and others of their own seeking. By refusing to dissolve on the rejection by the House of Lords of the Irish Home Rule Bill they lost not only such effervescence of popular feeling as might have been stirred up at the moment, but they also lost the most potent influence which had kept the Liberal party together for the five preceding years—the glamour of Mr. Gladstone's great name. They had postponed appealing to the electors in order to make the hostility of the Lords more apparent, but all that they had succeeded in doing was to show that the Peers had been ready to pass the County Councils Bill, and would have accepted all the Employers' Liability Bill with the exception of one clause on which the working classes themselves were by no means agreed. Of the other measures which were "to fill up the cup" of the Lords' perversities only one obtained a second reading in the House of Commons, and thus occasion was given to the Unionists to taunt their opponents with shirking the issues they threatened to raise. The Conservatives and Unionists on their side had many circumstances in their favour, and before the dissolution was pronounced it was generally believed that they would return in a majority. The exact strength of their probable majority was variously set down at from thirty to sixty, but one ex-Cabinet Minister, who was credited to have made excellent forecasts in 1886 and again in 1892, prophesied that the two parties, reckoning the Irish and the Radicals together, would about equal the aggregate of the two groups of Unionists. In 1892 the Liberals had done their best, and in the country districts had been singularly successful. It was felt that in the boroughs they had no seats to gain, and in the counties they had many to lose. Their opponents counted in their ranks the great majority of the rich and well-educated electors, and could bring forward eligible candidates in every part of the country. The Unionist party funds were as plentiful as those of the Liberals, notwithstanding the munificence of some few members, were scanty, whilst in many cases the candidates who offered themselves were unlikely to give strength to the party. Added to all this, two important interests had seen with dismay the tendency of the Radical policy—the clergy and the publicans. Both bodies felt that they were marked out for spoliation, and there was no need of any treaty or understanding between them to arouse

their hostility. Both were more or less organised for a campaign, but notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the Liberal candidates, there was nowhere any evidence that the "Beer and Bible" or "Gin and Gospel" alliance, as it was called, had a real existence. In many districts the clergy and the publicans doubtless worked for the same candidate, but it was on wholly independent lines, and without any secret understanding. Self-preservation or self-interest in each case took the place of an even verbal treaty of alliance and mutual goodwill. What, however, was even more important was the state of the political atmosphere under which the struggle was to be carried on. The large number of electors in every constituency, whose political opinions were almost colourless, and voted only as a matter of habit, were altogether out of sympathy with a Government which was urging forward half a score of pressing reforms, involving the upheaval of the established relations of classes. The older but earnest Liberals, at the same time, were annoyed to find that under its new leaders Liberalism meant the introduction of restraints, supervision, and coercion, which it had hitherto been the aim of the Liberal party to remove. For these champions of individual liberty, of whom John Stuart Mill had been the apostle, the State Socialism thinly disguised under the term of Collectivism had no attractions; and in many cases they preferred to throw their votes for Liberal Unionists, or, these failing, they abstained altogether. The Nonconformists, moreover, were beginning to realise that most of the grievances of which they had complained in bygone years had disappeared, and that no career was closed to them, although some might still be hampered. Some, too, felt that they had on previous occasions too readily followed the advice of leaders who, animated by political zeal, had hoped to place the Nonconformist conscience at the disposal of the Separatist party.

The first note of the approaching battle was sounded by Mr. John Morley at Manchester (July 4) on his way to meet his own constituents. His speech at once showed that Lord Rosebery's counsels were not being adopted by his colleagues. After rehearsing at some length their good deeds and their virtues and contrasting them with the misdeeds of the Liberal Unionists, Mr. Morley brought into special prominence, and to the exclusion of other subjects, the question of Home Rule. It was the duty, he said, of the Liberal party, in accordance with the pledges given in 1892, to place before the electorate, formally and deliberately, the question of Home Rule in the forefront of their programme. On the following day, at Derby, Sir William Harcourt, addressing his constituents, after reviewing with satisfaction the achievements of his colleagues, passed on to the question of the Local Veto Bill, which he regarded as of all reforms the most urgent, necessary, and beneficial. He, however, admitted that to proceed with this and

other items of their programme they must first of all have power to deal with the House of Lords. Lord Rosebery, taking advantage of a grand gathering of the members of the London Liberal and Radical Association at the Albert Hall (July 5), seized the last opportunity on which he could constitutionally speak during the electoral period.

Supported by Mr. Asquith and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, he declared that there was nothing in reference to the late Government which needed defence, nothing in its life, nothing in its death, nothing in its spirit, and nothing in its work. It had passed great measures, wrought great acts of administration, and left behind a mighty surplus, business reviving, commerce prosperous, and a contented people. Dealing with the Irish question, Lord Rosebery attributed the present tranquillity of Ireland to Mr. John Morley's administration and to the confidence of the Irish people in the Liberal party. He bore testimony to the generous support they had received from the Irish party. The latter did not want separation; they merely wanted a local Legislature for the management of those Irish affairs which were grossly misunderstood, mismanaged, and neglected at Westminster. If all business were centralised there no business could be done at all. Lord Rosebery concluded by declaring that the question of the House of Lords was at the root of all others; he urged that it should be made the permanent and primary question, and the only way to make an effective attack upon it was to give the Liberal party a great majority.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, at the same time, was addressing his constituents at Derby, and urging them to bear in mind how faithfully the late Government had sought to redeem in office the pledges they had given in opposition. Their measures, he assured the electors, had received the sanction of the House of Commons with very little amendment. That was all they could undertake. They never undertook to answer for the House of Lords, which must answer for itself. He reviewed the action of the late Ministry with regard to Ireland, the extension of local government to the rural districts, the reform of finance, and other matters. As to the Local Veto Bill, he said every member of the late Government had given him their support in regard to that measure, and he regarded it as of all reforms the most urgent, necessary, and beneficial. The Liberal party would proceed with this and with all the other items in their programme; but they must first of all have power to deal with the House of Lords. They had now in office a Ministry without a majority, without a mandate, and proud of having no policy. It was a marvellous Cabinet—a miracle of Birmingham loaves and fishes. It was satisfactory, however, to find that they had witnessed the final extinction of the Liberal Unionists. The reticence of the present Government as to their policy was prudent, for if it were made public they would lose the election. If they won they

would endeavour to pass legislation framed from Liberal catch-words, but rendered worthless by Tory safeguards. The people, he felt convinced, would renew the mandate of three years ago, for he saw no reason to believe that they had changed their mind since the last general election.

The Liberal Unionists found in Mr. Chamberlain a leader fully qualified to place clearly before the electorate their actual position with regard to their Conservative allies, and as this was of the utmost importance in the metropolitan constituencies, he took the occasion of a meeting in North Lambeth (July 6) to explain the political situation from the Liberal Unionist point of view. He said that the cardinal issue on which the present election was being fought was that of Home Rule. Sir George Trevelyan had lately said that the Liberal Unionists had disappeared, and that it would now be a square fight between Tory and Liberal. A greater misstatement had never been made. The old party names had lost their meaning; the men who called themselves Liberals had betrayed Liberal principles, and had nothing of the old Liberals about them. The coming fight would be between Unionists and Separatists. The question of Home Rule touched the security, the honour, and the interest of the people of Great Britain. After analysing and condemning the proposals of the last Home Rule Bill, Mr. Chamberlain discussed the recent speeches of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Morley, and Sir W. Harcourt, and said Lord Rosebery's speech was from first to last a confession that the late Government had been a sham and an imposition. Supposing they were re-instated in office with power to carry out their programme, he contended that the programme itself was not worthy of support. He denounced the attack on the House of Lords as a mere party move, and the Local Veto Bill as an illiberal, invidious, and unjust scheme. The policy of the Government was to promote temperance without ruining the publicans, to secure for the working classes the protection to which they were entitled, and to elevate their position without destroying the industries on which their livelihood depended. They wanted to complete the system of local government in London without making everything dependent on a great, overgorged, centralising bureaucracy. They hoped to do something for the improvement of working-class dwellings, and to assist in making better provision for the aged and industrious poor. They would also make a serious effort to deal comprehensively with the question of employers' liability. Between such a policy as this and the programme of the destructive party it was for the constituencies to choose. In his address to his own constituents (*Manchester, E.*), Mr. A. J. Balfour took up the same ground, saying that the question was a simple one, "Were they for Lord Rosebery and the Home Rulers; or for Lord Salisbury and the Unionists?"

It is unnecessary to follow the various candidates—even those of the two front benches—in their speeches and addresses. The general line indicated by their leaders was followed by both sections of Unionists, although in most cases the less responsible the candidate the more prodigal was he of promises. The Liberals selected from the Newcastle programme the items which were most specially suited to their constituencies, whilst the Conservatives vaguely suggested the benefits which would accrue from a modified protection of home products, increased aid to voluntary schools, and bi-metallism. The lure of increased wages or improved trade was used with considerable success in seaport towns, as well as in purely agricultural districts, the aim of Conservative candidates being to conciliate—regardless of cost to the exchequer—as many interests as possible, and to frighten none by the suggestion of restrictive legislation.

The dissolution of Parliament had been hurried forward with energy by the new Government, but not without having been roundly accused by the Liberal organs of delaying the day in order to render it impossible to hold the first pollings on Saturday, the day most propitious to the Radical cause—in the opinion of its upholders. In this matter, however, they were allowed to have their wish, but before the result of the first skirmish was known, the general result was in some measure predicated by the large number of seats which the Unionists were to be allowed to occupy without an effort to test the opinions of the electors. In Great Britain, no less than 124 seats were allowed to pass unchallenged by the Liberals, whilst only ten—exclusive of thirty Nationalist seats in Ireland—were left uncontested by the Unionists. Want of funds was at the root of this falling away of Liberal zeal, but want of candidates also seriously hampered the action of the party managers; local candidates of sufficient weight or position being with difficulty found to support the Radical programme. At the previous general election in 1892, the Unionists had lost nineteen seats in the provincial boroughs, and although they hoped to win back a few of these it was in the counties, where the Liberals had gained forty seats, that they hoped to recover their strength. London was for the moment an almost unknown quantity, for although the County Council elections had indicated a tide setting in favour of Moderates, it was by no means certain that in a purely political contest old party cries would not rally the waverers.

The first day's polling (July 13) gave an indication of what was to follow. Contests took place in twenty-one borough constituencies, and on these the Unionists made a net gain of seven seats. More important than the number was the fact that among the Liberal losses were the two seats for Derby, hitherto occupied by Sir William Harcourt and his Radical colleague. The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer had put the question of Local

Option—or even a Local Veto—in the front of his programme, and although the Church party also worked hard to obtain his defeat, it was more probably due to the bitter hostility of the publicans and those interested in the brewing business. The personal popularity and local influence of Alderman Bembridge were not only sufficient to secure a seat for himself, but to obtain for his colleague, Mr. Drage, the second seat by a majority of nearly 300 over Sir Wm. Harcourt. Darlington and two of the divisions of Manchester were also carried by the Unionists, whilst in Leicester—the traditional home of advanced Radicalism—the second Radical polled only 100 more votes than his Unionist competitor; and in Northampton, another Radical stronghold, Mr. Labouchere was given a Conservative colleague. Within a week (July 18) the elections for London and the provincial boroughs had been brought to a close, and the disaster of the Liberal party had been renewed day after day. In addition to Sir Wm. Harcourt, his former colleagues, Mr. John Morley (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*), Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (*Bradford, C.*), Mr. Arnold Morley (*Nottingham, E.*), and Sir John Hibbert (*Oldham*), lost their seats; and amongst other Liberals who shared the same fate were Sir Henry Roscoe (*Manchester, S.*), Mr. W. S. Caine (*Bradford, E.*), and Mr. S. Storey (*Sunderland*). Of these losses to the party, that of Mr. John Morley was the most important. He had taken his stand upon Home Rule for Ireland, and on the last occasion, a bye-election, had defeated his opponent by 1,100 votes. On the present occasion the second Unionist candidate—Mr. Cruddas—carried the seat by a majority of 300, a Conservative—Mr. Hammond—heading the poll, as at the general election of 1892. The net result of the English borough elections was a loss of twenty-six seats to the Liberal party. In 1892 the Conservatives carried eighty-eight seats, and the Liberal Unionists twelve; in 1895 the numbers were respectively 104 and twenty-two. Their principal gains were in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Gloucester, Derby, and Lincoln; but they lost seats in Hertford, Essex, Cornwall, and Devon.

The chief seat, however, of the Unionist victories was in London, where they more than recovered the position they had held in 1886. With the exception of the city, all the divisions of the metropolis are single-member constituencies, and in 1885, before the split in the Liberal party, the Conservatives had returned thirty-six members, exclusive of London University, against twenty-five Liberals. In 1886, after the adoption of Home Rule by Mr. Gladstone, London declared emphatically against that policy by returning fifty Unionists against eleven Gladstonians. In 1892 the efforts of the Progressive party in the London County Council were marked by a strong revulsion in favour of Radicals, who at the general election recovered their position and again returned twenty-five members against

thirty-six. On the present occasion they not only lost this advantage but three additional seats, the total being fifty-three Unionists and eight Radicals. The gains of the former were not only in the wealthier districts, but in some of the very poorest, West Ham, Poplar, South Hackney, North Kensington, Finsbury, Shoreditch, Bermondsey, Lambeth, and Bethnal Green being amongst those which dismissed their Radical representatives, and even the Independent Labour candidates, who in some cases were put forward. Mr. John Burns, the Socialist member for Battersea, however, retained his seat, although in his case his majority was reduced by about 1,300 votes—about half that number of electors having apparently changed over to the Unionist side.

Even more noteworthy was the change shown in the Welsh boroughs, which were represented by eleven members. Of these, nine in the previous Parliament belonged to the Liberal party, and seemingly held their seats securely. As the elections followed at once upon the production of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, which, it was asserted, represented the almost unanimous wishes of the electors of the Principality, and as the Government was steadily pushing the bill through committee at the time of its defeat, it was assumed that any changes in the representation of Wales would be in favour of the Liberals. The result was far otherwise; Cardiff, Carmarthen, and Swansea, which had returned an unbroken succession of Liberal members, now declared for the Unionists, and Pembroke, of which the Radicalism was less stable, once more returned a Conservative. The balance was thus shifted, and the Welsh boroughs in the new Parliament were represented by six Unionists and five Radicals.

At the elections of 1892 the Liberals, enjoying such prestige as accrued from the passing of the Parish Councils Act, had won in the English counties a number of important victories, showing a gain of thirty-nine seats on the elections of 1886. The majority of the county seats, it was true, remained with the Unionists, the proportion being 131 of the latter to 103 Gladstonians. The elections of 1895 were to show a very rapid revulsion of feeling on the part of the county electors in the industrial as well as the purely agricultural districts. In Lancashire alone the Conservatives won eight seats and only lost one division (Prestwich), in Yorkshire four, in Cambridge three, in Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, and Wiltshire, two each. In the Brigg division of Lincolnshire and in Mid-Norfolk the verdict of the bye-elections was reversed, both constituencies returning to the Liberal side. In the aggregate, forty-two seats in the English counties were won by the Unionists, of whom thirty-one were classed as Conservatives, whilst the Radicals won five seats previously held by their opponents.

In the Welsh counties, which in the previous Parliament

had been represented only by Gladstonians, two important districts, Radnorshire and South Glamorganshire, were also carried by the Conservatives, thus raising the total number of Welsh opponents of Disestablishment from two to eight (exclusive of Monmouthshire).

In Scotland the tide seemed to flow with almost equal strength in favour of the Unionists, especially on the West Coast. The seventy-two members by which the northern part of the kingdom is represented, were at the dissolution divided into twenty-five Unionists and forty-seven Radicals, the former having won three seats since the general election of 1892. At the close of the present election the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists had been increased to thirty-three and the Radicals proportionately reduced to thirty-nine. The most important success of the latter was the recovery of Forfarshire and Linlithgowshire, which they had lost some months previously at bye-elections. But their gains were more than outweighed by the loss of the College division of Glasgow, where Sir Charles Cameron, the standard-bearer of Scotch Disestablishment, was defeated by more than 1,100 votes by Sir T. Stirling Maxwell, whilst Mr. Herbert Paul, a rising hope of the Radicals, suffered a similar fate in South Edinburgh. In Scotland, on the whole, the Unionists won seven burgh seats (including two at Glasgow) and lost one (Perth), but in the counties, although they gained six seats from their opponents, they lost four others which they had previously held; whilst in East Fife, and in the Stirling Burghs, Mr. Asquith, Q.C., and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, members of the late Cabinet, were returned by substantially increased majorities.

In Ireland there was comparatively little change, and that little seemed to indicate that the devotion of the Irish to some form of Home Rule was not slackened, in fact it was increased by two votes. On the special form there was more diversity of opinion, for the Parnellites or Redmondites won three seats from the Anti-Parnellites or Nationalists. Of the seats previously held by Conservatives, but now carried by the Nationalists, North Tyrone and Londonderry city, the former, by an arrangement between the Nationalists and the English Radicals, was given over to the latter, who put forward as their nominee Mr. Serjeant Hemphill, who had been Solicitor-General for Ireland in the last Liberal Administration, but had been unable to obtain a seat in Parliament.

The general results of the election may be thus summarised and compared with the state of parties before and after the appeal to the constituencies:—

	No. of seats.	General Election, 1892.					Dissolution, 1895.					General Election, 1895.				
		C.	L.U.	G.	A.P.	P.	C.	L.U.	G.	A.P.	P.	C.	L.U.	R.	A.P.	P.
ENGLAND—																
(465 seats)																
London ...	62	35	2	25	...	...	37	2	23	...	...	51	3	8	...	...
Boroughs ...	164	83	12	68	1	...	83	13	67	1	...	100	21	42	1	...
Counties ...	234	114	17	103	...	...	113	18	103	...	...	142	27	65	...	...
Universities ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
WALES—																
(30 seats)																
Boroughs ...	11	2	...	9	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	5	1	5	...	...
Counties ...	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	2	...	17	...	...
SCOTLAND—																
(72 seats)																
Burghs ...	31	2	6	23	...	...	2	6	23	...	...	5	9	17	...	...
Counties ...	39	7	5	27	...	...	10	5	24	...	...	12	5	22	...	...
Universities ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
IRELAND—																
(103 seats)																
Boroughs ...	16	4	2	...	6	4	4	2	...	6	4	3	2	...	5	6
Counties ...	85	13	2	...	65	5	13	2	...	65	5	12	2	1	64	6
Universities ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Totals ...		268	47	274	72	9	272	49	260	72	9	340	71	177	70	12

The total number of registered electors on 31st May was thus divided :—

England	Counties	-	-	-	2,636,161	4,682,698
	Boroughs	-	-	-	2,039,836	
	Universities	-	-	-	16,701	
						277,107
Wales	Counties	-	-	-	194,213	636,097
	Boroughs	-	-	-	82,894	
						736,552
Scotland	Counties	-	-	-	349,604	636,097
	Burghs	-	-	-	268,509	
	Universities	-	-	-	17,984	
						736,552
Ireland	Counties	-	-	-	622,991	736,552
	Boroughs	-	-	-	109,055	
	Universities	-	-	-	4,506	
Total, United Kingdom						6,332,454

The actual number of electors voting can only be arrived at approximately, in consequence of the difficulties presented by double constituencies, and by the large number of uncontested elections. In dealing with the latter the numbers polled at the last preceding contest have been taken, and the following results obtained :—

	Ministerialists.	Opposition.
England (exclusive of London)	1,692,259	1,472,561
Metropolis (including Croydon and West Ham)	250,146	167,150
Wales	92,129	125,353
Scotland	233,021	247,519
Ireland	144,545	367,829
Total voters	2,412,100	2,380,412
	4,792,512	

Putting aside Ireland, where the circumstances were peculiar and the opinions of the electors difficult to gauge in even contested seats, it appeared that the change in political opinion since 1892 might be thus summarised :—

	Ministerial increase.	Opposition decrease.	Seats gained.
England (exclusive of London) -	79,225	56,759	64
London (including Croydon and West Ham) - - - - -	21,213	23,862	17
Wales - - - - -	18,165	247	6
Scotland - - - - -	9,450	12,138	11
	<hr/> 128,053	<hr/> 93,006	<hr/> 98

This shifting of 221,059 votes in Great Britain changed the Radical majority of 43 in the Parliament of 1892 into a Unionist majority of 152, showing an extraordinary disproportion in the value of votes on the two trials of strength, whilst more than a million and a half electors were absolutely unpolled or unaccounted for, inasmuch as in computing the relative strength of parties in contested or non-contested elections the total number of the electors in each constituency has been taken into account.

Since 1832, when a Liberal majority of 370 was returned on the first application of the Reform Bill, no such defeat had been suffered by either political party. On four occasions only had one party obtained a majority of more than a hundred over its opponents in the fourteen general elections which had been held between 1835 and 1892. In three of those cases the Liberals had been triumphant, and the Unionists once only, in 1886, after the first declaration of Mr. Gladstone in favour of Home Rule. On the present occasion the majority of 152 was composed of Conservatives and their Liberal Unionist allies, but the former by themselves were actually more numerous than all the other groups put together; whilst the Radicals even with the help of both sections of the Irish were in a minority of eighty, even should the whole Liberal Unionist group hold aloof.

It was natural that this disparity in actual numbers, and the comparative independence of the Conservatives, should revive the grumblings which had been raised at the distribution of offices. Happily for the credit of the party these grumblings soon ceased, and it was generously recognised that throughout the nine years which had elapsed since the Irish Home Rule question had created a schism in the Liberal ranks, the Liberal Unionists had been always foremost in supporting in Parliament and on the platform the programme on which they had formed an alliance with the Conservatives.

Another and even more delicate question raised by the complete change in the state of parties, was that of the retention of the Speakership by Mr. Gully. The circumstances under

which he had been moved into the chair were still fresh in the memories of the Conservatives, who had seen their own candidate displaced by an opponent of whom nothing was known—even by his supporters. Mr. Gully had, however, in the short session done much to win the good opinions of his opponents, and to confirm the choice of his supporters. He had, moreover, during the election, at Carlisle, displayed excellent taste in avoiding the line of a partisan, whilst, unfortunately, Mr. Balfour had made a serious blunder in allowing himself to be dragged personally into the local contest, as well as into a wrangle with Mr. Asquith, who, with equal want of tact, had announced his intention of supporting Mr. Gully's candidature. The result of the Carlisle election, which had been considered one of the most doubtful, was the return of Mr. Gully by an increased majority, thus showing that the voters in that city were not afraid of being practically disfranchised, if their member were once more elected Speaker of the House. The question of his nomination was pretty thoroughly threshed out in the daily papers before Parliament met, and it soon became apparent that in the highest Conservative circles better counsels had prevailed, and that the leaders of the party would countenance no such ungenerous a course as was demanded—for the most part anonymously—by some of their followers. The traditions of the House of Commons might possibly have been strained, if not violated, by the course taken in the month of April, but it would have been a still greater departure from established precedent to remove a Speaker who had acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all parties.

In the short interval between the end of the elections and the meeting of the new Parliament, there was but little room, and still less desire, for political meetings or speeches. The only exceptions were those connected with banquets to celebrate Unionist victories; and at one of these held at the Conservative Club, Birmingham (Aug. 3), Mr. Chamberlain declared that he stood before his hosts as the representative of a Government "which has the largest and most homogeneous majority of our time." He was right, he said, when he predicted that when the appeal was made to the people on a direct issue, they would "emphatically condemn the men who had abused their confidence," and would say "with their fellow-democracy in the Northern States of America, 'Come what may, the Union shall be preserved.'" The Government had been in Shakespeare's language "cut off, even in the blossoms of their sins, unhousell'd, disappointed, unanneal'd . . . with all their imperfections on their heads." He went on to describe how the army had been routed, many generals slain, and the commander of the forces, to save his political life, compelled to cross the "Celtic fringe." He added, in conclusion, that the Unionists of the Midlands, who had distinguished themselves in the electoral campaign, might fairly take

credit for a "consistent, loyal, and patriotic observance of the Unionist alliance."

For the moment, however, public attention was called away from home affairs—which had been peacefully settled in accordance with the views of the majority—to the disturbed condition of Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia. In both districts the Christian populations were being subjected to outrages and murder, and Lord Salisbury was called upon to intervene simultaneously in China and Armenia. In the former country, a secret band called the Vegetarians, profiting by the general anarchy, had attacked an English missionary station, and committed the most frightful outrages on the women and children. The authorities had been powerless, and possibly unwilling to interfere, and although the Pekin Government was profuse in its apologies and promises, there was little hope of its performance. It was believed in this country that unless the British Government at once made its power felt the safety not only of missionary stations but of all European settlements in China would at any moment be at the mercy of the foreigner-hating mobs, which infested the Chinese cities, and even the country districts. In ordinary times, the threat of immediate intervention in the form of gunboats on the principal Chinese water-ways would have probably had its effect; that failing, the execution would have followed with little respite. But since the beginning of the year the relations of China to Europe had been singularly altered, and having in a measure placed herself under the tutelage of Russia that Empire might have resented any course of action that would have interfered with rights. France, moreover, who for good reasons was acting the part of handmaid to Russia, would have followed her new mistress all the more willingly if it were likely to lead to an estrangement with England; whilst Germany, unwilling that France should monopolise the favour of Russia, was quite prepared to support her in any policy in the Far East where the interests of Germany were wholly commercial.

The situation in Armenia was very similar, except that the dread of re-opening the Eastern question in any form seemed to paralyse the efforts of all countries, and to stop the ears of statesmen to the cries of the victims of Turkish cruelty or misgovernment. Lord Salisbury on coming into power had found that the policy of the British Government had been to move exactly in line with Russia and France. It was useless to expect support in any more independent course from either of the other Powers, for Germany was indifferent to the future of Turkey, whilst Austria-Hungary was nervously anxious of any increase in the power of the southern Slavs on her borders. The utmost concession to which the Sultan could be brought to consent under pressure from Lord Salisbury was the dismissal of the Valis of Mosul and Van, whose conduct towards the Armenians had been that of cruel indifference if not of actual

persecution. On the main question of bringing to account those officials who had incited or connived at the outrages of which ample evidence was forthcoming there was no means of obtaining satisfaction. The Sultan, supported by the palace favourites, turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the European Powers; and Lord Salisbury, unwilling to take a course in which a single false step might at any moment re-open the Eastern question in an acute form, hesitated to act independently of Russia and France. If Lord Salisbury hesitated, it must be admitted that he very accurately reflected public opinion in this country. There was doubtless a fair expression of sympathy with the grievances of the Armenians, and where the story of their sufferings was read and believed it excited the liveliest compassion. Unfortunately there was as great a tendency in certain British journals to magnify the horrors committed by the Kurds in their savage repression as there was in others to minimise the so-called outrages. Party feeling was not evoked on either side, but public indifference was fostered by the wholly conflicting statements put forward with equal assurance on each side. The consular reports, moreover, which might have helped towards forming a more correct public opinion, were carefully withheld, with the result that one side maintained that their contents, if known, would raise a cry for instant intervention, whilst the other side asserted that they plainly showed that Turkey was only acting within her full rights in her efforts to preserve order amongst an unruly Christian population.

English statesmen of both parties, moreover, had whilst in opposition refrained from saying anything which might weaken the hands of the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Salisbury in this respect was allowed the freedom of action which both Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley had enjoyed. It was hoped, however, that of his own motion, especially when finding himself supported by a large majority in the House of Commons, Lord Salisbury would be prepared to speak with greater authority and to better effect. A month had gone by since he had taken over the management of foreign affairs, but no apparent concessions of any practical value had been wrung from the Sultan. The latter, well informed of the jealous suspicion with which every move of the English Foreign Office was watched in every European capital except Rome, was quite content to let matters drift. In England, however, as generally was found, there was outside the official world a group of philanthropists intent upon carrying into action their dreams of the extension of civil and religious liberty and their desire to relieve suffering in every country where the oppressed was helpless under the tyranny of the oppressor. To such philanthropists the wrongs of the Christian population of Turkey had been a source of constant solicitude, and the recent events in Armenia had established a special claim on their

sympathy. Mr. Gladstone had on more than one occasion expressed himself in strong terms on the scandals of Turkish rule, but during the continuance of his former colleagues in office he abstained from speaking or writing anything which might in any way discredit Lord Rosebery's diplomatic efforts. This consideration now no longer existed, and Mr. Gladstone was no longer even nominally a member of Parliament. His tongue was unloosened, and he might, if he could, have roused the conscience of the country as he had formerly done with the story of the "Bulgarian atrocities." But not only was his age, bringing with it failing powers, an insuperable obstacle, but as far as could be gathered, public opinion was in a very different phase. It was, therefore, in every respect wiser for those who sympathised with the Armenians to endeavour to raise a popular feeling on their behalf by putting the matter outside of party politics. The Duke of Westminster, a strong Liberal Unionist, had in many ways shown his thorough sympathy with the sufferings of the Armenians, and no one was better fitted to invite Mr. Gladstone to give the movement on their behalf the assistance of his powerful advocacy. A meeting was therefore arranged by the Duke of Westminster to be held at Chester (Aug. 6), at which Mr. Gladstone consented to appear, and delivered a speech full of fire and eloquence, but so carefully composed that the most timid Unionist could not regard it as hostile to Lord Salisbury. It was, in fact, Mr. Gladstone's aim, whilst denouncing Turkish misrule, to make it felt that he was strengthening Lord Salisbury's hand, if the latter decided for strong action.

Turkish Government was to be impeached, not on account of its Mahometanism, but because it was "perhaps the worst on the face of the earth." The atrocities were proved by eye-witnesses, among whom was Dr. Dillon, the commissioner of the *Daily Telegraph*, who had travelled in Armenia in disguise, and had seen the horrors to which he testified. Mr. Gladstone dwelt specially on Dr. Dillon's account of his interview with a Kurdish brigand, who was in prison charged with many offences. It was this brigand who declared, "If I am hanged it will be for attacking and robbing the Turkish post and violating the wife of a Turkish colonel who is here in Erzeroum, but not for Armenians. Who are they that I should suffer for them?" The denials of the Turkish Government when their attention was called to the atrocities must not deceive public opinion. They did the same in 1876. After the Bulgarian outrages, which were afterwards established by the authentic report of the present Lord Cromer, a formal statement was circulated by the Turkish Ambassador, in the name of his Government, denying entirely the outrages, and saying that there were a few insubordinate people in Bulgaria, whom it had been necessary to "keep in order," but treating the whole thing as a falsehood. "The fact is, falsehood was the weapon

which the Turkish Government then used, and falsehood is a weapon familiar to its use."

To prove that it was our right and duty to intervene, Mr. Gladstone cited the treaty of 1856, and the treaty made with England in 1878, under which the Turks solemnly promised to give security to the Christian populations. "Let me remind you of this. The treaties which confer rights have another side to them. In conferring rights they impose duties. If you take security and promises from the Turkish Government that they will remove abuses, and especially civil and religious oppression, and if those promises are not fulfilled, you have duties to fulfil in respect to them in order to secure their fulfilment not only rights of your own to enforce." Mr. Gladstone ended by reminding his hearers that there were three points which ought especially to be borne in mind. The first was moderation in the demands to be made on the Porte. The second was that no Turkish promises were to be accepted. "They are absolutely and entirely worthless." No scheme would be of any good which was not supported by "sufficient guarantees entirely outside the province of the Turkish Government." The third point was that there must be coercion. The word "ought" had no meaning at Constantinople. "Must," however, was a word that was perfectly understood. How far Mr. Gladstone's speech went towards strengthening Lord Salisbury's hand must remain a matter of conjecture, but by the public at large, after the first expression of admiration for the fiery eloquence and intense enthusiasm of the veteran statesman, little notice was taken of the wrongs of the Armenians. Moreover, the new Parliament was to assemble as promptly as possible, in order to clear away the routine business left unfinished by its predecessor, and, if any practical remedy was in view, the Armenian question would be discussed to better effect at Westminster than on public platforms.

The first act of the new members on coming together (Aug. 12) was to elect a Speaker, and without delay Sir J. R. Mowbray (*Oxford University*) rose and proposed that the member for Carlisle (Mr. Gully), who had been elected to the Chair in the previous Parliament, should be chosen Speaker. He did so, he said, in accordance with the "cherished traditions and best precedents" of the House. In the case of Mr. Gully there was no excuse for breaking through these traditions, or ignoring these precedents. Mr. Gully had been "courteous and accessible to every member of the House." He was "vigilant and prompt if he detected the approach of some storm-cloud," and if he (Sir J. R. Mowbray) read aright, he had given indications of a "reserve of strength" and "courageous self-assertion" such as the House of Commons expects to find in its Speaker. Mr. John Ellis (*Rushcliffe, Notts*) seconded the motion in very dignified and appropriate language, expressing his conviction that Mr. Balfour had increased his great claims

on the confidence of the House by sanctioning this confirmation of the traditions and precedents of the House of Commons.

Mr. Gully, having thanked the proposer and seconder for the kind terms in which they had spoken of him, said that to his mind the impartiality attributed to him was not only the first duty of a Speaker, but his easiest duty also. "But to appear impartial at all moments, or to all sections of the House, is something which is, I fear, beyond the powers of any Speaker." Occasions would necessarily arise, especially in exerting the new power entrusted to him, of refusing or sanctioning the motion for the closure of debate, when sections of the House must necessarily be dissatisfied with the decision of the Chair. In such cases he hoped to be able to bear the manifestation of such feelings with equanimity, and to wait for his vindication for the ultimate verdict of the House on his general conduct in the Chair. Mr. Gully was then conducted to the Chair, and having thanked the House for his election, was congratulated in happy terms by Mr. Balfour and Sir William Harcourt. And thus ended a crisis, which at one moment threatened to embitter the relations between the two parties, already sufficiently hostile in their attitude.

The next two days were devoted to swearing in the new members, and then the Queen's Speech was read (Aug. 15) by commission. It merely congratulated Parliament on her friendly relations with foreign Powers, and on the peace between China and Japan; regretted the outrages in China, and reported that means had been taken to put an end to them; insisted on the necessity of reform in Armenia, and referred to the incorporation of Bechuanaland with Cape Colony. In conclusion, it remarked on the inexpediency of embarking on any debatable changes in legislation at that season of the year.

Parliament, in fact, had only been called together to vote supplies, and as the estimates for which money was required had been framed by the party now in opposition, there was no reason for the session extending over more than a few weeks. The absence, however, of any programme from the Queen's Speech did not allow the Address in either House to pass without discussion.

In the House of Lords, after the Address had been moved by the Duke of Marlborough and seconded by Lord Ampthill, two of the youngest peers, in speeches of great promise, which drew forth general encomiums, Lord Rosebery reviewed the political situation from his point of view. Having characterised the Speech from the Throne as a somewhat jejune and meagre document, he referred to the deplorable massacre of the British missionaries in China, which he described as one of the terrible consequences of the late war in that country, and he invited the Government to inform the House what action they had taken in the matter, and whether the missionaries had returned to

their stations against the warning of the consuls and other authorities. With regard to the atrocities in Armenia—a question entirely outside the domain of party politics—he hoped, and indeed believed, that it was not true, as reported in some of the newspapers, that the Governments of France and Russia were not ready to support the British Government in insisting on obtaining adequate guarantees from the Sultan against the recurrence of events which had horrified Europe. But, be that as it might, he was convinced that Lord Salisbury, in proceeding alone to deal vigorously with that question, would have the entire British nation at his back. With respect to the occupation of Chitral, he earnestly trusted that the Government had not yet definitely made up their minds in the direction indicated through the press, and he should wait with keen interest for the production of copious papers on the subject, and especially for the opinion of Sir Donald Stewart, perhaps the highest Indian military authority. The agreement concluded with Russia as to the Pamir boundary gave a new complexion to the question of Chitral, and our retention of a military post there might be regarded by Russia as a measure which she would possibly think it necessary to counteract. Moreover, they ought to be careful not to break faith with the mountain tribes, whom they assured that they would retire as soon as the object of the campaign was accomplished. Again, what was wanted for our Indian Empire was concentration, both financial and military, and the occupation of Chitral would necessitate a large increase of expenditure, which India could ill bear. Turning to the results of the general election, Lord Rosebery asserted that, while the Government were naturally exultant, he himself, recalling the history of majorities and minorities since the epoch of the Reform Bill of 1832, saw nothing discouraging in the present state of affairs. The accidents of fortune, therefore, did not depress him. He bowed before the expression of the national will, without analysing its component parts, and he recognised that for some time to come he and his political friends would be relegated to the position of candid and critical but, he hoped, not of factious observers. The verdict passed too readily upon the late Government would, he was inclined to think, yet be reversed. They remained faithful to their principles, they believed in their policy, and were as convinced as ever that in the long run their principles and their policy would triumph. It was possible, and even natural, after what had happened, that there must be a variation in Liberal policy, but there would be no variation in Liberal principles. The Government had an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons and a virtual monopoly of the House of Lords, and he asked whether the Prime Minister proposed to do anything to set their lordships' House in order. He had himself been challenged by the *Times* to repeat in his place the words he formerly uttered in regard to the “predominant

partner." He never had withdrawn and never would withdraw those words, because they embodied his conscientious conviction, and also represented the common sense of the Irish question. But he did not regard the late election as finally settling the question of the future government of Ireland. The fate of Ireland was largely in the hands of her own people. It was impossible to rest in the merely negative policy of maintaining the Union; and he believed that they would yet see self-government extended to Ireland, and possibly also to Scotland.

Lord Salisbury at once rose to reply to Lord Rosebery, and to explain so far as seemed convenient the policy of the Government. As to their action in regard to Chitral, he denied that they intended either to increase the expenditure of India or the military force at the command of the Indian Government, and he further denied that they had broken or meant to break any promise made when the expedition was entered upon. Papers showing the precise limits of their policy would speedily be produced. The Government held the abandonment of Chitral, if defensible as a question of physical strategy, to be most unwise as a question of moral strategy, believing that it would have a detrimental effect on the tribes lying between us and the outer frontier of India; and they had therefore dropped a policy which was not justified by the papers left them by their predecessors. Turning next to domestic legislation, he pointed out that it was premature to discuss the measures of the Government until they had had reasonable time to prepare and to introduce them. With reference to the massacre of the missionaries in China, the horror felt by her Majesty's Government at those outrages was fully shared by the Emperor of China, who had expressed his resolution to bring the guilty parties to speedy and condign punishment. At present their duty was to support the Chinese Government in adopting that course; and if any neglect or lukewarmness should afterwards be discovered in punishing the perpetrators of those terrible crimes, it would be necessary to take further action in the matter. With reference to Armenia, the Government had accepted the policy indicated by their predecessors, and had done their best to carry it out, but they had not yet received from the Turkish Government an adequate guarantee that the necessary reforms would be executed. The Governments of France and Russia had expressed an earnest desire to co-operate throughout with her Majesty's Government. The Great Powers feared, in maintaining the Ottoman Empire, that they might be upholding a mechanism which did not work for human happiness and progress, but rather tended to perpetuate that antagonism of creed and race which had been so long the curse of Turkish provinces. "How long," continued Lord Salisbury, "the present state of things will go on, I confess appears to me more doubtful than it did twenty years

ago. . . . If generation after generation cries of misery come up from various parts of the Turkish Empire, I am sure the Sultan cannot blind himself to the probability that Europe will at some time or other become weary of the appeals that are made to it and the factitious strength that is given to his empire will fail it." The Prime Minister concluded: "The Sultan will make a grave and calamitous mistake if, for the sake of maintaining a mere formal independence, for the sake of resisting a possible encroachment on his nominal prerogatives, he refuses to accept the assistance and to listen to the advice of the European Powers in extirpating from his dominions an anarchy and a weakness which no treaties and no sympathy will prevent from being fatal in the long run to the empire over which he rules." As to the result of the general election, if Lord Rosebery desired to profit by the next swing of the political pendulum he must shake off the encumbrance of Home Rule, a course which certain of his remarks rather indicated an intention on his part to favour. The Liberal party had apparently held that Parliament's chief business was to tinker the mechanism of the Constitution; but the great lesson of the late election had dissipated that fallacious doctrine, and had also shown that henceforth political parties must fight within the bounds of the Constitution, and ought to regard it as their chief and highest aim to improve the daily life of the struggling millions of their countrymen.

After a few words from Lord Cowper on the establishment of the University of London as a teaching body, the Address was agreed to without a division.

In the House of Commons the proceedings, if left to the occupants of the two front benches, would have been tamer and more perfunctory than in the Upper House. The Irish members, however, determined to use the opportunity to assert themselves and their grievances. At the very outset of the proceedings they attempted to throw difficulties in the way of the simple motion by the Attorney-General for a certified copy of the conviction, judgment, and sentence in the case of John Daly, a prisoner under sentence at Portland Prison, who had been returned by the electors of Limerick. Nothing came of the objection raised by Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford City*), except the evidence that on such points the Irish members would find no support from the Liberals.

Mr. A. J. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) next intimated that it was the intention of the Government to confine the work of the session within the narrowest limits, and to take such steps as seemed desirable to carry it through as rapidly as possible.

The Address having been moved by Mr. Legh (*Newton, Lancashire*), and seconded by Mr. T. H. Robertson (*Hackney, S.*), Sir Wm. Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*) and Mr. A. J. Balfour made speeches which were but a pale reflex of the party leaders in the Upper House. The leader of the Opposition remarked

that if it were true that nature abhorred a vacuum, nature on this occasion must have formed a very unfavourable opinion of the Speech from the Throne. He asked for further information with regard to Armenia, and the proposed occupation of Chitral. On the latter point Mr. A. J. Balfour gave rather more details than the Prime Minister in the Upper House. He traversed the suggestion that in not receding from Chitral the Government had been extending the boundaries of the Empire. There were, he contended, adequate grounds for the course which her Majesty's Government deemed it their duty to pursue. The case of Chitral could not be considered in isolation. It could only be considered in connection with the case of that part of Kashmir which adjoined it, and in which we had residents and troops. Her Majesty's Government had come to the conclusion, in consultation with the Government of India, that to retire from Chitral would involve the abandonment of our other posts. At Gilgit and at Chitral our troops had made their presence felt, and putting aside all questions of strategy, it would be a serious blow to our prestige if after having gone to these territories we were to abandon them. There were only two great powers which had to be considered, and the population of these territories must look to us, and to us alone, as the suzerain power. There were also strategical considerations which made it highly desirable that we should not retire from Chitral. The present Government had received information that was not at the disposal of the late Government when they came to the decision at which they arrived. No such serious burden as the late Government anticipated would be thrown upon India in consequence of the retention of these districts in the north-west. No addition to the Indian Army would be required, and with regard to the cost of making and maintaining the road, most reassuring information had been received from the Government of India.

After a few remarks from different quarters of the House, the Address might have been agreed to forthwith, had not Mr. J. E. Redmond (*Waterford City*), the leader of the Parnellite group of Nationalists, intervened with an amendment, destined rather to force the hands of the Anti-Parnellites than those of the Government. In a very able and temperate speech he invited the ministers to declare their policy at once on the subjects of Irish Home Rule, Land Law Reform, Compulsory Land Purchase, the reinstatement of Evicted Tenants, and the industrial condition of Ireland. Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*), the spokesman of the more numerous of the two sections of the Anti-Parnellite Nationalists, at once made an advance on Mr. Redmond's bid for popular favour with his countrymen. He said that he (Mr. Dillon) would not be content with demanding a declaration of policy from her Majesty's ministers. What he wanted was a bill, and he therefore moved to amend the amendment by the introduction of words affirming that it was

the duty of the Government to propose immediate legislation to carry out the recommendations of the Committee of last year for the revision of judicial rents and to make provision for the reinstatement on equitable terms of certain evicted tenants in Ireland.

An opportunity was thus afforded to the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. G. W. Balfour (*Leeds, Cent.*), to declare that the attitude of the Unionist Government towards Home Rule would be one of unchanging and inflexible opposition. As to the necessity of introducing a land bill of a provisional character during the present session, that had been a subject of anxious consideration by the Government, and they had come to the conclusion that no such bill was at the present time urgent. Inasmuch as the statutory period of the judicial rents did not expire until September, 1896, a bill might be passed next spring which would prevent the tenants from suffering any possible harm. In point of fact he had already undertaken on the part of the Government to deal with the land question early next year. While they could not accept Mr. Morley's bill, they were prepared to deal with the important questions of the legal position of judicial tenants, tenants' improvements, and subletting. They would be willing to adopt those portions of Mr. Morley's measure which were not of a contentious character. The Government would take into consideration any suggestions as to the reinstatement of evicted tenants by a re-enactment of the 13th clause of the act of 1891, but it was impossible for them to accept or pass any measure which was not purely of a non-contentious character. The principles which would animate them in their Irish legislation and administration were identical with the principles which animated the Unionist Government between 1886 and 1892.

The discussion of the amendment was then left to the Irish members, who were far from unanimous in its support, and the plain speaking of one of the Parnellite members, Mr. Harrington (*Dublin Harbour*), brought about a scene which enabled the Speaker to show that his reputation for firmness and tact was well deserved. Mr. Harrington, in the course of his speech, said that the late Government ran away from the question of Home Rule, although they had had three years in which to press it forward. Dr. Tanner (*Cork, Mid*), an impulsive Anti-Parnellite, interrupted the speech with the exclamation, "That's a lie."

The Speaker at once rose and called upon Dr. Tanner to withdraw the expression and to apologise to the House, and on the latter's refusal at once "named" him for gross disobedience to the Chair. Mr. Chamberlain thereupon moved his suspension from the service of the House.

The Speaker put the question, and decided that the "Ayes" had it.

Dr. Tanner exclaimed loudly: "I am not in the service of the House."

Cries of "No" being raised, the Speaker called upon Sir W. Walrond and Mr. Anstruther to act as Government tellers, and he then inquired who were the tellers on the other side. There being no reply, the Speaker declared that the "Ayes" had it, and ordered Dr. Tanner to leave the House. He, however, remained in his seat, and the Speaker then directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that the order of the House was obeyed. Accordingly, the Deputy-Sergeant advanced towards Dr. Tanner, who left his seat, and proceeding to the front of the table shouted loudly: "I shall withdraw with more pleasure than I ever entered this dirty House." Pointing to Mr. Chamberlain, he exclaimed, "Judas! Judas! Judas!" and passed through the crowd of members who were assembled at the bar.

On the following evening (Aug. 16) a curious blunder on the part of an Irish returning officer had to be set right. The sheriff of County Monaghan, in returning the names of the two members elected to serve for the north and south divisions of the county, had somehow managed to transpose them, and had described the member elected for the northern division as member for the southern, and *vice versa*. However, on sufficient testimony being laid before the House, the mistake was soon set right by the Clerk of the Crown, who was called in for the purpose. The continuation of the debate on the Address led to nothing of particular importance. An attempt made by Mr. Healy (*Louth, N.*) to impeach the conduct of Mr. Justice Bewley, of the Irish Land Commission, for consenting, in order to suit the convenience of the Government, to postpone the decisions of the court in certain fair rent cases, was stopped by the Speaker, and after fluent maiden speeches had been made by the two Irish law officers, the amendment of Mr. John Redmond, and the amendment upon it of Mr. Dillon, were both rejected by majorities of considerably over a hundred. Then Mr. Clancy (*Dublin, N.*) moved an amendment in favour of amnestying the imprisoned dynamiters. The Home Secretary resisted this in similar fashion to his predecessor, but as he showed a more conciliatory disposition than Mr. Asquith had ever indulged in, and promised to examine the cases afresh (as every incoming Home Secretary was morally bound to do) and to do this with an open and unprejudiced mind, Mr. John Redmond (*Waterford*) at once tried to make capital out of the promise, and to import into Sir Matthew White Ridley's declaration a good deal more than it really contained, contrasting the present Home Secretary's attitude with that of his predecessor in office to the great disadvantage of the latter. Sir Matthew, however, chivalrously declined to be "boomed" at the expense of Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Balfour set matters right by explaining that the situation was in no way altered,

and that there would be no discontinuity of policy between the late and the present Home Secretary. However, the Parnellites were so satisfied with the statement which Sir Matthew White Ridley had made that they withdrew their amendment, and the rest of the night was spent in discussing an amendment on agricultural depression moved by a Radical member, Mr. Price (*Norfolk*), which the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. W. Long (*West Derby, Liverpool*), met by declining to formulate a policy for the Government on the subject when they had only been a month in office, and as yet had hardly had time to turn round.

When the House next met (Aug. 19) it became apparent that whatever the feelings and wishes of the front Opposition bench there were enough militant members on that side of the House—British as well as Irish—who were not disposed to let the Government carry everything without a struggle. The first symptoms of independent skirmishing were shown at question time, because the Under-Secretary for War was at first disinclined to anticipate the statement which his official chief had to make in “another place” the same night, on the change of Commanders-in-Chief; but when Mr. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*) found that Mr. Swift MacNeill (*Donegal, S.*) grew angry, and flatly refused to wait for any information until it had percolated through the House of Lords, he made the announcement which Lord Lansdowne was about to make in the Upper Chamber. The Secretary for India, Lord George Hamilton (*Ealing, Middlesex*), stated that the size of the force to be maintained in Chitral would consist of two native regiments, two guns, two mountain batteries, and 100 sappers. Mr. A. J. Balfour undertook that the Government would introduce an uncontroversial Evicted Tenants Bill on condition that it was not to lead to debate, and then followed considerable discussion on a proposal made by the Government to appropriate all the time of the House for Government business, and to suspend the twelve o'clock rule for the rest of the session. There was a neat display of obstruction upon this, but it all came to nothing, as the closure was at last moved and carried, and the motion was agreed to, the Ministerial majorities in four divisions that were taken varying between 118 and 184. Then the Government tried to bring in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, but this proposal aroused the resentment of Mr. Healy (*Louth, N.*) and was good-humouredly abandoned, and the rest of the night was spent in continuing the debate on the Address. The agricultural depression amendment of Mr. Price led to some front bench duelling of the good old-fashioned kind between Mr. Chaplin, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Balfour, in which each side declared itself to be the real friend of the farmer, and denounced the other for running away from its electioneering pledges, but eventually the amendment was rejected by 236 votes against 105. About an hour was next

spent in discussing Mr. Pickersgill's (*Bethnal Green, S.W.*) amendment expressing regret that nothing was to be done to mitigate the evils resulting from want of employment. Mr. Chaplin (*Sleaford, Lincolnshire*), as President of the Local Government Board, resisted the amendment; but at the same time promised that any scheme of whatever nature that held out the slightest possibility of giving relief to the unemployed should receive his most sympathetic consideration. Upon this, an attempt to adjourn the debate having failed, Mr. Pickersgill's amendment was defeated by 211 to 79 votes. The only remaining amendment had reference to the occupation of Chitral, and as Sir William Harcourt agreed that it could not be adequately discussed in the absence of the promised papers, Mr. Balfour moved the closure, and finally after several divisions the Address was agreed to by 217 to 63 votes.

Before, however, the House could settle down to the only business of the session—the voting of money—Mr. John Daly's membership for the city of Limerick had to be discussed. The motion of the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster (*Isle of Wight*), declaring Daly, as a convict undergoing imprisonment, incapable of sitting in the House, was (Aug. 20) resisted by the Irish party, notwithstanding that all precedents were against them. Mr. Harrington (*Dublin Harbour*) moved an amendment to refer the question to a select committee, but this having been rejected, the motion after a good deal of talk was carried by 256 to 74 votes. Mr. T. Healy (*Louth, N.*) then innocently inquired whether the Government intended to move for a new writ for Limerick. To this Mr. A. J. Balfour replied that it was better to adhere to the usual system, and leave that matter to the Irish members.

At length the House got into Committee of Supply, and Mr. J. W. Lowther (*Cumberland, Mid*), who for a short time had been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was, on the motion of Mr. Balfour, appointed Chairman of Committees, and with little intermission occupied the chair for the rest of the short session. The Civil Service Estimates, dealing with the whole range of public administration, offered, as usual, the opening for unlimited discussion. The official Opposition, it is true, took but little part in the debates, and its front bench was generally bare; but the Irish members, of whom Mr. T. Healy (*Louth, N.*) assumed the leadership, undertook the whole work of the Opposition, not unfrequently forcing its members to support him in objections which, if sustained, would have disordered the public service or stopped the carrying out of necessary works. Some of the discussions were, however, interesting if not practically useful. For instance, the Foreign Office vote (Aug. 21) allowed amateur diplomatists to survey mankind from China to Peru, to discuss the interests of France in Siam, and of Russia in Turkey; but the greater part of the debate was given up to affairs in Uganda and in other parts of

Africa where we have obtained a footing. Fortunately it was unnecessary to spend much time over the action of Turkey in regard to Armenia, for the resolute attitude taken up on that subject by the Prime Minister in the House of Lords only a few days before gave every satisfaction to the Opposition leaders, and left them altogether unprepared to offer any criticism. One of the most interesting events of the afternoon was the maiden speech of Mr. H. M. Stanley, to whom the House listened with profound attention and respect, as an expert of no mean authority. Mr. Stanley (*Lambeth, N.*) spoke fluently and well, and, as might have been expected from his well-known views on African affairs, he spoke strongly in favour of a resolute policy both in Uganda and in Egypt, insisting on the necessity of constructing the railway from Uganda to the coast, and insisting also, and with equal strength, that we should not dream of withdrawing from the occupation of Egypt, at all events until we had restored the Soudan to the Khedive, and carried out other large undertakings which could not in all probability be accomplished for several generations. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Hon. George Curzon (*Southport, Lancashire*), was somewhat handicapped by the scrappy and discursive nature of the debate, but he went over all the points raised, and gave the House satisfactory assurances of the general continuity of policy, in regard to foreign topics, between her Majesty's present advisers and their predecessors in office. Later on Mr. Stanley spoke a second time, to rebuke an hon. member who had impulsively charged him with "trading on his reputation," and went on to make another vigorous speech in opposition to the narrow views of the "little Englanders," which produced an ample apology from the gentleman who had incautiously attacked him. In the end the vote was agreed to, and after another vote had been passed for Irish light railways, and irrelevant recommendations for the construction of Welsh light railways had been ruled out of order, the House adjourned.

On another occasion (Aug. 23), when the Board of Trade vote was under debate, discussions were raised on accidents to railway servants, on the atmosphere of the Underground Railway, and on the railway race to Scotland. Then the Government were taunted for a while with the extreme energy they had manifested when in Opposition against the importation of foreign prison-made goods, and with the lukewarmness they showed on the subject now that they were in office. However, the Government easily set themselves straight on the question by pointing out that they had already entered into communications with the foreign Governments from whose countries the prison-made goods came with a view of putting a stop to the importation, and they promised that, if these representations led to nothing, they would try other measures. On the vote for the Board of Agriculture there was a good deal of talk on

agricultural technical instruction, on the stamping out of swine fever, and so forth, but the main question raised related to the slaughter of Canadian cattle at the port of landing, in reference to which the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. W. Long (*West Derby, Liverpool*), pointed out that, though certain stock breeders on the east coast might suffer from the orders for compulsory slaughter, the great bulk of the agriculturists of the country recognised compulsory slaughter as almost their only safeguard against the introduction of disease, and while that was the case it was impossible to relax the rules.

The House of Lords during this period was for the most part in a state of suspended vitality; but the Secretary for War (Marquess of Lansdowne) found the opportunity of explaining (Aug. 26) the plans of the Government for the future administration of the army after the resignation of the Duke of Cambridge. In order to carry out the main principles recommended by the Hartington Commission, the duties of the five chief military officers would be strictly defined by an Order in Council, and each of them would be made directly responsible to the Secretary for War for the efficiency of his own department. It was not intended, however, to set up a Chief of the staff as recommended by the Commission, lest he should unduly interfere with the functions of the Commander-in-Chief, but a military board would be established consisting of the Commander-in-Chief and the four chief heads of departments, who would consult with the Secretary for War on all questions necessary to be considered by such a body, the Accountant-General attending the meetings of the board to give such information as might be necessary concerning the financial aspect of any of the questions considered. In addition there was to be a War Office consultative council, composed of the Secretary for War, the Financial Secretary, the Commander-in-Chief, the four other chief military officers (the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance), and such other officers as on special occasions might be summoned to attend. In this way unity of administration and harmonious working would be ensured, whilst the Secretary for War being alone responsible to Parliament, his decisions would necessarily be final. These proposals were received with very general disapprobation, mainly on the ground that the position of the Commander-in-Chief was such as to enable him to shift the responsibility on to his four scarcely subordinate colleagues, whilst these in turn would be able to act with practical independence of each other and without any effective control. The objections to the Government scheme were by no means limited to the Opposition, nearly all the Unionist and service journals agreeing in their condemnation of a system fraught with incalculable dangers in any crisis, there being no permanent non-political

officer at the War Office responsible to the Secretary of State for the army as a whole. The Government wisely avoided any debate on the subject, being able to reserve their last intentions for the Order in Council, which was not to issue until after the formal resignation of the Duke of Cambridge. In the House of Commons, however, the leader of the Opposition, Sir William Harcourt, although apparently unwilling to provoke a debate (Aug. 27) on the general question, hinted that a grave constitutional error had been committed in the presentation of Lord Lansdowne's statement to the Upper Chamber without any simultaneous statement having been made to the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour, however, took the view that it was the ordinary usage for a Minister of State who had an important statement to make to deliver it in the House to which he belonged. With regard to Sir Charles Dilke's question whether the Commander-in-Chief was really responsible for the whole army to the Secretary of State, Mr. Balfour seemed to suggest that such an officer would be too strong for the Secretary of State, would overshadow his authority, and rob him of his responsibility. On no better ground could he defend proposals which, if carried out as foreshadowed, would fritter away all responsibility among departmental boards and councils.

The remainder of the proceedings in Supply, although protracted, was devoid of interest; and although the House of Commons sat early and late, and even on a Saturday, it was only by the help of the closure that the stream of talk could be shut off. Incidentally the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs informed the House (Aug. 30) that the long-talked-of Uganda railway was to be undertaken and constructed all the way from the ocean to the lake, a distance of 650 miles, and at a cost of 1,865,000*l.*; the cost of working and maintenance was estimated at 40,000*l.* per annum for one train per week each way. Another point discussed was the great cordite question (Aug. 31) on which the Liberal Government had quitted office. The Under-Secretary for War, Hon. W. Brodrick (*Guildford, Surrey*), pointed out that the Government had no reserve of small ammunition at all, and that they were short by 104 rounds per man of the proper equipment of cartridges. To remedy this defect the present Government had spent 40,000*l.* saved on other votes, and now asked for 70,000*l.* additional. The debate on this subject had been looked forward to with some interest, and the Government had been requested to give ample notice of the day on which the vote would be taken. When, however, the vote was reached, the late Secretary for War was absent on account of ill-health, and his financial secretary, Mr. Woodall (*Hanley*), had to make the best defence he could of his party, but concluded by admitting that the incoming Government were not to be blamed for the course they had taken.

The last two days of the brief session were occupied mainly with Indian affairs. Sir H. Fowler (*Wolverhampton*) was luckily not unable, like his former colleague at the War Office, to put in an appearance and to defend the policy of the late Government with regard to Chitral; but although he attacked the policy of the new Government he did not find it advisable to take a division on the subject. He enlarged (Sept. 3) on the difficulty of getting to Chitral and of its inaccessibility during six or eight months of the year, and he declared that the making of the proposed road there was altogether against the views of the native races. We had promised over and over again to withdraw from Chitral when the Afghan frontier and the Pamir difficulty had been settled, and when the tribes were friendly, and to remain there now, after these objects had been attained, would be a breach of faith. He admitted that Lord Roberts and the Indian Government were in favour of retaining Chitral because it commanded the passes of the Hindu Kush, but he set against these opinions those of Sir Donald Stewart and other eminent Indian military authorities, who declared that Chitral from a military point of view would be of no use to us, that the locking up of the troops there would be a grave military mistake, and that the proposed road to Chitral would be advantageous to an invading force, but disadvantageous to a defending one. He urged arguments against the cost of remaining in Chitral and of constructing the road, and he declared that the true policy which ought to be pursued was to increase the difficulties of a Russian advance, and that we should not go to meet Russia half-way in a difficult country, and among a possibly hostile or exasperated people. We should keep faith with the native races, husband our finances, consolidate our resources, and make quiet preparations for an emergency. The fact that he did not conclude with a motion enabled Mr. Maclean (*Cardiff*) to propose a motion himself, protesting against overburdening the Indian taxpayer by the annexation of unproductive territory. This was seconded by the newly elected Unionist Parsee, Mr. Bhownagree (*Bethnal Green, N.E.*), and the Secretary for India, Lord George Hamilton (*Ealing, Middlesex*), replied, protesting that Sir Henry Fowler should have spoken for more than an hour and three-quarters in violent attack upon the policy of the Government from every point of view—military, financial, moral, and political—and yet should have failed to lay any proposition before the House on which a judgment could be taken. The late Government had throughout disregarded the opinion of the Government of India and of the military advisers on the spot, but the present Government preferred to take the opinion of the Indian Government, and were fortified by the opinion, expressed in the Cabinet, of the Marquess of Lansdowne, a recent Indian Viceroy. The proposed road to Chitral would not be nearly so costly as Sir Henry Fowler seemed to think;

and Lord George Hamilton did not believe in the old-fashioned notion that we ought to keep within our borders and not emerge from them except on punitive expeditions, but thought that the construction of the road would place us in a better position with the native races than we were in before. After some further discussion Mr. Maclean's resolution was defeated by 121 votes against 28, and the rest of the sitting was spent in discussing the Indian cotton duties, as to the repeal of which the Government, though strongly urged by the Lancashire members, would make no pledge.

On the following day (Sept. 4) the Secretary for India explained to a very empty House the Indian Budget, which he proceeded to show was much more satisfactory than usual, for, while the accounts for the past year showed a deficit of Rx. 301,900, there was an estimated surplus for the present year of Rx. 1,230,000, which formed an epoch in Indian finance, and this notwithstanding the disastrous fall in the exchange of silver. The other features of the year's finance were the largest sale of rupee paper that had ever been known, the raising of the credit of the Indian Government for borrowing purposes to the highest point ever reached, and the reimposition of the cotton duties.

The next day the proceedings of both Houses were carried through at lightning speed, the House of Commons meeting to read a third time the Appropriation Bill, which by two in the afternoon had passed through all its stages in both Houses, and Parliament was formally prorogued.

If the proceedings in Parliament were devoid of interest, the course of political affairs outside its walls was even less exciting. In the few cases where politicians were called upon to speak in public the results of the general election furnished the main staple of their utterances. The Radicals were at first bewildered at the magnitude of the disaster which had befallen their party, and sought for its causes in a hundred different directions. Sir Henry Fowler, who had been successively President of the Local Government Board and Secretary for India in the Liberal Ministry, addressing his constituents at Wolverhampton (Aug. 10), summed up the situation from the point of view of the more moderate section of his party. He admitted that he was not very greatly surprised at what had taken place. The Liberal party had tried "to drive too many omnibuses through Temple Bar at once," and the verdict of the country showed clearly that it was opposed to many of the details of measures of which it approved the aim. He did not believe in programmes for any political party, and he thought the country, too, was sick of them; and for the present at least he held it to be the wisest policy for Liberals to give a loyal support to any measures proposed by their opponents which might be for the benefit of the people at large.

Other speakers and writers were less large-minded than the ex-Secretary for India, and on too many occasions the grievances of the Independent Labour voters, the jealousies of the Local Optionists, and the rivalries of the educational reformers explained, probably unintentionally, the cause of the collapse of the party to which they nominally belonged, whilst Mr. Gladstone's letter to a correspondent who attempted to obtain from the retired statesman a direct statement of his views on the House of Lords must have revealed to many the absurdity of having tried to force on a crusade, the very object of which was differently interpreted by the original preacher and his supposed followers.

As an important step towards bringing back the Liberal party to its older doctrines, the proceedings of the Trade Union Congress, assembled at Cardiff (Sept. 1), deserved attention from Liberal politicians of both the old and new schools. The chief question for discussion was the adoption of the new standing orders drawn up by the Parliamentary Committee. The recent meetings of the congress had been made the occasion for the State Socialists, the Communists, the Land Nationalisers, the Independent Labour men, and others to discuss their views and to carry resolutions in favour of the most extravagant theories. The old trade unionists, who had for upwards of forty years been engaged in steadily organising labour and its relations to employers, were pushed aside by delegates who had no actual connection with labour, or represented bodies which could not claim to be organised trades. It was at length perceived that the outcome would be the creation of a class of professional politicians who would earn a living by voicing the real or imaginary grievances of the employed and unemployed. A determined effort was therefore made on the present occasion to make the congress reflect the opinions of the actual trade unionists; and with this view the Parliamentary Committee proposed the following standing orders: (1) That only men working at a trade or union officials should be eligible as delegates; (2) that the trade councils (federated local branches) should not have separate representation; (3) that the votes cast by each delegate should be in proportion to the members represented by him. These rules aroused the strongest opposition from such prominent members whose claim to be called working men was at the best remote. Mr. J. H. Wilson, Mr. Ben Tillett, and Mr. H. Broadhurst protested vehemently against the proposed reforms; but Mr. John Burns spoke equally passionately and more humorously in their defence. They did not want men, he said, who posed as "the panjandrams of picturesque personalities. They did not want the congress to be the abode of canvassers for sewing machines, betting men, or public-house keepers. They did not want it to be a congress where blackleg journalists most do congregate. They wanted

it to be a congress of labour directly represented. They wanted it to be the mouthpiece, not of the man who was well to do and had left labour altogether, but of the man whose average wages was 30s. when in work and nothing at all when unemployed." The country would attach more importance to the decisions of delegates straight from the workshops than from veterans who like himself "had strutted the stage too long." The voting showed that Mr. Burns had rightly interpreted the views of the majority, for by 604,000 to 357,000 (as represented) Mr. Wilson's amendment to reject the new rules was thrown out, and the congress once more became a purely trade organisation.

The subsequent proceedings of the congress, however, showed that the "faddists" and dreamers had still a considerable voting power, for motions for nationalising the land, minerals, and railways, and for the municipalisation of docks were proposed and carried. The delegates, having declared in favour of an eight hours' day for bakers and miners, adopted a proposal for a bill rendering liable to severe penalties employers who attempted "by false representations or inference to bring men to a district where there were already sufficient workers." These decisions and the discussion which led to them were interesting for many reasons, but they could hardly be accepted as representing the views of the wage-earning classes throughout the kingdom. The voting showed that at the most important division the delegates represented less than a million workers; and according to the latest official reports the total membership of 677 unions at the end of 1893 was 1,270,789, whereas, according to the census returns, the industrial class in its widest sense, including agricultural labourers, railway and other porters, fishermen, and the like, numbered 11,338,035 persons, who roughly represented the classes from which the trade unions drew their recruits.

Although political speech-making was for the time out of favour and withal unnecessary since the battle of parties had been fought and was over, yet during the contest hopes had been raised that certain interests, especially agriculture, would be made the objects of governmental favour. That the electors had indulged in expectations which were beyond the power of any Government to realise was more than probable; but it was all the more necessary that something should be said to allay the impatience of the disappointed. The Duke of Devonshire therefore took advantage of the opening of the Midland Dairy Institute (Sept. 17), started by the County Councils of four coterminous counties to teach dairying and cheese making to students of both sexes. Science, the duke said, was a very important aid to agriculture; but great industry, unwearied carefulness, and "not only strong limbs and hands, but also the trained eye and habits of observation," were, he pointed out, essential elements to the success of the profession

of a farmer. No amount of scientific knowledge would enable him to dispense with these. The duke's account of the genesis of the agricultural depression was interesting. At first the farmers leant on protection; when that prop was withdrawn they sought relief in the reduction of rents. But rent reduction had nearly reached its limits, because it was making the possession of land unadvantageous. "Rather than submit to further reduction of rent, in my opinion landlords will be disposed to sell their estates, or the greater portion of them, for what they can get, and endeavour to see whether they cannot make an income out of them by cultivating the remainder of them for themselves." Considering what was expected from them in the shape of permanent improvements, and looking at what was generally done by landlords in the matter of permanent improvements, the duke doubted whether many tenant farmers would consider their position materially improved, even if they could get rid of rent altogether and be in the position of occupying freeholders with all charges which that freehold entailed. In a second speech the duke dwelt upon the extension of the factory system to agriculture. After noticing that foreign dairy produce did not undersell English dairy produce, but actually got a higher price, he went on to suggest that it might be that it was not possible to produce butter or other articles of dairy produce in the highest perfection "when the manufacture is carried on in small quantities and with insufficient appliances." "If that be so, it only shows that you ought to turn your attention to another system altogether, and that you may find your advantage, as Lord Belper suggested, in co-operative factories, in which the farmers themselves will be interested, in which you may have the advantage of the best machinery, the best appliances, the best means of sending your produce to market, and the best means, in short, of carrying on the business." The Duke of Devonshire left the solution of these difficulties to his audience, who seemed, however, to have carried away the idea that if they could combine to bring their produce in fixed quantities to certain points some help might be expected to carry it to centres of consumption and distribution at more reasonable rates. In connection, however, with the widely-spread belief in agricultural depression—supported as it was by evidence of the bankruptcy of farmers and landowners—it appeared from the Agricultural returns that at the commencement of the year the total cultivated area of Great Britain was 32,630,000 acres, as compared with 30,339,000 acres in 1869—the best year for farmers in the latter half of the century. At that time arable land represented about 58 per cent. of the whole cultivated land, but in the interval it decreased by about eight per cent., much of what had been arable having been turned into permanent pasture, whilst at the same time more waste land had been brought under cultivation. It was, however, a curious fact that, according to

these statistics, the imports of dairy produce were rising faster than any others, whilst those of wheat (especially from India) were falling.

The agriculturists having received somewhat cold comfort from the Lord President of the Council, it next fell to the turn of the President of the Board of Trade to dispel any hopes of restricting foreign competition which may have been aroused among the artisans. Mr. Ritchie, speaking at Croydon (Sept. 25) on British commerce and technical education, insisted strongly upon the need for more energy in our iron and steel industries, where Germany and Belgium were beating us by reason of their superior technical skill, and assured his listeners that the remedy of protection favoured by many would be no remedy. France, with her strict system of protection, was losing ground. It was not long hours or low wages that gave Germany and Belgium an advantage in the iron trade, for in both those countries wages were somewhat higher and hours shorter. Again, in taxes and rates they had no advantage. Why then did they beat us? By producing a better article with less waste. He referred in support of this view to the report of delegates who had recently gone from England to inquire into the matter: "The conclusion we have come to is that we in this country must go to school again with regard to these matters." That was a moral which Mr. Ritchie applied to our industries in general. We were, however, he said, waking up. In 1891 only 750,000*l.* was spent in technical education, whereas this year we were spending on it at the rate of 4,000,000*l.* But Mr. Ritchie omitted to give his reasons for thinking that this large sum was being spent profitably, and said nothing to remove a widespread belief that a large portion of it was muddled away, because no organised system of technical and scientific instruction had been devised by either local or imperial authorities.

The President's warnings coincided almost with the appearance of Sir R. Giffen's elaborate computations of the earnings of the working classes, showing that the average weekly earnings of labouring men, agricultural and artisans, were 24*s.* 7*d.* per week. Amongst these, however, 24 per cent. were earning less than a pound a week, whilst 33 per cent. of the working men were earning between 20*s.* and 25*s.* per week. Sir R. Giffen's tables, moreover, took no account of the large percentage of the poor who were not wage-earning in any sense of the term, and practically lived from hand to mouth. Labourers' wages, however, had a greater purchasing power than formerly, so that in every way the level of their comfort, in the country at least, had materially risen within the past twenty years. On the other hand, the rise of house rent in towns had seriously weighed upon those who in order to obtain high wages were forced to live near their work. The deduction from Sir R. Giffen's table was that the raising of

wages and the lowering of prices by the increase in the industrial product were surely though slowly improving the condition of the working classes, and passing men on step by step to a level of superior comfort to that occupied by their predecessors.

CHAPTER IV.

Apologies for Liberal Defeat—The Liberal Leadership—Lord Rosebery at Scarborough—Disappointment and Adverse Criticisms—Encouraging State of Ireland—Mr. Courtney and Liberal Unionism—Lord Salisbury Reviews the Repeal of the Corn Laws—Duke of Devonshire on Industrial Questions—Mr. Chamberlain on Colonial Enterprise—Municipal Elections—Guildhall Banquet to Ministers—Lord Salisbury and the Sultan—The Sultan's Reply to Lord Salisbury—Position of the Armenian Question—Colston Day Celebrations—Mr. Balfour at Glasgow—Lord Salisbury at Brighton—Voluntary Schools—Deputations to Prime Minister and Duke of Devonshire—Agricultural Depression and Remedies for It—Deputations from Hop-Growers and National Agricultural Union—Lord James of Hereford's Farewell to Bury—Lord Crewe a Tepid Home Ruler—Mr. Morley Refuses to Recant—Mr. Justin M'Carthy and Irish Dissensions—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman Undiscouraged—President Cleveland's Warlike Message.

SELDOM had a recess been more welcome than that which began in the early days of September. The weariness of doing nothing, or nothing that can serve any useful purpose, is always more exhausting than the fatigue of serviceable work, and the last Session of the old Parliament wearied everybody. The general election brought its own wear and tear, and, except to members returned for the first time, the short session of the new Parliament was only a tedious postponement of holiday. When, therefore, the holidays came they were enjoyed, particularly by the winning side, with more than ordinary zest. Great as was the feeling of relief to the Liberal party, they could not shake off the remembrance of their defeat. Its very completeness made them silent for a time, but when the first effect of the blow had passed off, they began to try to account for it. The Liberal journals opened their columns to letters on the subject, and a host of beaten candidates stated their impressions as to the causes of their failure. It is perhaps hardly a matter for surprise that in no instance did the unsuccessful candidate attribute the result to any greater merit in his opponent than could be claimed for himself. With almost one consent they were silent as to their own imperfections, while with the same unanimity they had much to say about those of their leaders. The measures of the defeated Government were sharply criticised for the share they had had in causing the general rout, the Local Veto Bill in particular being singled out for censure. The prevailing opinion was that too much had been attempted; but while some candidates thought that the policy of the late Government was too bold,

others complained that it had not been bold enough. These grumblings and criticisms ended at last in an arrangement to hold a conference, at the National Liberal Club, on the causes of the Liberal defeat and the open question of the leadership. The conference was to have been held at the end of October, but for some unexplained reason the project was dropped, and the conference did not come off.

One of the grievances of the Liberal rank and file was the absence of any counsel of comfort, and of any indications of future policy, from the heads of the party—Lord Rosebery and Sir W. Harcourt. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer continued his silence, but Lord Rosebery was under an engagement to open a new Liberal Club at Scarborough, and his speech on the occasion (Oct. 18) was awaited in some quarters with anxiety and in others with curiosity. In the circumstances, the task must have been an unwelcome one to Lord Rosebery, who had no policy to unfold and no comfort to give. In all, he delivered three speeches—the first, at the opening of the club; the second, at a luncheon; and the third, at a public meeting in the evening. His difficulties were obviously too much for him, for there was a singular inconsistency between the line taken in the first speech and that adopted in the others, particularly the evening speech. In opening the club, he said that the one thing in the late elections which had most surprised political observers was the extreme gullibility of the electorate. At the public meeting, after premising that he wished to speak quite frankly, he said: “I am not one of those who only acknowledge the verdict of the nation when it is given in their favour. I recognise it with equal fulness when it is given against me. I have a firm belief in the shrewd collective common-sense of the great mass of the nation, and I believe that if that common-sense has rejected us, it is because unconsciously, and in some way of which we were not aware, we have deserved that rejection.”

The supposed gullibility of the electorate suggested to Lord Rosebery, in his morning speech, the need for a wider spread of information. He accordingly proposed that “Educate, educate, educate!” should be the watchword of the party. He did not doubt, he said, that there would be a reaction from the present defeat, which might float the Liberal party into power again, but he did not wish to return to power under false issues or in consequence of the mere petulant impulse and disappointment of the electorate. He desired that, if the Liberal party returned to power, it should “go for the sober and well-considered support of sober and well-considered reform”; and to his mind the primary question for all Liberals, the primary obstacle to all reform, the greatest danger to the stability of the State, lay in the present constitution of the House of Lords. He left that subject to be considered in the long winter evenings, when no other amusement or occupation was avail-

able. He pleaded for the late Government that if it had its faults, and made mistakes, it yet had aimed high. It fell, not from dereliction of duty, but from inadequate support. Curiously enough, it was in acknowledging the toast of the House of Lords that Lord Rosebery spoke at the luncheon, and here he said that the reverses of the Liberal party should not make them dispirited. He deprecated indiscriminate criticism of the Government, of whose foreign policy, as far as it had been disclosed, he approved; while as to its domestic legislation he would not criticise before he knew. But if rumours about the disturbance of educational settlements were true, the Liberal party would strongly oppose such disturbance.

At the evening meeting Lord Rosebery admitted that the Liberal party had been soundly beaten, and he declined to seek comfort from an analysis of figures. When they found some 150 Tory seats uncontested, they might be sure that there was something rotten in the state of Denmark. After remarking, in the words which have been quoted, that if the common-sense of the country had rejected the Liberal party, the rejection must be treated as deserved, Lord Rosebery went on to indicate several causes which had contributed to the Liberal defeat. Among those causes was the length of their programme. "When you want to produce music on the pianoforte you do not strike all the notes at once, and I am inclined to think that, by producing all the articles of a policy, which it may take years to carry out, simultaneously to the people, you produce very much the same want of harmony." Another cause was the loss of Mr. Gladstone's magic personality. "In the third place," Lord Rosebery continued, "I am bound to infer from the number of votes that were cast against us at the election, that we must have lost, to some extent, our hold on the masses of the country." That loss he attributed to more causes than one. "In the first place, we were compelled by the pledges that had been given, to devote most of our parliamentary time to comparatively small portions of the United Kingdom, and, therefore, to questions in which England was not greatly interested. There was the Welsh Church, and there were the Irish measures for land and for Home Rule—great measures in themselves, but which did not so greatly and directly affect Englishmen." Perhaps there was not much sympathy between the working classes of England and the Irish working men resident among us. It had also been the misfortune of the Liberal Government to alienate the well-to-do. Yet he saw nothing disheartening in the prospect before them if they would only look facts in the face. For one thing, he rejoiced that they were finally delivered from the embarrassing companionship of the dissentient Liberals, now serenely seated in Downing Street as members of a Tory Government. Then, too, they had time before them for organisation and reorganisation.

These Scarborough speeches were a general disappointment.

They did not meet the wishes of those who wanted a definite lead, for they gave no lead at all. They abolished the old programme and substituted no other for it. The Irish and Welsh parties resented the disparagement of Home Rule and Church Disestablishment; the Radicals, who were clamorous for a strong policy, were aggrieved at getting none; and even timid Liberals, who hesitated about many things, were disappointed to find Lord Rosebery in the same case. Whatever the purpose they might have been intended to serve, the speeches did not strengthen Lord Rosebery's claim to the confidence of his party.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland was able to give to his constituents at Leeds (Oct. 16) a cheering account of a recent tour through some of the poorest and most congested districts of Ireland. He had everywhere been well and even cordially received. He did not wish to build too much upon that. He did not suggest for a moment that it implied that the majority of the Irish people had lost their desire for Home Rule, but he did notice a real and important change in the spirit of the people of Ireland. He thought they were gradually becoming tired of political agitation, and were beginning to feel that they would do better to turn their energies to some projects by which they would obtain material benefit for themselves, and he was sure that they were prepared to receive in that spirit—a spirit of welcome—anything which Parliament might be able to do for them. This change, which was, in the first place, a change in the body of the Irish people, had extended itself to their political leaders. These, it was true, frankly told the Government that, while they were ready to take what they were ready to give, they did not bate one jot of their Nationalist claims, and that whatever the Government gave them they would use against them when they had the opportunity. The Government were ready to take their chance of that. They would be glad enough to kill Home Rule with kindness if they could; but whatever might be the result of their efforts, their intention was to do their utmost to introduce and pass such measures as would really promote the interests of the Irish people and increase the material prosperity of Ireland.

Mr. Courtney demurred to Lord Rosebery's suggestion that the Liberal Unionists had been absorbed by the Tories. In an address to his constituents (Oct. 18) he said that the Liberal Unionists would remain an independent party, but would in the future, as in the past, be "loyal, cordial co-operators with the Conservatives." Neither party could live without the other, but happily their relations were not strained. The general election had destroyed Home Rule. They had a very able Lord Lieutenant, and a Chief Secretary who was full of hope and confidence and faith in what he could do. They must not be contented, however, with things as they were in Ireland, but must deal with the land question and give Ireland local government.

Lord Rosebery's Scarborough speeches marked the end of the holidays and the renewal of political activities, though in a milder form than prevailed before the elections. Lord Salisbury spoke at Watford (Oct. 30) at a complimentary dinner given to Mr. Halsey, M.P. He said that in the present condition of agriculture there was reason to regret that the warnings uttered by Protectionists at the time of the repeal of the Corn Laws had not been more carefully listened to. Free trade was no doubt right in principle, but free traders might have thought a little more of the burdens under which land was labouring, and lightened the weight of those burdens when it could have been done with ease. The Protectionists were wrong in much that they said, but there was truth at the bottom of the fears they expressed, and this generation was finding out that things had not been working quite so smoothly as the prophets of the forties assured them they would. The greater part of the century had been taken up with struggles on the part of those outside the franchise to be admitted to it; and their cause had in the main been promoted by the old Liberal party, which in its turn profited by the votes of those whom it had helped to political power. Now, the contest was practically over; nearly every man who wanted a vote had one; and it turned out that the new electorate had no notion of destroying the constitution which they now had a share in administering. Lord Salisbury went on to say that the question lying before them was the question of social amelioration. They had got, as far as they could, to make this country pleasanter to live in for the vast majority of the people. At the same time he could hold out no extravagant hopes as to the power of Parliament in such a direction. The Unionist Government did not pretend to have any panacea for the public ills, and their measures would have to be of a cautious and tentative character. Something, he thought, might be done to relieve the burdens which in more prosperous times were thoughtlessly laid upon land, and which now crushed out its last remaining vitality. Government might also be enabled to benefit the agricultural interest by increasing the means of locomotion and communication at its disposal.

Speaking on the same evening at a Liberal Unionist banquet at Leeds, the Duke of Devonshire said some grave words on the situation in the east of Europe and the east of Asia. In reference to home affairs he remarked that the Liberal party did themselves some injustice. They had been assuming that with different tactics and different leaders they might have won the elections. But the result was not wholly within their control. Perhaps the Unionist party had something to do with it. Replying to some strictures from Lord Rosebery, the duke denied that he had made any extravagant promises in regard to social legislation before the elections, or that he had been since engaged in explaining away former declarations.

A few evenings later (Nov. 7) the Duke of Devonshire was

the guest of the Master Cutlers at Sheffield, and in responding to the toast of the Government referred to the subject of industrial legislation. If, he said, it should be in the power of Parliament to deal with any of the causes that produced estrangement between employers and employed, it might be able to restore prosperity to industry. If, for example, Parliament should be in a position to deal with such a question as that of employers' liability on a wider and broader ground than had hitherto been attempted, it might not indeed succeed in satisfying all employers or all leaders of the working men, but if they could succeed in dealing with such a question on lines which would not only be broad but just, they would earn the future gratitude of both employers and employed. He did not know whether it might be possible for Parliament to deal still more directly with the means of preventing, shortening, or composing industrial disputes. On this subject he was speaking rather as the late chairman of the Labour Commission than as a member of the Government, and he had no authority to speak for any one but himself; but he could not help thinking that, with regard to this question, we had not taken sufficient advantage of those great organisations of employers and employed which now formed so large a feature in our industrial system. It did seem to him an anomaly that great associations such as these should be absolutely debarred from entering into any legal binding contract, that they had no power of appeal over their own members, and that in general they should be treated as voluntary associations and as outsiders. The Government to which he belonged had hopes and intentions in the direction of opening new means of communication, new outlets for our industries in the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain had already shown his earnestness in the matter. It was in the direction of the development of what Mr. Chamberlain called our "Greater State" that the Government hoped to be able to utilise the period of calm and comparative cessation of political conflict.

Mr. Chamberlain made an important speech on colonial enterprise at a banquet at the Hotel Métropole (Nov. 6) given to celebrate the completion of the Natal-Transvaal Railway. He said that a somewhat critical stage was approaching in the history of the relations between this country and the self-governing colonies. We were entering upon a chapter of our colonial history the whole of which would be written in, perhaps, the next few years, and certainly not later than in the next generation, which would be one of the most important in our colonial annals; while upon the events and the policy that it described would depend the future of the British Empire. That world-wide dominion to which no Englishman could allude without a thrill of enthusiasm and patriotism—which had been the admiration and perhaps the envy of foreign nations—hung together by a thread so slender that it might well seem that even a breath would sever it. "There have

been," Mr. Chamberlain went on to say, "periods in our history, not so very distant, when leading statesmen, despairing of the possibility of maintaining anything in the nature of a permanent union, have looked forward to the time when the vigorous communities to which they rightly entrusted the control of their own destinies would grow strong and independent, would assert their independence, and would claim entire separation from the parent stem. The time to which they looked forward has arrived sooner than they expected. The conditions to which they referred have been more than fulfilled, and now these great communities, having within them every element of national life, have taken their rank amongst the nations of the world; and I do not suppose that any one would reckon the idea of compelling them to remain within the empire as within the reach of intelligent speculation. And yet, although, as I have said, the time has come and the conditions have been fulfilled, the results which those statesmen anticipated have not occurred. . . . As the possibility of separation has become greater, the desire for separation has become less; and while we on our part are prepared to take our part and to do all that may be fairly expected from the mother country, and while we should look upon the separation as the greatest calamity that could befall us, our fellow-subjects throughout the world on their part see to what a great inheritance they have come by the mere virtue of their citizenship, and they must feel that no separate existence, however splendid, could compare with that which they enjoy equally with ourselves as joint-heirs of all the traditions of the past and as joint-partakers of all the influence, resources, and power of the British Empire."

The municipal elections in England and Wales, so far as they were fought on political lines, resulted in a net Unionist gain of about a dozen seats, as against Liberals, Independents, and Labour candidates put together. The individual results were a little curious. In Birmingham two Conservative seats were lost, but one of them was won by a Liberal Unionist. At Leeds the Conservatives obtained a majority for the first time in the history of the council. At Leicester three seats were won from the Liberals and one from the Labour party by Conservatives. But the great event of the municipal elections was the recapture of Liverpool. Owing to an arrangement of the wards, which had admittedly become unfair, Liverpool fell, in 1892, into the hands of the combined Liberal and Irish Nationalist party, whose domination lasted for three years. The election of this year was the first after a more representative arrangement of the wards, accompanied by an enlargement of the municipal boundaries, and the result was an absolute triumph for the Unionists.

The Guildhall Banquet to Ministers on the 9th of November was awaited with more than ordinary interest, because an

important statement was expected from the Prime Minister on Eastern affairs. After shilly-shallying for five months with the scheme of Armenian reforms presented to him in May, the Sultan had eventually agreed to adopt the reforms, and an Imperial decree declaring that effect should be given to them was issued (Oct. 16). But the insincerity of the whole proceeding on the part of the Sultan was manifest, and that no benefit would follow was shown by the continuance in an aggravated form of massacres and persecutions. In a letter to Madame Novikoff (Oct. 22), denouncing the inadequacy of the reforms, Mr. Gladstone had written: "I shall carefully, and for many reasons, keep myself to myself. I see in mind that wretched Sultan, whom God has given as a curse to mankind, waving his flag in triumph, and the adversaries at his feet are Russia, France, and England. As to the division of the shame among them I care little. Enough that I hope my own country will (for its good) be made conscious and exhibited to the world for its own full share, whatever that may be. May God in His mercy send a speedy end to the (governing) Turk and all his doings; as I said when I could say, and even sometimes do, so I say in my political decrepitude or death." It was in these circumstances that Lord Salisbury's weighty observations at the Guildhall were made.

In a few opening sentences, he remarked that the general election of 1886 took place after the production of a Home Rule Bill, and that the recent election had been held after the production of another Home Rule Bill; and he concluded that there was to be a comparative period of peace for the future, inasmuch as in regard to the integrity of the empire the nation had spoken in terms that could not be mistaken. Passing on to deal with the position of affairs abroad, Lord Salisbury said: "We have had a year in which the extreme East has occupied us very much. We followed with great interest the fortunes of the contest which has been waged there, but those matters have now passed away, and I hope peace has returned to those regions. I will only venture to express the hope that we shall not view what took place there, whatever it is, with unnecessary disturbance or alarm. I was much struck with the extraordinary sensation which was produced by some false news that appeared in the papers a week or two ago, not because I thought the news of particular importance, but because I thought the opinion of my countrymen in regard to it a very noticeable phenomenon. I think we foreshorten time and distance. Depend upon it, whatever may happen in that region, be it in the way of war or in the way of commerce, we are equal to any competition which may be proposed to us. We may look on with absolute equanimity at the action of any persons, if such there be, who think that they can exclude us from any part of that fertile and commercial region, or who imagine that, if we are admitted, they

can beat us in the markets of the world. I should be sorry that we felt any undue sensitiveness in that matter. I cannot forget the great words of Lord Beaconsfield—in Asia there is room for us all. And there is stretching before us a long vista of commercial, agricultural, and humanitarian improvement to which we may devote, with the utmost profit and glory, the energies of our race, without interfering with or having need to fear the efforts of anybody, be they who they may, who may propose themselves as our competitors in that struggle.”

Next taking up the more urgent subject of the near East, Lord Salisbury said that the demands of the three ambassadors in May last had been substantially accepted by the Sultan. He went on to say: “I saw somewhere over a great name the assertion that the Sultan had had a great victory over us. It was a very odd victory, because he gave us all we wanted; and I was very much puzzled at that opinion. There was an impression abroad that I had added to the demands of the three ambassadors in May, and required something in addition in the nature of an international commission. That is a great mistake. I never added to the demands of the three ambassadors. I did offer, in conversation, as a substitute for the demands of the three ambassadors, as a simpler way of attaining the same end, if it was preferred, that the present Mahomedan machinery should go on and should be supervised by a mixed commission. The demands of the three ambassadors were substantially this—that a proportional number of Christian employees should be added to the administration in all the provinces where large numbers of Armenians were. I do not say that my proposal was better than the other, but I thought it might possibly be more acceptable; but the Sultan preferred to accept the demands of the three ambassadors, and therefore my alternative proposal fell to the ground as a matter of course. Now, the reason why I preferred to get rid of the proposal that we should substitute Christian for Moslem officers is that I have a great horror of the Powers of Europe appearing in those countries as the partisans of one religion rather than of the other. It is exceedingly dangerous. Of course, we all of us have our own beliefs; but, governing a vast empire like that which exists under the Queen, we have no other duty than that of absolute impartiality. The Queen is the mistress of more Mahomedans than the Sultan of Turkey, and we should have been neglecting our duty if we had allowed ourselves to appear as the partisans of one religion against the other. What we desired was absolute justice as between man and man for both religions; that both Moslem and Christian, observing each other's rights, might pursue their own industry and follow their own path of prosperity in confidence and in peace. That was the object we had in view, and therefore I should have been glad if the proposals that we made could have divested the negotiations of any appearance of such partiality, and

should have assured our Mussulman fellow-subjects, who are among the most loyal and the most orderly subjects of the Queen, that they may look to the Imperial Government with as certain a conviction of its impartiality as they have been accustomed to do now for much more than half a century to the Indian Government under which they live."

From this somewhat argumentative passage Lord Salisbury passed at once to the question of what good the reforms would do. If they were carried out they would give the Armenians justice and safety, prosperity, peace, and quietude. But would they be carried out? There had always, Lord Salisbury confessed, in view of this uncertainty, been something of unreality to him in the conflict waged on the platform and in the press in favour of this or that alteration of the law. "If," he continued, "you can persuade—I use the verb in its largest acceptation—if you can persuade the Sultan to give justice to the Armenians, you need not trouble yourselves upon what paper the promise is written or in what character it is couched. If the Sultan does not give justice, will not heartily resolve to give justice to the Armenians, the most ingenious Constitution that you can weave together will not avail to protect or to assist them. While the Ottoman Empire stands upright your only power of action, the only power of action for all the Powers of Europe put together, is the action that they can have upon the mind of the Sultan. It is not a question of expediency or of opinion, it is a matter of bare fact, that, so long as the Ottoman Empire stands upright, it is only through the Sultan that any of the blessings which you seek to confer on any portion of his subjects can be made real and permanent. That, of course, will suggest to your minds—Supposing the Sultan is not persuaded? I am bound to say that the news which reaches us from Constantinople does not give us much cheerfulness in that respect. You will readily understand that I can only speak briefly of such a matter, and that it is dangerous I should express views which are on my lips lest they should injure that cause of peace and good order which, above all things, I have at heart. But, supposing the Sultan will not give these reforms, what is to follow? The first answer I should give is that, above all treaties and above all combinations of external powers, 'the nature of things,' if you please, or 'the providence of God,' if you please to put it so, has determined that persistent and constant misgovernment must lead the Government which follows it to its doom; and while I readily admit that it is quite possible for the Sultan of Turkey, if he will, to govern all his subjects in justice and in peace, he is not exempt more than any other potentate from the law that injustice will bring the highest on earth to ruin. Well, it is not only the necessary action of the law—of the law of which I have spoken—there is the authority of the Great Powers. Turkey is in that remarkable condition that it has now stood for half a century mainly

because the Great Powers of the world have resolved that for the peace of Christendom it is necessary that the Ottoman Empire should stand. They came to that conclusion nearly half a century ago. I do not think they have altered it now. The danger, if the Ottoman Empire fall, would not merely be the danger that would threaten the territories of which that empire consists; it would be the danger that the fire there lit should spread to other nations and should involve all that is most powerful and civilised in Europe in a dangerous and calamitous contest. That was a danger that was present to the minds of our fathers when they resolved to make the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire a matter of European treaty, and that is a danger which has not passed away."

Out of that state of things there were two illusions, Lord Salisbury said, that must be avoided. One was that the treaty which bound the concert of Europe together would lose its force, and that some one Power—no matter what—would escape from the treaty and try to settle the matter in its own manner. He was glad to say that he saw no prospect of such an issue as that. The other danger was that those who advised the Sultan, to his hurt, should imagine that the pressure of that necessity was so great that no abuse, be it what it might, that found its place in the Ottoman Empire could ever receive the natural punishment which, in the ordinary course of the world's affairs, attended upon gross misgovernment. He believed that the Powers were thoroughly resolved to act together upon everything that concerned the Ottoman Empire. That was a very cheering symptom, and he trusted that it might be the foundation of a system of action that might last for many years to come; that in that sense of necessary co-operation, imposed by the dangers and exigencies of the time, they might find the solution of some of the most formidable problems that oppressed them; and, above all, they might in due time be able to put a stop to that condition of armed peace which pressed upon the industries of the world.

The Sultan seems to have been personally impressed by Lord Salisbury's plain language, for the Prime Minister, in his next speech, at a Conservative meeting at Brighton (Nov. 19), asked to be allowed "to say a word in answer to a very distinguished and distant correspondent, if I may term him so, who has requested me to make a statement in a speech in this country." The Prime Minister's correspondent was the Sultan of Turkey. At a recent dinner at the Guildhall he (Lord Salisbury) had said that he had little confidence that the proposed reforms in Turkey would be executed. The Sultan had been pleased to send him a message to say that this statement had pained him very much, as the carrying out of the reforms had been decided upon by him, and he was desirous of executing them as soon as possible. The Sultan went on: "I have

already repeatedly told my Ministers so. The only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubt on my good intentions must be the intrigues of certain persons here, or else that false statements have been made the cause of such opinion. I repeat, I will execute the reforms. I will take the paper containing them, place it before me, and see myself every article is put in force. This is my earnest determination, as to which I give my word of honour. I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and desire his lordship, having confidence in these declarations, will make another speech by virtue of that friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and for my country. I shall await the result of this message with the greatest anxiety." Lord Salisbury added that it would not be seemly to comment on those words, as Great Britain formed part of the concert of Europe. Whatever was done must be done with unanimity.

The Sultan's promises bore no fruit. Not only were the wrongs complained of continued, but they increased. The Powers nevertheless remained inactive, or did nothing more than propose to bring into the Bosphorus a second gunboat each, making twelve in all. The Sultan delayed his assent to this proposal from day to day and week to week, on the ground that the concession would impair his dignity and irritate the Mussulmans. Meanwhile, Said Pasha, who had been twice Grand Vizier, and had refused to accept office again, took refuge from the Sultan's resentment at the British Embassy at Constantinople. After a few days he returned to his house on strong pledges from the Sultan, and a day or two later the Sultan gave way on the question of the second gunboats. This practically represents all the progress made in the Armenian question before the expiration of the year. Lord Salisbury was blamed by a section of the Liberal press for his inaction, and Lord Rosebery, in a letter to a correspondent, expressed surprise that the Prime Minister should leave his threats against the Sultan unfulfilled; but the hands of the Government were notoriously tied by the unwillingness of one or more of the other Powers to resort to strong measures. Moreover, so disturbed were our relations in several directions abroad—though this did not become evident until quite the end of the year—that independent action by Great Britain in the East would have been a hazardous proceeding.

The Colston Day celebrations at Bristol (Nov. 13) included a speech by Sir M. Hicks-Beach at the Dolphin Society's banquet, and one by Mr. Asquith at that of the Anchor Society. The Chancellor of the Exchequer told his hearers that it was "within the reasonable bounds of possibility that he might have the good fortune to present to Parliament such a statement as might enable the Government to meet the needs of the country without increased taxation." It was understood from this that the large expected surplus would go, not in reduction of taxation, but to cover increased

expenditure on the Navy, on voluntary schools, and in relief of agricultural depression—all of them subjects to which Sir M. Hicks-Beach referred. In regard to voluntary schools, he repudiated the notion that there was to be any unsettlement of the principles of 1870, while he pledged the Government “to consider very carefully the position of the voluntary schools, and to take measures which are sound and reasonable to ensure that these schools shall be maintained as a most important part of the elementary system of education in the country.” As regarded agricultural depression, Sir Michael spoke of any relief that Parliament could afford as being in the nature of a palliative only, but he strongly discouraged the idea of any measure for “artificially raising the price of agricultural produce.”

Mr. Asquith's speech was singularly moderate in tone, though he began by saying that the late Government had nothing to apologise for and nothing to regret. Whether or not, he went on to add, the leaders of the Liberal party ought on every fresh public occasion to repeat and defend their whole creed was quite another question, and one of expediency. It might very well be their duty in Opposition to devote themselves rather to criticisms of the Government than to an exposition of their own political wishes. For the time being, Mr. Asquith carefully avoided any discussion of points in the Liberal creed. He admitted freely that any special pressure which could be safely taken off the land should be taken off, and concluded with the obviously prudent words that he could not court for the Liberal party “the responsibility of power, unless it has also behind it that irresistible strength which can alone secure that its means are adequate to its purposes.”

Mr. A. J. Balfour visited Glasgow, in fulfilment of no fewer than six engagements (Nov. 14), including a luncheon, a conference, a Primrose League demonstration, and a public meeting. At the latter, he said that Lord Rosebery had given eight different reasons at Scarborough for the defeat of the Liberal party, but he would only deal with one. Lord Rosebery appeared to be of opinion that the defeat of the Home Rule party was due to their having put forward too large a programme. But nobody, whether a shareholder or a voter, was ever repelled by having too many good things offered to him. It was not the magnitude of the so-called Liberal programme, but the character of it which had produced those results. The electors would have none of those things, whether it was the alteration of the fundamental constitution of Parliament, the political separation between Ireland and England, or the destruction of a National Church. Each and all of those items in the Home Rule programme were equally repulsive to most of the electorate, and they naturally rejected a Government which had nothing else to offer. Passing on to consider what was likely to be the future results of the great change, Mr.

Balfour said the first result was domestic peace. The Church that was threatened breathed again. The Irish loyalists, their Scottish relations in Ulster, watching anxiously whether they were or were not to be betrayed by the English people, had taken hope and confidence, and now looked forward serenely to the future. He did not know whether the House of Lords ever trembled, but if it did, it trembled no longer. Referring to the retention of Chitral, Mr. Balfour said that Lord Rosebery, who was originally responsible for the unfortunate decision to abandon it, had defended that decision since they had reversed it. He had told them that the Government were unanimous on the question of the withdrawal. He, the speaker, might incidentally remark that the only point on which the late Government were unanimous was a point involving discredit on British honour. They held their Empire of India because they were looked to by every Indian subject of the Queen as a strong power which did not retract, as a power which loved justice, which gave equality, but which meant to be master. That was called prestige, and our Empire depended upon its prestige.

Reference has already been made to Lord Salisbury's speech at Brighton (Nov. 19), in connection with the message from the Sultan which Lord Salisbury read to his audience. In that part of the speech which referred to domestic affairs the Prime Minister remarked on the great change which had converted so many Radical constituencies into Conservative constituencies. He thought the cause of it was not any fixed preference for Conservative statesmen, for he believed in the law of the pendulum so far as it implied a disposition to give each great party its innings, but he suggested that when Mr. Gladstone proposed first to repeal (or virtually repeal) the Union, and then to disestablish two Churches, and then to silence the House of Lords because it would not join in these great enterprises, the country grew restive, and took care that the pendulum should swing so little to one side and so very much to the other that the alternations amounted practically to putting a stopper on all this revolutionary energy. If men of the temper of Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston had remained at the head of the Liberal party, they would certainly have had their full share of power, but the country was not inclined to level all its great historical institutions because some of them had obvious and serious defects. No good forester would cut down the finest trees in his forest because their stems were not altogether straight, nor their branches all symmetrically placed.

There was a welcome absence of political agitation during the recess, and the Government were left to consider their policy and prepare their measures undisturbed, except in two directions, by suggestions from without. One of the two quarters from which suggestions came was that of the voluntary

schools. These schools had long found themselves handicapped in the prosecution of their work by the greater facilities enjoyed by Board schools, and a demand for more equal treatment had been the result. A deputation representing the Church of England, and headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, waited upon the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council (the Duke of Devonshire) to urge the claims of the voluntary schools (Nov. 20). The Archbishop of Canterbury presented a memorial in which the grievances of these schools, from the point of view of the Church of England, and some suggestions for removing them and producing a better educational state of things were set forth. He said that the deputation were animated by a very deep concern for religious education, which represented to them the religion of the next and succeeding generations, and he contended that the religious education in Church and denominational schools was placed under disabilities by the existing system. Practically, it was only to those who taught children definite religion that payment for good secular education was refused. It seemed the most natural thing in the world that they should ask the Government to pay for good secular education in denominational schools as in all others. They did not want to depart from their own position. They did not wish to reduce their subscriptions, and they were willing to have a certain proportion of subscriptions insisted upon as a condition of grants. From 1870 to 1893 the Church of England had raised 22,000,000*l.* of money for education, and it had just raised 750,000*l.* extra to meet recent demands. A subvention of a substantial kind had now become necessary, for the Church and the denominations could not leave the teaching of the religion of Jesus Christ to be supplied by Board schools where no formulary could be taught. The Bishop of London pointed out that the real difficulty had arisen from the competition of the Board schools, with their unlimited means, and urged that experience showed that they could not depend upon the religious instruction given in those schools.

The Duke of Devonshire, dealing from a departmental point of view with some of the questions raised, said that there would be no departmental difficulty about increasing the 17*s.* 6*d.* limit and exempting all elementary school buildings from rates. But to grant an increase of contributions from public sources sufficient to meet the general increased cost of education throughout the country would involve serious difficulties. In any case, no increase in the grant could be allowed to still further reduce the voluntary subscriptions, which had for some time been a diminishing quantity. Lord Salisbury said that he was not able to state the intentions of the Government, for the subject was still under their consideration. They were in a position of very great difficulty, caused—though he might be in a minority in saying so—by omissions and defects in the Education Act of 1870. But from the principles and structure

of that Act they could not now depart. He went on to say: "Now there are two main difficulties, two practical points in our experience, as to the manner in which the Act contravenes what have hitherto been held to be fundamental principles in English legislation and administration. The Board schools were set up to satisfy a crying need, to supply education where it did not exist, but the religious difficulty, of course, was very strongly felt, and the answer given was: 'There are the voluntary schools by the side of the Board schools. Those parents who do not like the religious education of the Board schools will always have an opportunity of resorting to the other schools.' So long as the Board schools did not act as an agency for exterminating voluntary schools, that answer was perfect and complete. But now that you have compulsory education, so that every parent must send his child to a school, you have the operation of a machinery which seems destined at no very distant period to remove a great number of the schools which provide the religious education that the parents might desire, and you are, therefore, approaching a system, absolutely unknown before, where certain religious beliefs shall subject the parents to almost penal consequences, or, at least, to grave and serious disabilities. Of course, since that time—since 1870—there has sprung up a sort of defence of the system to which we are hastening. We are assured, though we do not know it, that Board schools really teach religion. Roman Catholics are not represented in this room, nor do they share in your memorial, but their feelings and desires will naturally have to be considered, and they have always repudiated most indignantly the idea that the religion taught in the Board schools is a religion which they can be expected to recognise or accept. The objection on the part of members of the Church of England is not so intense or so universal, but still it is very strong, and, so far as I am able to judge, it is growing and not diminishing, both in area and in intensity. Nonconformists are well satisfied with the religious teaching of the Board schools, and I do not grudge them in the least the advantage of having maintained at the public cost a system of religious teaching which is practically their own. I do not grudge it to them, and I hope they will always have that facility, but it is naturally the desire of other religious bodies to have equal facilities. That is why, from the point of view of religious liberty, we desire, so far as we can do it, to assist the voluntary schools in their trouble, and to take off them the stress under which they are now suffering."

The other difficulty, the Prime Minister observed, consisted in the lavish expenditure of School Boards, some check on which he thought was necessary. But he warned the deputation that the chief hindrance to the attainment of their wishes was one of means. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was the lion in the path. The efforts of the Government, however, would be devoted to securing the best and most efficient remedy

for the grievances complained of which the circumstances of the time would allow.

A week later (Nov. 27) Lord Salisbury received a deputation from the Wesleyan Conference in reference to the same subject of national primary education. Sir Henry Fowler introduced the deputation, and said that they had no political object, but were there to deal with the question as it affected the Wesleyan body in their Nonconformist character, and as strong advocates of religious instruction. The Rev. Dr. Waller, president of the Wesleyan Conference, said that their policy in the matter of elementary education was the establishment of School Boards everywhere, acting in districts of sufficient area, and the placing of a Christian unsectarian school within reasonable distance of every family. In places where there was no choice of a school great hardship resulted. The majority of the children of Methodists in rural districts were found in the national schools belonging to the Church of England. Lord Salisbury admitted that it was a grievance that where there was a considerable number of Nonconformist children they must either have a religious teaching which they did not believe or no religious teaching at all. If a religious census had not been so profoundly disagreeable to the Nonconformists he did not think that the grievance would have lasted for five years. His remedy would be simply the multiplication of denominational schools, and if those who felt the grievance would give up the unprofitable campaign against Church schools, he believed they should come to results which would be advantageous to the whole community. What he felt in listening to an argument of the kind urged by the deputation was surprise that those who differed from the Anglican Church did not appreciate its point of view in the matter. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury expressed the hope that all sides would try to keep the question apart from political bias, and do what they could to solve one of the most difficult of problems in a way favourable to the highest interests of education and religion.

During a visit to Birmingham the Duke of Devonshire received two deputations on the education controversy (Dec. 14). One of them, which was headed by Mr. George Dixon, M.P., protested against the proposal to give extra aid to voluntary schools in their competition with Board schools; and the other, at the head of which was the Bishop of Coventry, asked for the recognition of the voluntary schools as a permanent and substantial factor in the educational system of the country. This deputation urged the adoption of such a policy as would give the voluntary schools a fair chance of holding their own against the Board schools. The duke very impartially discouraged the heat of both deputations, to whom he pointed out that unless they each relaxed their demands to a considerable extent there must be either enormous additional expenditure or a considerable lowering of the standard of education. Mr.

Dixon explained that he did not desire the extinction of the voluntary schools, but when it was found that those schools could not compete with the Board schools they would have to be closed. A less complete statement of their position was given by the other deputation. The duke asked them whether they wished to see an end put to the compromise of 1870, and the Bishop of Coventry admitted that different views were entertained upon the question by members of the deputation. But they were agreed in their resistance of the policy of universal School Boards, and in the claim for increased grants to voluntary schools, putting them on a better footing for the competition with rate-aided schools.

Agricultural depression and the remedies for it were the other subject on which some pressure of opinion was brought to bear upon the Government. Protection was freely advocated at agricultural meetings up and down the country, and Lord Salisbury received two deputations that urged this remedy in a more or less qualified form. The first was a deputation of hop-growers (Nov. 22), who showed that the prices obtainable for hops were actually less than the cost of production, and argued that the only effectual remedy was an import duty on foreign hops. After discussing some matters of detail with the deputation, Lord Salisbury said: "I should like to ask you to look at the problem of Protection a little more closely than it appears to me you have done. . . . If Protection were granted to the hop-grower, what do you think would be the feelings of the wheat-grower? The wheat-grower would never endure to be left out, and he is strong enough in this country to make his power felt. Supposing him to be successful, what would be the feeling of the consumer who found that the price of his bread was raised? And bear in mind, the consumer means the whole population of the country. I am not speaking on the advisability of one course or the other, but I want to point out to you, if I may use the phrase dynamically, what the forces are that those who wish to restore any real system of Protection have to confront. I wish heartily that some remedy could be found for the evil. I regret very much to that extent that the prospect of extricating ourselves from this trouble does not hold out to us the idea that we can solve the problem in that simple fashion. And there is another matter you must consider and deal with—the general question of Protection. You must remember England is not the only country that has tried the experiment. We have tried the experiment of Free Trade, and you think it a terrible failure. If you cross the water you find that the French have tried the experiment of Protection in its extremest form, and there agriculture is suffering as greatly, if not more so, than here. There is some other cause at work than the mere question of imports or no imports, and, merely speaking as one desirous of judging the political forces of the time, I cannot honestly say

that I see any prospect of an import duty being imposed on any article of foreign production which is generally used in this country. This is, I am aware, very cold comfort, but I do not think it is right to hold out prospects which we should not be able to realise."

Speaking at Oxford, at a joint-dinner of the Eighty and Russell Clubs (Nov. 29), Sir F. Lockwood contrasted Lord Salisbury's recent answer to the hop-growers with the reply he gave in a speech at Hastings, in 1892, to the question "What about hops?" The speech had reference to possible subjects of taxation, and, on this question being put to him, Lord Salisbury said: "Well, there is a great deal to be said for hops"—which Sir F. Lockwood interpreted to mean that the hop-growers might look for Protection. Lord Salisbury took occasion to notice this matter when he received—in conjunction with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Agriculture—the second of the two agricultural deputations (Dec. 11). The deputation represented the National Agricultural Union, and its object was to urge such an alteration in the beer duty as would encourage the brewing of beer from British barley, malt, and hops. Lord Winchilsea, who introduced the deputation, said that the Agricultural Union did not propose to ask the Government to make any change in the settled fiscal policy of the country with regard to free imports. Their suggestion was that the duty on beer brewed from British barley, malt, and hops should be reduced by 1s. a barrel, and the duty on beer brewed from foreign materials increased by an equivalent amount. Lord Salisbury assured the deputation of the sympathy felt by the Government with agriculturists, and of their anxiety that any remedy which Parliament might be able to find should be applied to the relief of the agricultural industry. He had never, however, held that it was to Parliament mainly that they could look for relief, and he went on to deny that he had ever, as alleged by Sir F. Lockwood, promised protection for hops in a speech at Hastings, in 1892. He had urged a very different thing—that their measures of Free Trade should not exclude measures for obtaining reciprocity. He was sensitive as to the suggestion that he had ever urged on any audience a belief that Protection could return within any period to which this generation could look.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that what the deputation proposed would amount to a very serious interference with the process of manufacture. He thought that no favour should be shown to foreign materials, whether barley or sugar, in the way in which the duty was levied, but they would have to prove that their proposal was not really Protection in another guise. There was also the difficulty that, if a lower duty were levied on beer produced from British barley and hops, a strong temptation would be held out to

brewers to claim that their beer was so brewed, and for the Excise to attempt to check that would involve a continual inspection of the process of manufacture which would be found intolerable.

Lord James of Hereford took leave of his late constituents at Bury (Nov. 20) in a speech in which he vindicated the Liberal Unionists, and showed how completely they had succeeded, in spite of their relatively small numbers, in turning the scales in favour of a steady constitutional policy, and against the sensational policy of Irish Home Rule. He pledged himself that the Government would not promise a long list of measures solely for the purpose of gratifying sections of their party, and that whatever they did propose they would do their very best to carry. In reference to the question of Indian import duties on cotton goods, Lord James said that the view expressed by Sir Henry Fowler against a protective duty, if it could be shown to be protective, was fully shared by Lord George Hamilton. A representation on the subject from Lancashire had been forwarded to India, and it had been pointed out to the Government of India that if the duty was protective it ought, in the interests of India as well as of Great Britain, to be modified.

Lord Crewe, who as Lord Houghton was the Gladstonian Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, became a less ardent Home Ruler out of office than he appeared to be when exercising vice-regal functions at Dublin. Addressing the Palmerston Club at Balliol College, Oxford (Nov. 30), he said that he thought the importance of Home Rule for Ireland had been greatly exaggerated by both sides. Home Rule would be productive of some benefits, but they would not be very many, and they would be rather slow in making their appearance. He admitted that in a certain sense Ireland was not now an oppressed nationality, but the present system of Irish government was clumsy, very expensive, and thoroughly unpopular. He thought that the Liberal party would remain true to the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, but it was impossible to exaggerate the effect on public opinion in England of the disputes which had torn in two, or rather in three, the Nationalist party in Ireland.

Mr. John Morley showed no such abatement of zeal in a speech to his late constituents at Newcastle (Dec. 2). He ridiculed the idea that the defeat of July should induce him to modify his opinions on Home Rule or on any other of the principal items of the Liberal programme. He had nothing to withdraw or recant, and there was no such thing as a white sheet in his political wardrobe. But perhaps the most remarkable passage in the speech was that in which Mr. Morley gave cordial support to Lord Salisbury's foreign policy—a candid expression of opinion for which he was called to account by some of the Radical newspapers. Mr. Justin M'Carthy spoke less confidently on the subject of Home Rule in an elaborate speech at Walworth on the political situation (Dec. 10). He recognised

the change that had come over the mind of England, Scotland, and even Wales, but he said that Ireland's attitude remained the same. She would never be satisfied without a liberal concession to her desire for a separate Government and Administration. Nevertheless, he took a serious view of the dissensions among the Irish Nationalists, and said plainly that if unity could not be restored "Irishmen must give up any idea of Home Rule for the present generation."

If this was not an encouraging view of things for the Radical party, they could hardly derive more encouragement from the serene confidence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who said at Blairgowrie (Dec. 12) that the perplexed lamentations of his friends over the result of the general election were even more unaccountable than the intemperate exultation of the other side. Really there was nothing to make a noise about. The Unionist majority was a large one, but he went into a calculation to show that if everybody had their rights it ought to have been only fourteen instead of 152. In reference to Home Rule he held that so long as the Irish declared by constitutional methods that they were in favour of self-government Liberals would be bound to support their demand.

The country received a surprise, amounting to a shock, in the last few days of the year from the United States. President Cleveland sent to Congress (Dec. 17) a message in which he declared that British action in the boundary dispute with Venezuela was a breach of the Monroe doctrine. The message held that that doctrine must be maintained, and Mr. Cleveland suggested that Congress should provide for the expenses of a Commission, to be appointed by the Executive, who should make the necessary investigations, and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When the report of the Commission had been made and accepted it would, in his opinion, be "the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands which, after investigation, may be determined of right to belong to Venezuela." The President added that in making those recommendations he was fully alive to the responsibility incurred, and keenly realised all the consequences that might follow.

The effect of the message upon English public opinion was remarkable. The menace of war was not met, as it would have been had it come from any other quarter, with an indignant rejoinder. It was rather a pained than an angry response that was made to it. Men of all parties, and newspapers representing all opinions, replied with a dignified protest to the pretension that the United States was to decide on the boundaries of British Guiana over the heads of the English people, and that England was to accept the decision under penalty of war. The President's extraordinary proposal was believed to have been made in view of the approaching Presidential election, in which

the American-Irish vote would be an important factor, and this belief was strengthened by the eagerness of Republicans and Democrats alike to associate themselves with a policy which affected to appeal to a sentiment of patriotism. For several days politicians in the United States, with a few exceptions, gave themselves up to a delirium of jingoism, and had that feeling continued and been reciprocated by the English press and the English people, the two countries might really have drifted into war. But the bankers, merchants, and thoughtful classes in the United States, some of the principal newspapers, certain leading jurists, and ministers of religion interposed with wiser counsels, and before the year was over all possibility of war had disappeared.

The *New York World* was one of the newspapers which from the first disapproved of the Presidential message, and in its efforts to promote a good understanding between the two countries it cabled to several leading personages and representative men in England, requesting them to send back "a word of peace." Mr. Gladstone, thus appealed to, replied: "I dare not interfere. Common sense only required. I cannot say more with advantage." The Prince of Wales, notwithstanding that he was bound to stand aloof from controverted questions, found it possible to say more than Mr. Gladstone. His reply to the appeal of the *New York World* was, that both he and the Duke of York "earnestly trust, and cannot but believe, that the present crisis will be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both countries, and will be succeeded by the same warm feeling of friendship which has existed between them for so many years." In strong contrast with the Prince's reply was that of a very different person—Mr. John Redmond—who said: "You ask for an expression of opinion from me, on the war crisis, as a representative of British thought. In this, as in all other matters, I can speak only as a representative of Irish opinion. If war results from the reassertion of the Monroe doctrine, Irish national sentiment will be solid on the side of America. With Home Rule rejected, Ireland can have no feeling of friendliness for Great Britain."

A dignified and adequate reference to President Cleveland's message was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—the only member of the Cabinet who spoke on public affairs in the remaining days of the year—in a speech at Bristol (Dec. 19). After some general observations on the subject Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that he did not believe, nor did he think that many, if any, on the other side of the Atlantic believed, that either the people of the United States or the people of Great Britain wanted to go to war. There was this special security for peace between them, that they were both peoples brought up under free institutions, accustomed to read and to think for themselves in all these great matters, and not to follow blindly the judgment of their rulers. They talked the same language,

so that they could understand, if they desired to understand, the case of each other. In all their past history when disputes had arisen between them, sometimes on the side of Great Britain, decisions had been come to and popular outcry had arisen upon imperfect information, which, when fuller information was at the disposal of the people, entirely passed away. He believed with confidence that when a true statement of the case of Great Britain in this matter—which Lord Salisbury had fully and ably set forth in despatches—was laid before the people, either on this side of the Atlantic or on the other, the result would be happy, peaceful, and honourable to both parties.

Notwithstanding this prospect of a hopeful settlement of our most serious trouble, the year closed amid gloom and international distrust. Great Britain found that her policy of isolation was resented by her neighbours, who showed too plainly that they regarded it as a policy of ambitious selfishness. Russia—never really friendly since the Crimean War—had found her projects in the Far East hampered by English sympathy with Japan. Germany for two years had been thwarting and opposing us in Asia and Africa, as well as in Europe, in her eagerness to obtain for German trade the advantages which we were enjoying in all parts of the world. France in her new zeal for colonial empire looked upon us with jealousy and undisguised ill-will; and the support which we received from Italy—our one friendly power in Europe—served only to stimulate the unfriendliness of France. In our dealings with the Sultan, and our feeble efforts to succour the Armenians, the full extent of our isolation had been seen: for there Italy, bound by the conditions of the Triple Alliance, was unable to act in opposition to the views of the predominant partner, Germany. And Russia, the recognised champion of the Eastern Christians, sure for some time of the blind adherence of France, would take part in no international guarantee which might postpone indefinitely the realisation of her ambitions in South-Eastern Europe. The dawn of that millennium in foreign politics which was to mark the return of Lord Salisbury to power seemed for the moment dark with storm clouds gathering from every part of the horizon.

CHAPTER V.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

I. SCOTLAND.

ALTHOUGH labour disputes marked both the opening and closing months, the chief events of the year were those connected with the general election. Ever since the great trial of strength in 1892, when Mr. Gladstone's name was a pillar of strength

to the Liberal party, the efforts of the Unionists to reverse the verdict then pronounced by the electors had been unceasing. The Liberal Unionists, even more than the Conservatives, had stumped the country from Berwick-on-Tweed to Inverness, and every possible argument—religious as well as political—was used to detach the waverers from the Radical Disestablishers. The successive victories of the Unionists in Linlithgowshire and Forfarshire in the previous year were followed by an increased Unionist poll in West Edinburgh, when Mr. MacIver contested the seat vacated by Lord Wolmer's succession to his father's peerage, and by the still more striking victory of Mr. Baillie of Dochfour over Mr. Macrae in Inverness-shire. The results of these contests justified the hopes of the Unionists that, at the general election, the balance of parties in Scotland would be reflected in the House of Commons. When Parliament was dissolved the Gladstonians—notwithstanding the results of the bye-elections—held 47 seats and the Unionists 25. In Scotland, however, as in England, the dissolution found the latter better equipped and more fully prepared for the struggle, which, had the Gladstonians had their way, would probably have been postponed for some months. At any rate the Gladstonians allowed six seats to pass unchallenged; whilst the Unionists fought every seat held by a Gladstonian, with the exception of Central Edinburgh, which had been represented since 1886 by Mr. W. M'Ewan, a generous philanthropist and a great benefactor of the city and university. From the very outset, however, the set of the tide against the Radicals became manifest; the only seat which they were able to gain from their opponents was that for Perth City, which had been lost, in 1892, owing to a schism in the Liberal party. On the other hand, they lost seven seats, including the important College Division at Glasgow, for many years occupied by Sir Charles Cameron—the most prominent and active supporter of the Disestablishment movement—who was defeated by a Conservative (Sir John Stirling-Maxwell) by 1,100 votes; reversing the poll of 1892, when Sir C. Cameron defeated Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell by about the same number. The Central Division of Glasgow was similarly lost by Sir J. M. Carmichael, who had been Mr. Gladstone's private secretary during his last Administration. The Liberals attempted to explain their defeat by the fact that the elections were held during the Glasgow trade holidays, and that consequently a large number of working men voters were absent. There may have been some truth in this explanation, for the pollings showed a very considerable reduction on those of the previous election. The other burgh seats gained by the Unionists were those of Inverness, Falkirk, Ayr, Kilmar-nock, and South Edinburgh where Mr. H. Paul lost the seat he had so cleverly carried in 1892.

Of the thirty-nine county seats, in eighteen there was no

change; the Radicals maintaining their hold upon the constituencies, and in some cases—such as in East Fife and West Aberdeenshire—increasing their majorities. In Forfarshire, Linlithgowshire, Dumfries-shire, and North-West Lanarkshire they were successful in gaining back seats which had been for more or less time in the hands of the Unionists; but in nine other counties, of which Argyllshire, Stirlingshire, and Roxburghshire were the most important, the Unionists seated their candidates, and also retained Inverness-shire. The seat for Elgin and Nairn was also won from the Radicals, who on petition failed to support the charges of improper practices, and the Unionists retained the seat. The total result was that at the close of the election Scotland was represented in the new Parliament by 39 Liberals and 33 Unionists, or a net gain to the latter of eight seats. The actual shifting of the electors, by which this change was effected, was 21,558 votes; the Liberal poll showing a decrease of 12,138, and the Unionist poll an increase of 9,450 votes. For this change of political opinion there was no adequate explanation, unless it were the loosening of the ties by which Mr. Gladstone's personal influence had held the Liberal party together. It is possible, also, that the efforts made by the Disestablishment party in 1892, although temporarily successful, were transient in result; and that, on a second trial, they proved to have no solid hold upon the electors, especially in the southern and western counties. Again, the excitement produced by the grievances of the crofters in the northern districts had in a great measure subsided; and, although the Liberals had done much to apply remedies and to promise relief, there was still a feeling of discontent which took the form of political ingratitude at the polls.

In the formation of his Administration, Lord Salisbury had been, doubtless, less attentive to the claims of Scotchmen than either Mr. Gladstone or Lord Rosebery. Both of these naturally looked to their fellow-countrymen for support and assistance, and liberally recognised their administrative merits; Lord Salisbury, however, by no means underestimated the value of his Scotch adherents. Places were found for four native-born Scotchmen sitting for English constituencies—Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, and his brother, the Chief Secretary; Mr. C. T. Ritchie, the President of the Board of Trade, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Secretary for Scotland. Outside the Cabinet, the Earl of Hopetoun, as Paymaster-General; Sir R. Finlay, Solicitor-General; Mr. T. W. Russell, Secretary to the Local Government Board; Sir H. Anstruther, Junior Lord of the Treasury; Sir C. Pearson, Lord-Advocate; and Mr. A. G. Murray, Solicitor-General for Scotland—all came from north of the Tweed.

The only important labour disputes during the year were at Dundee, in the spring, and on the Clyde, at the close of the

year. The former case was interesting, from its having been almost the first case in which the boys employed in a trade had succeeded in bringing out the older hands. At Dundee, in the jute factories, a considerable part of the rough preparatory work was done by boys, who considered that they deserved a higher rate of pay. The advance they asked was trifling in amount; but, as the work required was quite unskilled, the masters were aware that the supply of workers was practically unlimited, and the demand for a rise was refused. The delay caused by replacing the boys momentarily stopped operations in a portion of the works, and a few men were thrown out of employment. Upon this, the whole body of the operatives in the trade demanded an advance of ten per cent., and these were followed into enforced idleness by the mill hands—numbering between 30,000 and 40,000. The strike, however, had been entered upon without forethought, and without sufficient funds; and, after several weeks of unnecessary suffering and privation, the men and boys had to resume work on the old terms.

The strike on the Clyde was the result of an understanding between the ship engineers of Belfast and those of Glasgow and the neighbourhood. The Belfast men about the middle of October, finding business in the shipbuilding yards rapidly increasing, decided that an immediate advance of wages was warranted. The Belfast masters, whilst admitting the improvement in trade, objected that their contracts had been made upon the basis of lower wages, and, whilst promising a revision of the rates at a future date, declined to give any present increase. About the same time the engineers in the Clyde yards asked for a small advance, which the masters at first seemed disposed to concede, but before a decision was arrived at a grave difference of opinion arose as to the cause of the dispute on the Clyde. It was not denied that, in the first instance, the rupture took the form, not of a strike by the men, but of a lock-out by the masters. It was maintained on the one side that the lock-out on the Clyde was a movement "in sympathy" with the masters at Belfast. On the other side it was argued that the dispute between the Glasgow masters and their men had never been fully or formally settled, and that the action of the masters was designed to bring it to a crisis. Thus by the middle of November there were nearly 7,000 men idle on the Clyde. Efforts were made by Lord Provost Bell, by Sir Donald Currie and others to effect a settlement, but without success. In the midst of their negotiations a manifesto appeared, purporting to be issued by the Amalgamated Association of Engineers in London (but immediately repudiated by that body), raising new points of difference, and embittering the feeling on both sides. Towards the end of November, a meeting of the master engineers from the Clyde, Belfast, and the north-east of England was held at Carlisle, at which it was resolved to form a federation of employers for defensive purposes. This naturally led to proposals

for a federation of trade associations, on the alleged ground that the aim of the masters was to wreck the unions. At the same time the non-union engineers threatened to take work wherever it was offered, unless they received support from the funds of the union. The strike very soon began to tell seriously on other classes of tradesmen employed in the yards—on riveters, joiners, and labourers, a number of whom had to be paid off. Several firms at once put their yards on short time. A conference, attended by representatives of the masters and the men, and presided over by Lord James of Hereford, was held in Glasgow early in December. The offers of the masters, both for Belfast and for the Clyde, fell short of the demands of the operatives, but they were distinctly in advance of the offers that had been made at Carlisle, which, on all points but one, the Clyde men had agreed to accept. When these proposals were submitted to a ballot of the men they were almost unanimously rejected, as the similar proposals were in Belfast. This decision generally deprived the men on strike of the sympathy of outsiders, which, up to that point, had been freely extended to them. It also widened the area of suffering, for several classes of workers, such as pattern-makers, who had been kept on in the expectation that the strike was about to end, were at once paid off. Yet another effect of the decision was to define anew the precise nature of the conflict, making it clear that a strike had been deliberately entered upon by the men, and at the close of the year there was no symptom of its being speedily brought to a conclusion.

The meetings of the National Assembly in Edinburgh were looked upon with especial interest as likely to give a clue to the part which the three great Presbyterian bodies would take in the ensuing elections. The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church renewed its testimony in favour of Disestablishment and Disendowment, and expressed regret that the late Government had not seen its way to introduce a measure for Scottish Disestablishment. The discussion of the subject in the General Assembly of the Free Church followed much the same lines, Principal Rainy giving the debate a political turn by vigorously supporting the statement in the report of his committee that the time had come for translating the convictions of the people into action at the polls, and his motion was carried by the overwhelming majority of 365 to 42. Principal Rainy's appeal to Free Church Unionists not to sacrifice their Church for the sake of political party was promptly responded to by Dr. Ross Taylor, of Glasgow, who declared that, though he had always voted as a Unionist hitherto, Scotland was more to him than Ireland, and that he would never again give his vote to a candidate for Parliament who was not pledged to Disestablishment. In the debate on the same subject in the Established Church Assembly, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who was the chief speaker, characterised as "a deliberate and senseless fabrication" the

statement of Principal Rainy that the State maintained an active committee in every parish to oppose religious equality. In the course of these debates a good deal was said about Presbyterian union, and objection was taken by leading members of the Church of Scotland to the part which unauthorised representatives of that Church had taken in union negotiations. At the same time the idea of union between the Free and the Presbyterian Churches seemed to find favour in both bodies.

Throughout the year the crofters, who on previous occasions had brought their wrongs before the public with something of violence, confined themselves to proceedings before the Crofters Commission, which was especially occupied with the county of Caithness. Arrears of rent were cancelled to the average of 20 per cent., but the actual reductions were generally very slight. The Deer Forests Commission, appointed in 1892 to ascertain what proportion of land devoted to sport was susceptible of cultivation, presented its final report. It scheduled 1,782,785 acres of land in the Highlands and islands as available for crofter occupation. Of this area, 795,000 acres were stated to be suitable for new holdings with corresponding pastures, 439,000 acres for extension of grazing to existing crofters, and 548,000 acres for occupation by farmers above the 30% limit of rent. The commissioners made no suggestion as to the means by which the land should be acquired from its actual holders.

The question of the affiliation of University College, Dundee, to the University of St. Andrews, after many years' litigation, was finally settled by a judgment of the House of Lords, on appeal. The commissioners under the Universities Act, 1889, had by a simple order made the affiliation possible. In accordance with that order, a new University Court was constituted, which, in the opinion of certain parties, gave too much power to the Dundee College. The plea of the objectors was that the affiliation and incorporation should have been effected (as other changes of the commissioners were) by ordinance, which would have been subject to review by Parliament and to approval by the Privy Council. In the Court of Session, the Outer House judge decided in favour of the action of the commissioners, and that decision was confirmed in the Inner House by five judges out of seven. The House of Lords unanimously reversed that decision, holding, in the words of Lord Herschell, that "no reason at all satisfactory had been given why the Legislature should so carefully have subjected the commissioners to control when they were dealing with matters of comparatively trivial importance and have left their powers absolute and free from supervision when they were dealing with so large and vital a subject as the incorporation of the Dundee College with the University of St. Andrews." This decision reopened the whole question, and led to curious and difficult complications. As a matter of

course, it invalidated all the acts of the University Court constituted under the disallowed Order of the Commissioners, and these acts included such important matters as the appointment of professors, and consequently the validity of the proceedings of the Senatus and the University Court, in which these professors had taken part. A further controversy arose between St. Andrews and Dundee on the proposal of the Berry Trustees to devote 10,000*l.* to the foundation of two medical chairs at the former university. This was opposed on the ground that St. Andrews was not adapted for the seat of a medical school, which required the command of hospitals, demonstration theatres, and the contiguity of a large population—all of which were to be found at Dundee. The ultimate decision of the trustees was, however, postponed until the greater question of the incorporation of Dundee College with St. Andrews University had been settled.

II. IRELAND.

The difficulty of forming any correct estimate of the real drift of Irish opinion was never more obvious than in the history of this year. Externally the country alike under the Liberal and Unionist Governments was equally tranquil. In the earlier portion of the year, this condition was described by the Unionist organs as the logical result of Mr. Balfour's six years' rule; by the Liberals, as the first fruits of Mr. Morley's attempt to govern Ireland in accordance with Irish opinion. In the latter half of the year it was found convenient to abandon both theories, and to ascribe the general peacefulness to content arising from two good seasons and plentiful crops. When, however, the situation came to be regarded solely from a political point of view, the inadequacy of either theory became apparent. The followers of Mr. Redmond, who called themselves Parnellites, insisted that the national cause had been betrayed by the group which ranged itself under the nominal leadership of Mr. Justin McCarthy, because the latter had loyally supported the Liberal Ministry in its policy of "filling up the cup." The Parnellites, moreover, declared their rivals to be lukewarm in the two or three most vital questions of Irish politics—the amnesty of political prisoners, the reinstatement of evicted tenants, and the freedom of the schools of the Christian Brethren from State restrictions. When, however, the people came to be consulted, the advantages gained by the Parnellites were so trifling as to suggest doubts of the value of the popular support which that group claimed to enjoy. The situation was still more obscured when it was found that, as a rule, the priests supported the Nationalists against the Parnellites; for these in their speeches denounced the help given by the clergy to their rivals, and were furious

with Mr. Morley for not having accorded greater privileges to denominational schools.

In the McCarthyite group, moreover, there was internal discord. Mr. Healy was in open conflict with Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon, and, although the followers of the latter were numerically stronger, the powers of invective, if not of persuasion, lay with the former. A first note in this campaign was sounded by Mr. Healy, at Crossmaglen in Armagh (Jan. 4), who seemed to be prepared to make terms with the Parnellites and to support their attack on Mr. Morley and the Government. He recalled to his hearers the arrangement proposed by Mr. Jackson, when Chief Secretary under Lord Salisbury, for rendering the elementary Irish schools more strictly denominational. Mr. Healy then went on to magnify the question of Religious Education, as compared with that of Home Rule. This point was altogether ignored by Mr. O'Brien, at Loughrea (Jan. 7); although he loaded Mr. Healy with reproaches for still more dividing the Irish party, and clearly showed that he and his friends cared more for a Parliamentary Home Rule policy than for strict Catholic education. The Parnellites, at the next meeting of the National League (Jan. 8), warmly cheered Mr. William Redmond when he asserted that under the Anti-Parnellite policy the Home Rule cause was sinking out of sight, describing Mr. Healy as one of Mr. Parnell's most treacherous opponents. A fortnight later, the views of the Parnellite section were more clearly expressed at a meeting held in Dublin (Jan. 22), on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, when Dr. Kenny declared that they ought to send back the existing Government to the country defeated and disgraced; and another speaker declared that the Land Question could be better dealt with by the Conservatives than by the Liberals. The former, he asserted, had the men and the money to carry out a scheme which would be generous to the landlord party, and would provide funds to facilitate a settlement of the Land Question.

In presence of such divided counsels, too often inspired by personal vanity or narrow rivalry, it was not surprising to find a Nationalist prelate, Archbishop Croke, who endeavoured to remain outside all factions, writing (Feb. 13) in a despondent tone on the future of Home Rule. "Four years ago," he wrote to the *Freeman's Journal*, "the Irish were a united people, . . . whereas now our enthusiasm has cooled down or died away; our bishops for the most part hold aloof from the national cause; our priests are distrustful and dissatisfied." The archbishop then went on to make the admission that "the hope of attaining a Legislature for our country, within measurable time, is no longer entertained by reasoning men." This had come to pass, he declared, because the spirit of faction was more potent than the spirit of patriotism, and because "what one set of Irish politicians

proposed for the common weal would, almost of a surety, be derided, denounced, and scornfully rejected by another." A practical instance of the divided opinions of Irish politicians, as to the best way for attaining their aims, was afforded soon afterwards in East Wicklow. The seat had been held since 1892 by Mr. J. Sweetman, who had been elected as Anti-Parnellite by a majority of more than 300 over his Parnellite opponent. In the course of the present session Mr. Sweetman's views had shifted, and he had identified himself with the Parnellites on several occasions. Accordingly he resigned his seat, and stood again on the strength of his new opinions. Upon this occasion an immense effort was made by the Anti-Parnellites to obtain Mr. Sweetman's rejection, and he was defeated by a majority of 62; but three months later, at the general election, the Parnellites mustered in greater strength, and returned their representative by a majority of nearly 200. Not the least curious feature of the East Wicklow elections was that on each occasion a Conservative candidate had stood, and had polled about the same number of votes, whilst the aggregate number of the votes polled by the two Nationalists at three separate elections was almost identical.

Sir William Harcourt's Budget, already explained, was accepted by the Irish, in whose favour the only remission of taxation was made, as their due, and evoked no expression of gratitude from either section of the Nationalists. It was, however, impossible to resist the humour of the situation created by a proposal to remit taxation on Irish spirits in order to secure Irish votes in favour of an English local veto bill. On such a proposal, moreover, all sections of the Irish Home Rulers were united, and no difficulty was raised. This outward peace, however, was of but short duration, for it was speedily broken by a fresh quarrel between Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. T. Healy, arising out of an innuendo by the former that Mr. Healy had conspired with Mr. Chance to take the steps which had brought about Mr. O'Brien's bankruptcy and his consequent withdrawal from Parliament. The squabble was neither interesting nor edifying in itself, but as it broadened it seemed as if the Roman Catholic hierarchy, especially Archbishop Croke (of Dublin), sided with the O'Brien section of the Anti-Parnellites, whilst Mr. Healy was supported by the younger Irish priesthood.

In the actual division, by which Lord Rosebery's Government was defeated, both Nationalists and Parnellites were taken unawares, and neither can be said to have played an important part in the crisis. No sooner, however, was Lord Salisbury's acceptance of office—to be followed by a dissolution—made known, than Mr. Justin McCarthy put forth a manifesto with the object of drawing from rich sympathisers with Ireland the means of carrying on the Parliamentary struggle. The appeal was skilfully as well as temperately worded, and according to accredited rumour drew at once 20,000*l.* from four

wealthy Irish adherents to the national cause. "For nine years," he said, "the Irish party has stood firmly and honourably by that alliance with the Liberal party which was based on their adoption in 1886 of the policy of Home Rule for Ireland, and we have the public and solemn assurance of the Liberal leaders that Home Rule is 'the primary policy of the Liberal party,' and remains in the forefront of the Liberal programme. The Irish party and the Irish movement are the creation of the masses of the Irish people. Without subsidy from the rich Exchequer of a great empire, unlike the Government, we fight, frowned upon by the wealthy and the powerful in England and in Ireland; the members of our party rely exclusively on the generosity and the confidence of the ever-faithful people of the Irish race. Our enemies, rich and powerful, threaten the movement which force could not destroy, and which coercion could only strengthen, with the power of the well-filled purse. We do not despise or underrate the resources which are for this purpose in the hands of the foes of Ireland, but we know that the national spirit is incorruptible, and we have confidence that the Irish people will supply us with the resources necessary to meet and defeat even the lavish funds which will be used against them."

In the short interval which elapsed between the constitution of the new Ministry and the dissolution, the Irish members took no prominent part in the debates in the House. Mr. Gerald Balfour's appointment as Chief Secretary was a surprise to all parties; but although his brother during his firm administration of Ireland had excited the eloquent denunciation of patriots, a large body of less keen politicians, whilst disliking his methods, had admitted that their good results were patent. Mr. Gerald Balfour, better known as student than as man of action, was received without any strong expressions of distrust or dislike, and from the fact that he was not given a seat in the Cabinet, it was inferred that the new Government would busy itself more with practical administration than with political remedies.

The electoral period was ushered in by a truly characteristic episode, which was chiefly interesting as showing the very strained relations existing between the two sections of the Anti-Parnellite party. At a meeting held at Omagh (July 8) to settle upon the party candidates for North and Mid Tyrone, Mr. Healy accused Mr. Dillon of having sold four Irish seats to the English Liberals, and in support read a letter from Mr. Blake to Mr. Dickson, an Irish Gladstonian, stating that the Irish party not being able in future to subsidise the two seats for Tyrone and the two seats for Derry, they must in future be considered Liberal Home Rule seats. Mr. Blake was further instructed, according to Mr. Healy's version, by the Irish party to consult Mr. Ellis, the Liberal Whip, with the object of "ascertaining whether the Liberals would be willing to give

200*l.* per annum for each of the seats." Stated in these bald terms the proposed transaction had an ugly appearance, of which the *Times* made full use for electioneering purposes. The persons engaged in the arrangement naturally denied that Mr. Healy's version of what had taken place was the correct one. All that the Gladstonian Whip had undertaken was quite within the range of his duties. Mr. Gladstone, on making his last Administration in 1892, had met with insuperable difficulties in finding Irish law officers commanding a seat in Parliament. The Attorney-General for Ireland—The Macdermott, and the Solicitor-General—Serjeant Hemphill, had been unable to obtain seats in the previous Parliament, whilst the Nationalist members made it a point of principle to accept no office under the Crown so long as Home Rule was refused. In order therefore to assure the possibility of having their Irish law officers in the House in future, the Liberal Whips assented to the proposal that they should pay the expenses of registration in those constituencies, and that Gladstonian Liberals supporting Home Rule should not be opposed by Nationalist candidates. When the whole truth came to be known there was found to be nothing in it which was not within the strictest code of party warfare: for the Liberals were using their money to seat Liberals in the place of Nationalists. The result partially justified the policy of the Liberal Whips, for by the help of the Nationalist vote Serjeant Hemphill defeated the Conservative candidate by eighty-nine votes in North Tyrone, but in South Londonderry the Unionist candidate held his seat.

The general outcome of the elections showed no diminution of the popular demand for Home Rule. In 1892 the Nationalists lost five seats, eighty Nationalists and twenty-three Unionists representing the country; in 1895 the numbers were eighty-two and twenty-one respectively, the two seats won by the Nationalists being those of North Tyrone and Londonderry. There was at the same time far less outcry in the English and Ulster press about the coercion of voters, reasonable people having come to the conclusion that however active the priests might have been in urging their congregations to vote, and in showing them how to discharge their duties as electors, it was little likely that the priests, who for the most part sprung from the people, did more than reflect in a more decided tone the opinions of those amongst whom they lived, and upon whom they in great measure depended. In the more abstruse question of the difference between Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Brien, doubtless the priests had their own special and personal views, but these were not to any extent obtruded at the elections, which passed off with very little disturbance.

In Ireland as in England a very large number of seats were uncontested, neither party having funds to waste upon obviously useless contests. In Ulster thirteen seats held by the Unionists and three by the Nationalists were left undisturbed, whilst in

the other provinces the Anti-Parnellite candidates were returned without opposition. The actual result of the elections, excluding Dublin University, where the two Conservatives were re-elected, was as follows :—

UNOPPOSED.					OPPOSED.			
	Seats.	Un'ists.	Anti-Par.	Par.	Un'ists.	Anti-Par.	Par.	R.
Ulster -	33	13	3	—	4	12	—	1
Munster -	25	—	18	1	—	4	2	—
Leinster -	28	—	12	3	2	7	4	—
Connaught	15	—	8	—	—	5	2	—

The Parnellites thus won three seats from their Anti-Parnellite rivals, amongst which were those held by Colonel Nolan (Galway, N.) and Mr. Rochefort Maguire (Clare, W.), two of the ablest of the Nationalist party in the last Parliament. At Limerick the Parnellites, to show their independence of British opinion, proposed John Daly, a convict undergoing his sentence for treason felony in Portland Prison; and, by this display of advanced patriotism, challenged the other section of the Nationalists to prove themselves less eager for the release of the political prisoners. Mr. Daly's return was promptly set aside as void, as soon as Parliament met; and Mr. Redmond's momentary triumph led only to the substitution of an Anti-Parnellite, Mr. O'Keeffe, for the convict Daly.

The short session, described elsewhere, had barely come to an end, when Mr. Horace Plunkett—a Conservative who had held since 1892 the seat for the South Division of County Dublin—launched a proposal to invite all sections of Irish members to consider the means, outside politics, by which the material prosperity of Ireland might be stimulated. His idea was to form a Recess Committee, consisting of four Anti-Parnellites, two Parnellites, and two Unionists, who should meet and agree upon a scheme on which the Irish Secretary might found a bill to be introduced in the ensuing session. His chief object was the formation of an Irish Board of Agriculture, and he further wished to draft a technical education bill which should provide the means of training Irish men and women in industrial methods. At first, *Freeman's Journal*, the organ of the Anti-Parnellites, accepted the proposal in a cordial spirit, whilst the *Irish Independent*, on behalf of the Redmondites, declared a Recess Committee to be an impossibility, and "might lead to results the reverse of satisfactory." A period of reflection brought about very different results; for the Redmondites, apparently seeing that the Committee, if successful in its efforts, might obtain some benefits for which even the Nationalists might be grateful, decided to take part in the work. On the other hand, Mr. Justin McCarthy, on behalf of the bulk of the Irish Nationalists, expressed his inability to take any share in a work for amelior-

ating the material condition of his fellow-countrymen so long as their political grievances remained unredressed. Notwithstanding Mr. McCarthy's disapprobation, a fairly representative Committee was got together, including the Lord Mayor of Dublin, The O'Connor Don, Mr. J. E. Redmond, Dr. Kenny, Lord Mayo and Lord Monteagle. Not much visible progress was made during the autumn; but the various members investigated, individually, the bearings of the two subjects especially indicated in Mr. Horace Plunkett's original invitation.

It would perhaps be only just to the nominal leader of the Nationalist party to say that, at the time of his somewhat churlish reply to an invitation made in good will, he was much harassed by the distractions in his own party. The revelations made by Mr. Healy with reference to the Omagh Conference had roused bitter feeling on the part of those who had undertaken the negotiations with the Gladstonian Whips. Their motives had been maligned, their action hampered, and their intentions misrepresented. More than once angry letters, which had passed between Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Brien, found their way into print; and just before the close of the session, during which Mr. Healy had altogether effaced Mr. McCarthy in leading the party, the quarrel flared up again on the choice of a candidate for South Kerry. Mr. Farrell was unanimously chosen by the convention, but this body, according to Mr. Healy, had not been properly summoned, and no free discussion had been allowed. Mr. Healy had a candidate of his own, Mr. Murphy, whom Mr. McCarthy denounced as a conspirator against the Nationalist cause, in a document which (according to his opponents), although signed, was not written by him. The squabble, which was conducted chiefly through the columns of the organs of the rival factions, led to much plain speaking. Mr. Dillon was spoken of as "a solemn political incapable," Mr. Farrell as "a useless non-entity" from London, and the proceedings at South Kerry as "an abominable attempt to trample on the rights of the people." The controversy raged for some time; but English readers had much difficulty in either grasping its cause or in following its course. The final step, however, was not taken until some weeks later, when passion, instead of having cooled, had reached boiling-point. At a preliminary meeting of the Nationalist party in London (Nov. 7), an effort was made, in order to conciliate Mr. Sexton and Mr. Dillon, to remove Messrs. Healy, Arthur O'Connor, William Murphy, Joseph Mooney, and Dr. Fox from the Irish Parliamentary Committee. So far as Mr. Healy was concerned, these tactics were successful; and, a week later, Mr. Healy was further expelled, by 47 to 40 votes, from the National Federation at Dublin, on the nominal ground of his unauthorised and independent action in the South Kerry election. Mr. Healy, whilst defying the vote of expulsion, declared that it was not his intention to form a

separate party, although he might probably have obtained the support of the younger priests. Mr. McCarthy had held very much aloof from this last quarrel; but, as was clear from his subsequent action, he took a serious view of the dissensions among his partisans. Speaking at Walworth (Dec. 10), he plainly told them that, if unity could not be restored, "Irishmen must give up any idea of Home Rule for the present generation." To cure the existing ills, therefore, he announced his intention of summoning from Ireland, Great Britain, the United States, Australia, South America, and South Africa representatives of the Irish race to refer to this congress their differences, and to take its decision upon them.

These might be better able to understand the question which separated the Parnellites from the majority of the Nationalists, which the former were always ready to put forward in very clear, if not uncontradicted statements. Dr. Kenny, one of their body, speaking at Dublin (Sept. 17), referred to the revival of the controversy whether the Irish hierarchy would have thrown over Mr. Parnell had not Mr. Gladstone's letter been published. He emphatically declared that "the Irish bishops as a body took no action whatever in the matter until the Nonconformist conscience woke up." He went on to say that he was in possession of letters from Archbishop Walsh, the last dated November 24, several days after the Leinster Hall meeting. He challenged Archbishop Croke to prove the truth of his assertion that Mr. Parnell's ostracism had been decided by the Episcopal body immediately after the issue of the divorce proceedings was known, and he promised to produce, in refutation, documents which could not be gainsaid, which would prove "that the bishops of Ireland as a body lay low until Mr. Gladstone's letter appeared."

There was apparently some reason for bringing forward the action of the bishops on this occasion, for at this moment a convention was being held at Dungarvan (Sept. 11) to select the Nationalist candidate for West Waterford. The names of a Dillonite and of a Healyite were submitted to the meeting, but before any decision was taken each candidate pledged himself, *inter alia*, to defray his own election and other incidental expenses, and to support the views of the Catholic bishops of England and Ireland on the education question. This latter pledge seemed to convey the impression that the Irish Nationalists, if so required by their bishops, would support the Unionist Government in a measure dealing with voluntary schools in England, however eagerly it might be opposed by the Radicals and the Dissenters in Parliament. As might be expected, the least rumour of any disposition on the part of the Government to recognise more fully the claims of the Roman Catholics roused the suspicions of the Orangemen. Dr. Kane, the Grand Master of the Orange Institution, speaking at Cork (Sept. 24), declared that it would be a serious thing if the

protection which the existing system afforded to their children, who were obliged to attend schools under Roman Catholic managers, were withdrawn. The schools would become centres of proselytism, if members of religious orders, such as the Christian Brethren, and the emblems of the Roman Catholic religion, became part of the everyday school life of the country. Although the question of a sectarian university would not affect them in the same way, Dr. Kane held that it would be a grievance to Irish Protestants to have to pay for instruction in a religion to which they had conscientious objections. This latter remark was called for by the recent correspondence which had been going on in both Irish and English papers, discussing the right of the Roman Catholics to have a university of their own, on a footing similar to that of Trinity College, Dublin.

At the meeting of the National League, held in Dublin (Oct. 7), in connection with the anniversary celebration of Mr. Parnell's death, Mr. John Redmond, who claimed to be his political successor, intimated clearly that his party was not disposed to support Mr. Healy's policy of general obstruction. In face of a majority of 150, the only method to adopt was, he declared, that of Mr. Parnell—to make it costly, difficult, and dangerous for England to refuse Home Rule to Ireland. The cant about the "union of hearts" and "the absolute love of the democracy of England for Ireland" should be given up; and the Nationalists should take all they could get from Westminster, and use it to make their demand for Home Rule more irresistible. With this view Mr. Redmond said that he would help the Government to pass any and every good measure for Ireland, amongst which a subsequent resolution placed a Catholic university and concessions to the Christian Brethren.

The reply, if it might be so called, to this declaration was embodied in a speech delivered at Leeds (Oct. 16) by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour, who told his constituents that he thought there was an important change coming over the Irish people, which was extending even to their political leaders. He did not hope to kill Home Rule with kindness, but he did hope that the remedial measures he was anxious to carry would not be met with obstruction. He hoped to allay some of the bitterness prevailing, and to produce gradually a capability for classes to work together, and he held out the perspective of being able to offer them remedial legislation in matters connected with religious education, land tenure, and State assistance in industrial enterprise. As to the wishes of the Irish hierarchy on the first point, Mr. Gerald Balfour had probably been fully informed before speaking; and the public were placed in a like position when the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Irish archbishops and bishops, held (Oct. 18) at Maynooth College, were made known. They began by renewing their oft-repeated protests against the in-

justice done to Catholics in educational matters. "In the first place, with reference to university education, we have to complain that, while the wants of other religious bodies are amply supplied, we who are the immense majority of the population are condemned to the intellectual and material loss which the deprivation of higher culture entails on a whole nation, unless we consent to accept it on conditions from which our consciences revolt." Without actually formulating their demands, they gave it to be understood that their claims would be substantially satisfied "(1) by the establishment and endowment, in an exclusively Catholic or in a common university, of one or more colleges conducted on purely Catholic principles, and, at the same time, fully participating in all the privileges and emoluments enjoyed by other colleges of whatever denomination or character; (2) by admitting the students of such Catholic colleges, equally with the students of non-Catholic colleges, to university honours, prizes, and other advantages; and (3) by securing to Catholics in the senate or other supreme university council of a common university, should such be established, an adequate number of representatives enjoying the confidence of the Catholic body." On the matter of intermediate education, the bishops expressed themselves with equal moderation, and in terms offering at least grounds for a reasonable settlement. "As to the system of intermediate education, it is keenly felt as unfair to Catholics that the Catholic members are in a minority on the Intermediate Education Board. This unequal treatment of the Catholic body is the more striking, and the more obviously indefensible, inasmuch as the pupils of the Catholic schools have for many years carried off far more than 50 per cent. of the prizes, exhibitions, and medals awarded by the Intermediate Education Board." The question of primary education, however, offered more debatable ground; and the resolutions arrived at were sure, unless modified, to arouse bitter opposition from the Protestants, who would regard the relaxation of the existing rules as giving the Catholic priests an opportunity of proselytising. "On the subject of primary education, we beg especially to call attention to two grievances which we have repeatedly complained of individually and at our meetings, and which have been specially set forth in several official reports, notably in the report of the Powis Commission of 1868-70, and in the report for 1886-87 of the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Commission, as urgently calling for reform. We renew the claim so frequently put forward by us for the adoption of the recommendation made in the report of the Powis Commission in reference to the removal of restrictions upon religious freedom in schools that are attended exclusively by Catholic or by Protestant children in districts where sufficient school accommodation is provided for all the children in separate schools under Catholic or Protestant management respectively. We have also to

complain that the existing model schools, although strongly condemned by more than one royal commission, are still maintained at a heavy expense to the State, mainly for the benefit of middle-class Protestants."

The lurking of religious intolerance in the electoral body of Trinity College, Dublin, was painfully exposed in the circumstances surrounding the candidature of Mr. Lecky for the vacant University seat. Mr. Lecky's opponent was Mr. Wright, Q.C., a successful and popular lawyer, but quite unknown outside Dublin. At first, it seemed as if the contest would be only between lawyers and laymen; the former having for many years regarded the University seats as especially their own. When, however, it seemed that even some lawyers preferred to be represented by a man of world-wide reputation, religious passion was at once introduced into the struggle. Efforts were made to induce Mr. Lecky to explain his religious opinions, and to give pledges altogether at variance with that freedom of conscience which members of Parliament have a right to enjoy in equal measure with their constituents. Mr. Lecky manfully stuck to his determination to give no reply to any questions dealing with his religious opinions, which, as he said, were to be found in his writings. He was rewarded for his boldness, and the members of Dublin University conferred an honour upon themselves by electing him as its representative by a handsome majority.

Whilst, however, those who traded in politics had during the year laboured assiduously to keep up political excitement, the people, as a rule, took but little interest in either their impassioned appeals or their personal quarrels. There was on the part of those who had anything to do or to lose a marked return to habits of peace and order. The light railways and other permanent works had opened up districts hitherto inaccessible, and the inhabitants began to find markets for the products of their industry. Agriculture, aided by a favourable season, showed a marked improvement, and tenants who had bought their holdings under the Land Purchase Acts were able to appreciate their improved condition. Cattle rearing and horse breeding extended, as fresh stock was introduced by private enterprise or by the help of the Dublin Society and the Congested Districts Board. Dairy farming was fostered by the creameries or co-operative dairy societies founded in various districts, with remarkably promising results. Although, in view of a new land bill, there had been a considerable falling off in applications under the act of 1891, there was great punctuality in the repayment of advances made. From the passing of the act of 1891 to November 30 last, applications were received by the Land Commission for advances amounting to 3,184,902*l*. Of these applications 1,221 for 418,126*l*. were refused for insufficiency of security or for other reasons, and 7,501 for 2,438,583*l*. were provisionally sanctioned, and of those 6,146 loans to the amount

of 2,037,698*l.* were issued. Of the 10,000,000*l.* granted under the Ashbourne Act, 9,893,774*l.* had been advanced up to November 30, and the balance is in course of issue. In October last there were about 24,751 tenant-purchasers paying annuities under the Ashbourne Act, and about 4,270 under the act of 1891. The half-yearly sale, due May 1, 1895, under the former act amounted to 198,137*l.*, and under the latter act to 33,524*l.* The total amount unpaid on October 31, including antecedent arrears, was 8,673*l.* The total amount of the guarantee deposits retained under the act of 1885 was 1,938,446*l.*, and of this only 2,976*l.* had been applied in discharge of arrears of instalments.

Not only agriculture, poultry-farming, and village industries showed a marked improvement during the year, but from the greater willingness on the part of capitalists to invest in new enterprises, Irish trade was well maintained. The railway traffic showed large increases, the flax spinners were able to make good profits, and, notwithstanding the unfortunate strike at Belfast at the end of the year, the shipbuilding trade showed signs of renewed activity. Towards the close of the year the Congested Districts Board made an important step by purchasing Clare Island for the tenants; and it was hoped that, with larger means at its disposal, it would be enabled to extend its useful duties in the same direction.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

I. FRANCE.

A GENERAL feeling of uneasiness was manifest in the political situation from the very outset of the year. The severe sentence passed on Captain Dreyfus had given a fresh start to the doctrines of the Anti-Semites, and furnished the Socialists with a fruitful source of attack upon the administration of the War Office. Elsewhere serious symptoms of the thorough disorganisation of the Government were apparent. It was this state of affairs which gave such importance to the election, in the thirteenth district of Paris, of M. Gérault-Richard, a prisoner undergoing his sentence for insulting the President of the Republic. Under other circumstances this event would have passed with little notice, for the election of a Socialist in the place of a Socialistic Radical like M. Hovelacque, the outgoing deputy, had no effect upon the relative strength of parties in the Chamber. The choice of M. Gérault-Richard, after all, was not particularly remarkable, for the district for which he was returned had for years swung backwards and forwards between the two extreme parties. It was the official newspapers which, floundering into the controversy, managed far more than the papers of the Extreme Left, to give to the election of the imprisoned journalist the appearance of an affront to President Casimir-Périer.

A still greater blunder marked the election of the President of the Chamber, on the resumption of its sittings. Everything pointed naturally to the re-election of M. Henri Brisson. He was actually in possession of the post, and his previous occupancy of it, after Gambetta, had left an excellent impression of his firmness and dignity in the difficult position. The friends of the Ministry, however, cared little for these qualifications, and at once opened an active campaign in favour of some other candidate. They argued that, in view of the fact that the Moderate Republicans composed the majority of the Chamber, its President should represent their opinions. The difficulty was to find some one to nominate in opposition

to M. Brisson. Overtures were made to M. Felix Faure to induce him to give up the Ministry of Marine and to offer himself for the Presidential chair. M. Faure, however, declined to lend himself to this manoeuvre, and, in the absence of any other candidate, M. Brisson was elected (Jan. 8) President for the session; and M. Challemel-Lacour, in like manner, was re-elected President of the Senate without opposition.

The first act of the Socialists on the meeting of the Chamber for regular business was to demand that M. Gérault-Richard should be liberated from his prison, in order to take part in the duties of the Chamber. The motion was, however, rejected (Jan. 10) by a large majority, whereupon the Socialist group shifted their ground. Protesting against the decision, they accused the majority of wishing to violate the sacred rights of universal suffrage. M. Rouanet, a Paris deputy, in his eagerness to vilify those who differed from him, asserted that the Chamber was not capable of displaying political honesty, and for this outburst he was formally censured and temporarily suspended from his functions.

An opportunity was afforded of showing how little foundation there was to such a charge, on M. de Montfort's motion with reference to the Order of the Légion d'Honneur. By 350 to 119 votes the Chamber insisted that every promotion or nomination for special services should be submitted to the Council of the Order, and that in every case the nature of the services should be stated with the grant of the Order. This vote, apparently harmless at the time, was in reality a serious blow to the Government, and later led to the dissolution of the Grand Council of the Order. At the time it passed almost unnoticed in the storm raised by the judgment of the Conseil d'Etat on the conventions between the State and the railway companies.

A serious difference of opinion had arisen between the Minister of Public Works, M. Barthou, and the directors of the Orleans and Southern Railways as to the date up to which the State guarantees under the convention of 1883 were payable. On behalf of the Government it was asserted that the guarantee would cease in 1914, whilst the companies insisted that the intention was to maintain the guarantee as long as concessions of the lines themselves. The matter was referred to the Conseil d'Etat, as the Supreme Court of Appeal, and upon investigation it was found that the minister in office in 1883 and his colleagues had altogether omitted to take notice of the point. The Conseil d'Etat found itself forced to give judgment in favour of the companies, which thus, by the negligence of the minister, would receive a sum valued at 800,000,000 of francs; and M. Barthou thereupon withdrew from the Cabinet.

Such a spoliation of the taxpayers for the benefit of the stockholders was not likely to be passed without remark by the

Socialists in the Chamber. M. Millerand, one of the most brilliant and aggressive leaders of the Extreme Left, presented an order of the day (Jan. 14) declaring the Government unfit to conduct further negotiations with the railway companies, in view of the attempt to withdraw from the cognisance of Parliament a matter of such importance to the national credit. M. Millerand further called upon the Chamber to pass the following resolution: "The Chamber will nominate a commission to inquire whether there is ground to take proceedings against M. Raynal, former Minister of Public Works, for offences committed by him in the exercise of his functions." The Government stoutly opposed this motion, and after endeavouring to reassure the Chamber as to the effect of the judgment delivered by the Conseil d'Etat, expressed their willingness to accept a modification proposed by M. Trélat. To this amendment the House by 263 to 241 votes refused to accord priority, and the members of the Government thereupon withdrew; whilst the remaining deputies, numbering 314, voted unanimously an order of the day expressly declaring the rights of the Chamber in such matters.

Although the Ministry apparently fell upon a simple question of procedure, it was in fact discredited by the blunders of its chief. M. Charles Dupuy had in the end alienated everybody by his violence and his intrigues; but his fate led to a more serious crisis than was anticipated. It was noticed with surprise that contrary to usage the President of the Chamber had not forthwith (Jan. 14) been sent for to discuss the situation with the President of the Republic. The explanation was not long delayed, for to a Ministerial crisis a Presidential crisis had been added. M. Casimir-Périer, wearied by the underhand objections raised against the exercise of his prerogative, disgusted by the bitterly hostile attacks of which he was the daily object, and influenced by other undivulged reasons, came to the conclusion that, as Chief of the State, he had irretrievably lost his popularity and hold upon the nation. He therefore sent for the President of the Senate, M. Challemel-Lacour, a personal friend, and communicated to him his intention to resign. No arguments or entreaties availed against this determination, and Paris on awakening learnt (Jan. 15) that the Republic had no longer a President.

In the course of the day various efforts were made by the Republican group in the Chamber to come to an understanding with those in the Senate to settle upon a candidate. The *bureaux* of the groups met in the Library of the Luxembourg, but that representing the Left Centre in the Senate, after discussing certain names proposed, withdrew from the meeting, which eventually separated without arriving at a decision. Nevertheless, the Senator M. Waldeck-Rousseau, after having authorised his friend M. Trarieux, Senator for the Gironde, to say that he was not a candidate, ended by accepting the

nomination by his group. The Congress met at Versailles (Jan. 17), and proceeded at once to business, the dilatory tactics of both the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left being promptly checked. M. Michelin attempted to raise the question of convoking a Constitutional Assembly, whilst M. Baudry d'Asson suggested the abolition of the Presidency. These proposals were, however, purely personal eccentricities, and failed to interfere with the progress of business. In less than three hours 793 votes and 6 blank papers were handed in, showing that the successful candidate would require 395 votes. The first balloting resulted in 338 for M. H. Brisson, 244 for M. Felix Faure, and 184 for M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

After announcing this result, the President of the National Assembly stated that several members had expressed the wish to adjourn, it being then five o'clock, and the hall badly lighted. This proposal, however, was received with such strong protestations of dissent that M. Challemel-Lacour decided to continue the sitting. A second vote was thereupon taken, when it was found that out of 801 members voting, M. Felix Faure had the support of 430, and M. Henri Brisson 361; 10 papers being blank. M. Felix Faure was thereupon declared President of the Republic, to the great surprise of a large majority of his fellow-countrymen, for outside the circle of professional politicians he was little known except to his immediate friends.

Although the Presidential difficulty had been terminated with a promptness but little disquieting, there still remained the Ministerial crisis, which was found less easy of solution. After a few days' reflection, M. Faure entrusted to M. Bourgeois the formation of a Cabinet. The deputy for Marne accepted the task, and seemed likely to succeed, when he was unexpectedly met by M. Poincaré's refusal to retain the portfolio of Finance, and this put an end to the chances of a Radical Ministry. The President thereupon turned to M. Ribot, who, in the course of the following day (Jan. 26), was able to submit the following list: M. Ribot, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; Trarieux, Justice; Leygues, Interior; Poincaré, Public Instruction, etc.; Dupuy-Dutemps, Public Works; Gadaud, Agriculture; Chautemps, Colonies; Hanotaux, Foreign Affairs; Admiral Besnard, Marine; and André Lebon, Commerce. The Ministry of War had in the first instance been offered to General Jamont, who, however, would not throw up the command of the 6th Army Corps (the blue riband of the service); and General Hervé, who was next approached, preferred to remain in Algiers. At length General Zurlinden, an Alsatian, commanding the 4th Army Corps at Le Mans, was induced to enter the Ministry.

The message of the new President having been read (Jan. 28) in the Chamber by M. Ribot, and in the Senate by M. Trarieux, an order of the day expressing confidence in the

new Administration was put forward in place of M. Goblet's interpellation on the political situation. The Cabinet came forward as representing the union of the various Republican groups, and, as an earnest of its conciliatory intentions, laid on the table a resolution granting a general amnesty for all political and press offences, exclusive of treason. The Chamber without debate endorsed this proposal by 511 to 4 votes, and it was sent without delay to the Senate. It did not escape notice, however, that this Amnesty Bill, which was intended among other things to wipe out the memory of Boulanger's escapade, was signed by M. Trarieux, as Keeper of Seals, the same who had as Senator acted as Chairman on the Boulanger Commission.

The first care of the new Ministry was to push forward the discussion of the Budget, which, already greatly in arrear, had been further delayed by the recent crisis. The Chamber applied itself to this necessary work with a certain dogged resolution, but without even the appearance of interest, seizing every available pretext to discuss vehemently any more interesting but less urgent questions. For instance, after having quietly voted the Estimates for the Diplomatic Service (Feb. 1), on the following day it nearly upset the Ministry on the Army Estimates. It had transpired that General Mercier, who at that time was Minister of War in M. Dupuy's Cabinet, had signed a contract with an English firm for the conveyance to Madagascar of gunboats destined for the expeditionary corps. By a clear majority the Chamber refused to vote the necessary funds for this service, and at one moment it seemed likely that a struggle would ensue between the Ministry, unwilling to disavow the acts of its predecessors, and the Chamber, afraid to arouse the patriotic suspicion of the electors. It was found necessary at length to adjourn the sitting, but after long and arduous negotiations the majority was at length induced to grant the Ministry a bill of indemnity, although there was considerable difficulty in showing how the Navy, for which 266,000,000 frs. had been voted, was found unprovided in a matter so easy to be foreseen. Popular discontent expressed itself in the boisterous reception given to M. Rochefort, on his return from London, in consequence of the amnesty. An enormous crowd awaited his arrival at the railway station, and gave him a triumphal ovation as he passed through the streets.

It was not until the year had once more reached the date (March 20) on which the Budget had been first introduced, that it was finally disposed of, and the way in which it had been discussed reflected little credit upon the Parliamentary body. The Socialist deputies had on more than one occasion distinguished themselves by critical oratorical onslaughts, that by M. Jaurès (Feb. 11) on the Budget of Public Instruction being the most effective. The Colonial Estimates also had stirred up a little criticism, the administration of Algeria being made an especial

object of attack, to which the Cabinet made a very poor defence. It was, however, in discussing the affairs of the Soudan that the most damaging revelations were made; M. le Hérissé, deputy for Ile and Vilaine, bringing such serious charges against the Governor, M. Grodet, that the minister declared his intention to recall him at once, but gave no promise that the policy should be changed.

The Government, it should be said, made some efforts to assert its authority. In a circular addressed to the *procureurs-généraux*, the Minister of Justice, M. Trarieux, urged these officials to bring to his notice any acts which seemed likely to call for judicial investigation or disciplinary treatment. In this way a local Receiver-General, formerly Chief of the Police, incurred the displeasure of his chief and was dismissed from his post because his name had been mentioned in the course of a trial, and letters had been found in which he had promised his influence with the judges in favour of some Hebrew suitors. Rumours of scandals, moreover, were rife on all sides, and whilst the courts were busily engaged in dealing with a number of journalists charged with blackmailing, the press was filled with denunciations of the Southern Railway, which they affirmed would yield as rich a crop of disclosures as the Panama Canal.

This unhealthy agitation, however, was without any practical result, for outside the Republican party there was no nucleus sufficiently established to attract the groups of the discontented. Moreover, the new President of the Republic was displaying a great aptitude for making himself popular. He began by visiting in person hospitals, schools, and the most important public works; he took an active part in the proceedings of the Cabinet, and announced his intention of presiding, as was his right, over the meetings of the Council of War. In this way he at once set himself in opposition to those who aimed at reducing to a nullity the importance of the Chief of the State. At the same time, the moderate Republicans opened a vigorous campaign against the promoters of Socialist doctrines, M. Waldeck-Rousseau giving out the signal in a speech (March 3) to a large meeting at Montbrison. On the other hand, the advocates of commercial treaties renewed the agitation they had set on foot in the previous year. At Rheims, a large meeting was held to urge the resumption of negotiations with the Swiss Government; and at Lille, a grand demonstration was made against certain monopolists.

By this time the Budget, which in its passage through the Chamber had been subjected to many changes, was sent up with all its imperfections to the Senate. That body at once entered upon the discussion with cheerful readiness. Taking advantage of the mistakes of the Chamber, it declined to vote without careful investigation the enormous totals of receipts and expenditure. Since the Chamber, from want of will or

want of power, had been three months in pulling the Budget to pieces, the Senate could not reasonably be refused a few weeks in which to put it into some practical form.

The general debate—conducted by the ex-Premier, M. Loubet, and his successor, M. Ribot—was at once brilliant and practical. It showed (April 2) that the actual taxation had reached the utmost limits of its power, and that any further increase would be prejudicial alike to the public good and private enterprise. In the case of the Colonial Budget, the Government was warmly attacked for its shortcomings in Tonking and Dahomey by the Monarchical Senator, M. Lamarzelle (April 4), who followed up his advantage by assailing the ministerial policy in the Soudan, on the Congo, and throughout Africa generally. M. Constans replied on the subject of Tonking, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, scored a complete success by his statement as to the state of his negotiations with England on the subject of Africa.

These debates, however, did not divert the Senate from discussing carefully the financial proposals of the Government; and by holding sittings even on Sunday it succeeded in throwing the Budget into a more practical shape. An annual tax of thirty centimes for every 100 francs of revenue was imposed upon all religious bodies, authorised or unauthorised, in place of the succession duty (*droit d'accroissement*) which it was originally proposed to levy on the death of each member of the community. This amendment to the bill as accepted by the Chamber at least did away with the constant litigation which the original proposal would have entailed, whilst at the same time it was less wounding to the feelings of the ecclesiastical bodies. The Chamber found itself forced to accept (April 10) this alteration, as well as several others which established that equilibrium between the national revenue and expenditure which had been wanting in the Budget when it left the Lower House. This body, however, did not bear with equanimity the lesson it had drawn upon itself by its imprudent action. Bitter words were heard in the Chamber, which its President had some difficulty in keeping within the limits of order; but as there was no alternative but submission to the more practical views of the Senate, protests were useless, and the amended Budget was passed with a few words of modest triumph on the part of the President of the Senate, M. Challemel-Lacour, and both bodies soon after adjourned.

The Easter vacation was not allowed to pass without disturbance, the matchmakers and the omnibus drivers finding it a favourable opportunity for going out on strike. The match trade in France had for some years been a State monopoly, of which the results had not been altogether favourable to the consumers, who were, however, without redress. The workmen on the other hand, organised in numerous syndicates, were more able to make their grievances heard. They complained that the

wood furnished for several months previously was far inferior to that formerly supplied, which had come from Russia and Norway; they complained that the labour and waste in cutting were much greater, and that there was a consequent loss of both time and money to the workmen; and further, the use of white phosphorus was the cause of serious danger and illness. The Administration agreed to refer the points in dispute to a court of arbitration, composed in equal proportions of nominees by the Administration and the workmen. The report of this court showed that the alleged waste of wood was almost imperceptible, whilst the wages both of men and women had risen sensibly during the twelve months preceding. Notwithstanding this unexpected decision, a strike was declared, lasting for upwards of a month. The Administration, taken unawares, was forced to purchase large quantities of matches in Belgium, but refused to give way, and in the end the strikers gave up a profitless struggle.

The omnibus strike was a more serious matter, inasmuch as it had been brought about by the men's syndicate, supported by certain members of the Paris Municipal Council. Without warning one morning (April 22) all the omnibuses remained in their depôts, without any explanation of the causes and motives of this sudden suspension of work. The directors of the Omnibus Company at once appealed to the public to act as judges of the case by causing the streets to be placarded with the rates of wages paid to the drivers and conductors. Meanwhile they engaged a number of coachmen and others who brought out the omnibuses, which in some places had to be escorted by the police. At various points the strikers attempted to unharness the horses, and, at the same time, they issued and spread broadcast over the city a warning to the public not to make use of the omnibuses which were running, unless they wished to be regarded as taking part against the strikers and were ready to meet the consequences. These threats effectively destroyed any sympathy which the public might have felt for the drivers and conductors. The Government caused all those who had signed this warning to be arrested on the charge of incitement to civil discord, and in four days the strike was completely at an end and the syndicate defeated. Had the Government acted with less energy, the results might have been serious, for it transpired that attempts had been made to bring to a sudden and simultaneous stoppage all the means of transport throughout the country. The cab drivers were first invited to cease work; then the tramways drivers were urged to follow the example of the omnibus men; and, finally, pressure was brought to bear on the railway companies' servants to cease working on a given day. The leaders of the railway syndicate were probably tempted to give countenance to this policy, for it seemed to offer the opportunity of forcing the Government to refuse its support to the measure introduced

into the Senate by MM. Merlin and Cordelet, by which all railway employees were to be placed under military discipline.

While these events and others, such as the agitation against *octroi* dues, were taking place in broad daylight and noisily forcing themselves upon public attention, another movement was being secretly set on foot. The Catholic bishops, having decided to resist the collection of the tax on lands in mortmain voted by the Chambers, had despatched to Rome, as their spokesman, Monsignor d'Hulst, Rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris. He was instructed to obtain from the Pope a formal assertion of the rights and privileges of religious congregations. The envoy's efforts were, however, of no avail. Leo XIII. declined to express his views; and, finally, the French clergy decided to act without the Pontiff's support. The Archbishops of Rheims and Cambrai were the first to offer resistance to the law. The See of Cambrai was especially well organised for the campaign; lying along the Belgian frontier, teeming with a laborious, simple-minded population, it had become the stronghold of the clerical party; whilst, as was to be seen elsewhere, the Catholics, all-powerful in the country districts, were confronted in the towns by dense groups of Socialists. The attempt to rouse in both Catholics and Socialists a spirit of resistance to the Government did not escape the notice of the authorities. The Prefect of the Department (Nord), M. Vel-Durand, kept a careful watch on the secret manoeuvres of the conspirators, and forwarded his report to the Minister of the Interior, for production before the Chamber at the proper moment.

Meanwhile the President of the Council, M. Ribot, was assisting at the opening of the Bordeaux Exhibition, and seized the opportunity (May 11) to explain that the aim of the Government was to establish a homogeneous Ministry based upon union among the Republican groups, and to pass an honest Budget. This appeal was violently attacked by M. Jaurès on the first day after the reassembling of the Chamber. He charged the President of the Council with coquetting with the Rallied, and at the same moment appealing to the old Republicans. This little storm passed over without damage, but a few days later M. Rabier, deputy of Loiret, attacked the Government more seriously on clerical propagandism in the ranks of the army. Supporting his contention by numerous cases, he urged that the order drawn up in 1844 by Marshal Soult should be put in force. The Government, to avoid defeat, accepted an order of the day drawn up by M. Lhopiteau, in the sense of respecting the right of conscience, and this was accepted by 355 to 218 votes.

The election of the Budget Committee was not allowed to pass without a serious struggle between the rival parties, and the rejection of M. Rouvier, who had been President of the Committee in the previous year, in favour of the comparatively

unknown M. Salis, was not without significance. More important, however, was the election of M. Lockroy, a Radical, as President, and M. Godefroy Cavaignac and M. Camille Pelletan, reporters on the Army and Navy Estimates respectively. The duties thrown upon them were all the more serious, as it was difficult to arrive at a correct idea of the expenditure of the two Departments, where disorder, if not worse, had long held sway.

While the Budget Committee was sifting the demands of the Government, the Chamber gave itself up to the discussion of more abstract questions. M. Denis wished to raise a debate (May 25) on the dismissal of M. Levailant, *trésorier payeur général*, but M. d'Hugues saw an opportunity of raising the wider question of the admission of Jews into the higher ranks of the Administration. Upon this M. Rouanet, the Socialist Deputy for Montmartre, intervened, and in the name of his party declared that this was not a Jewish but a social question; and that all capitalists should be tarred with the same brush whatever their religion might be. The debate, which lasted over two days, was closed by M. Naquet in a conciliatory speech deprecating these attacks upon any particular body of citizens, and the Government acting in the same spirit accepted the simple order of the day. A few days later, however, the struggle began again over another matter. The liquidator of the Southern Railway Company in the course of his investigations had come across several entries which suggested bribery or blackmailing. The funds of the company had been grossly squandered among bankers and politicians. Amongst the former, the best known was the Baron Jacques de Reinach, who had committed suicide during the Panama revelations; and amongst the latter, M. Edmond Magnier, Senator for the Var, director and editor of the *Événement* newspaper. After a warm debate the Chamber, having negatived M. Jaures' order of the day censuring the Government, and a similar one proposed by M. Goblet, at last accepted a vote of confidence proposed by M. Sauzet. At the last moment, however, M. Marcel Habert proposed an additional paragraph which ran as follows: "Considering that there is ground for members of Parliament holding aloof from all financial syndicates, etc., etc.," and these words were added without debate.

The sittings of the Chamber during the month were almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of the Liquor Bill. The aim of the Government was to lessen the taxation on the so-called hygienic liquors—wine, beer and cider—and to increase that on alcohol in its various forms. But in France as elsewhere such proposals raised serious questions and threatened important interests. In the first place the country itself was geographically divided into distinct areas, of which the interests seemed irreconcilable. The Northern Departments, the seat of the wholesale firms distilling from grain, beetroot, and

potatoes, protested vigorously against the land-owners of Eastern and Central France, who enjoyed the privilege of making spirit from their own fruits, and as was said, those of their neighbours, without paying any excise. The Southern Departments, mostly vine-growing and producing natural wines (so called), rebelled against the invasion of their country by the alcoholic products of the North, and called for the abolition of the taxes on the transport of wine and of the entry duties levied by the large towns. The most strange combinations of parties were therefore possible; but, as often happened, the dangerous elements discharged themselves in speeches, and the first reading of the bill (June 8) was carried by 412 to 97 votes, notwithstanding Dr. Lannelongue's denunciation of the dangers of alcoholism. Several days were then passed in discussing the details and in the attempt to remove certain illogical privileges enjoyed by a few. The most important amendment was that carried by M. Vallé, by 287 to 236, against both the Government and the recommendation of the Committee, which absolutely removed all taxes upon hygienic liquors, saddled alcohol with a greatly increased tax, and entrusted to the State the monopoly of the rectification of all alcohol. This fundamental change in the aim of the bill was, however, accepted by the Government, and the bill was passed through its final stage (July 6) by 394 to 136 votes. From one point of view at least the reform was in a democratic sense, but it remained to be seen how far such a fiscal revolution would be accepted by the Senate. Few even of the partisans of the amended bill believed that the Upper Chamber would be content to ratify the decisions of the Lower House on these matters.

The course of the debate on the Liquor Bill had from time to time been interrupted by questions which it was the habit to call urgent, but were in reality only personal. Amongst such was M. Millerand's interpellation on foreign policy, raised (June 10) upon the acceptance by the Government of the German invitation for the French fleet to be represented at the opening of the Baltic Canal. The debate owed its special importance in France and abroad to M. Ribot's nod. In reply to the distinct challenge whether an alliance existed between France and Russia the Minister of Foreign Affairs conveyed an affirmative reply by a slight movement of the head. It was not surprising that on this the Government should obtain a vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority—345 against 102. A week later, the President of the Republic received through the Russian Ambassador, Baron Morenheim, the insignia of the Order of St. Anne, and the same day the French and Russian fleets united entered together the harbour of Kiel.

On the morrow of this day of rejoicing, however, the Government had to submit to a serious rebuff from the Budget Committee in the matter of certain supplementary credits re-

quired to defray the cost of the Monteil expedition to the Hinterland of the Ivory Coast. The Chamber was therefore called upon (June 27) to decide, and a warm discussion ensued, from which it appeared that the new Minister of the Colonies was supremely indifferent to all the rules governing the expenditure of public money. The impression created by the revelations made from the tribune was so adverse to the minister that by 423 to 81 votes the supplementary credits were refused, and the Ministry had to draw such consolation as it could from the fact that the motion for the Committee of Inquiry was rejected by 333 to 94 votes, and from an order of the day moved by M. Maurice Faure inviting it to make the decision of the Chamber effective.

A duel between the Socialist deputy, M. Mirman, and the Minister of Agriculture, M. Gadaud, came as a sort of interlude to the graver parliamentary conflicts. M. Mirman, who was also a soldier, thought fit to write a letter to the minister, couched in unusually offensive language. Having resigned his portfolio in order not to compromise his colleagues, M. Gadaud's friends arranged a hostile meeting between him and M. Mirman. The issue (June 29) was in accordance with previous encounters of the same kind. The civilian had the better of his adversary, whom he wounded enough to satisfy the code of honour, and then, at the request of his colleagues, resumed the portfolio he had temporarily laid aside.

The same day the Socialists in the Chamber learnt a more severe lesson. M. Jaurès, having endeavoured to raise a debate on the general policy of the Government, especially in its attitude towards Socialism, found himself in a minority of 83 to 332, who thus expressed their conviction that the Government should oppose the doctrines of the Collectivists by fostering the union of all Republicans, and by a policy of democratic reform. Beaten on this ground, the Opposition at once took up another position. The newspaper *L'Éclair* had published (July 9) a letter from the Archbishop of Cambrai explaining to the superiors of religious bodies the consequences of a refusal to obey the law, warning them against hasty decisions, and recommending them to come to a common understanding to oppose a passive resistance to the tax collector. M. Goblet judged the season opportune to catechise the Government upon the subject of clerical intrigues, and for eight consecutive hours the Chamber remained sitting. The Minister of Public Worship, M. Poincaré, read the report he had received from the Prefect, M. Vel-Durand, on the organisation of the Catholic party in the north of France; he further asserted that Monsignor Monnier, Bishop of Lydda, *in partibus*, and for many years Vicar-General of the See of Cambrai, was the real master of the district, and was more implicitly obeyed than the archbishop himself. It was he who pertinaciously supported the use of the Flemish language, opposed the use of the French

tongue and all other means of instruction, except such as were given by the Church. M. Poincaré further informed the Chamber that the Government had summoned before the Council of State all bishops who had taken part in illegal meetings or had made in public declarations in opposition to the law. The Chamber, satisfied with these assurances, finally, by 296 to 184 votes, put aside M. Goblet's resolution.

Before separating for the vacation, the Council of State took cognisance of the complaints of the Government against the collective demonstrations made by the clergy in various dioceses throughout the country. In conformity with established precedent, the Council of State declared that such displays were illegal. The clerical party was thereby stirred to further activity, and the partisans of the separation of Church and State felt their hands proportionately strengthened. This was in itself a distinct advantage to the Radical party, which had always made this separation an article in its programme, although for some years it had ceased to arouse interest. The demands of the clergy and the short-sightedness of their supporters now gave point to the Radical demand.

Almost simultaneously the Government had found itself in an embarrassing situation in the Senate. M. Pauliat had brought before that body the question of the phosphate lands of Tebessa in Algeria. It was asserted that a concession of those deposits of remarkable richness had been made to certain persons of doubtful antecedents, who had forthwith transferred their rights to a foreign company. The avowal of the minister that the statement was correct created a profound impression not only in the Senate but throughout the country, as was shown in the subsequent proceedings of the *Conseils-Généraux*. The President of the Council, however, adroitly managed to avoid a vote of censure by promising to have the matter thoroughly sifted by a Committee of Inquiry.

The closing sitting of the session (July 13) was marked by another incident still more damaging to the Government. The Council of the Legion of Honour had been approached after the Panama trials, with the result that M. Marius Fontane was struck off the roll, and M. Eiffel retained. This result seemed, at best, illogical, and M. Pourquery de Boisserin, by 438 to 2 votes, carried an order of the day expressing regret that the actual state of the law did not allow the revision of the decisions of the Council of the Order, and declaring in favour of the need of a change in the existing system. As might have been expected, the Council was not disposed to accept so obvious a censure of its proceedings, and forthwith as a formal protest tendered its resignation (July 16).

The elections for the renewal of one half of the *Conseils-Généraux* were the occasion (July 20) for a combined effort on the part of the Socialists to obtain a hold upon the departmental assemblies. In this attempt they were singularly unsuccessful,

for they managed to lose more seats than they captured, and some rebuffs they received were as important as they were unexpected. Amongst these the most noteworthy were the defeats of M. Thierry-Cazes in the Gers, M. Goujet in the Nièvre, M. Carette at Roubaix, and M. Thivier, *l'homme à la blouse*, at Commentry, the last-named taking his failure so much to heart that he died shortly afterwards. The Republicans of various shades gained 129 seats and lost 36 scattered over the whole area; but the general outcome was that in the central, eastern, southern and northern departments they could count upon a fair majority, in which the doctors figured largely. The proceedings of the *Conseils-Généraux* were remarkably calm everywhere, except in Corsica, where personal questions had assumed an extraordinary intensity. In the majority of cases the wish was expressed for a reform of taxation, in a democratic sense, and for greater administrative decentralisation; and several councils urged the Government to reconsider its decision on the phosphate concessions.

Carmaux was once more destined to be the scene of a prolonged and bitter struggle between employers and their workmen. The strike was begun (Aug. 1) by the men, who stopped working because the administration of the glass works had dismissed some hands for being absent without leave, and it was subsequently carried on by the masters, who refused to resume work on the conditions existing before the strike. Socialists from all parts of the country subscribed to support the strikers, and for two months nothing occurred to disturb the peace of the town, the majority of the workmen finding employment in the fields.

The military manœuvres held this year in the eastern departments were attended by five army corps, numbering upwards of 120,000 men, whose appearance and discipline called forth general admiration, and fully justified the praise accorded by the commander-in-chief. But the presence of General Dragomirov, commanding the army division at Kiev, and of the Russian Ambassador, Count Lobanoff, was no less significant. Unfortunately, practical experience was to show very promptly that beneath the apparently perfect organisation there were symptoms of serious disorder. The want of coherence in the plans for the Madagascar expedition was only surpassed by the absolute carelessness of the civil departments of the Admiralty and War Office with regard to the repatriation of the sick and wounded. Matters came to such a state of anarchy that at last the War Office, by means of newspapers in its service, did not scruple openly to accuse the Admiralty and Ministry of the Colonies of ineptitude and blundering, and these departments retaliated in like manner, attributing to the War Office the delays and wastefulness by which the expedition had been marked. Meanwhile the sick were being brought home through the Red Sea during the height of the summer heat, and under

conditions little short of disgraceful. The lessons of Tonking and Dahomey had borne no fruit, and the same scandalous scenes were reproduced shamelessly and with impunity.

It was lucky, perhaps, that at this moment the Budget Committee should have reassembled (Sept. 23) to discuss the financial proposals to be laid before the Chamber on its meeting. The first thing taken up was the consideration of M. Godefroy Cavaignac's report on the Army Budget, in which the reporter had done his utmost to throw some light upon the abuses of the existing system. This document, which was communicated to the press, revealed a condition of affairs wholly unsuspected by the public. Reckless extravagance and waste marked all the financial dealings of the department; contracts were made with men of straw, and passed on under conditions which obliged honest firms to hold aloof; speculation was never punished; and, what was more serious, any officer who to show anxiety for the public service pointed out the guilty, was pretty sure to draw down persecution on himself.

The defence made by the Minister of War to the charges brought against his department was lamentably inadequate. To excuse the foolish conveyance home of the sick soldiers, instead of sending them to a sanatorium in the Island of Bourbon, the minister declared that the men had wished to return, and that the opinion of the doctors had not been taken. On the stores question, he assured the committee that the War Office could not succeed in putting itself in direct communication with *bonâ fide* contractors, although it was expending upwards of 650,000,000 frs. annually upon food and clothing for men and horses.

Public opinion, already keenly excited by these revelations of incapacity and fraud, was still further disturbed by a letter addressed by the President of the Council to the Chairman of the Budget Committee, stating that fresh expenditure having become necessary since the estimates for 1896 were originally framed, it would be needful to revise the amounts to be voted. In other words, the Ministry within three months were forced to admit that their original estimates were untrustworthy, and that consequently the pains which the committee had taken during the vacation to place the Budget on a practical and satisfactory footing were wasted, inasmuch as the amounts inserted were incorrect. It further transpired that in several departments the Budget reporters complained that they were unable to obtain the information necessary for their reports—the chiefs in certain instances having declined to produce documents which had been called for. In view of these facts, the Budget Committee took upon itself the responsibility of reporting that the credits should not be voted in cases where information had been withheld—a course without parallel since the establishment of the Republic.

The condition of affairs in the provinces at this moment

was scarcely less critical. In a number of the larger cities the law was openly defied. For example, in the majority of those towns where the Socialists or Revolutionists had managed to secure a majority in the Municipal Councils, they succeeded in spite of the existing law in voting themselves remuneration out of the municipal funds. Elsewhere, as at Roubaix, they started as municipal services, bakeries, drug stores, and the like, in accordance with the Collectivist doctrine. These experiments naturally aroused considerable jealousy among the townspeople, and the prefect of the department was appealed to to defend the citizens against the mayor of the town.

In the south the decrees of the Ministry had been set at defiance in a less serious fashion. The towns of Bayonne, Dax, Montpellier and Nimes announced openly the bull-baiting sports known as *gran corridas con Muerte*, which were distinct violations of the Loi Grammont for the protection of animals. The Police Commissary at Bayonne, who attempted to draw up a statement of the proceedings, was exposed to the onslaught of a bull purposely let loose amid the cheers of the crowd. In reply to the charges laid by the police the local tribunals condemned the managers of these exhibitions to a fine of one franc. The Government, however, at length took the matter in hand, and the bull-fights were stopped by the military and the matadors conducted across the Pyrenees, but not before serious disturbances had taken place. Another instance of the relaxation of authority was shown in the quarrel between the inhabitants of two southern departments. The intense heat and long drought which persisted throughout the month of September had almost completely dried up the canals in the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhône, which owed their water supply to the River Durance. At certain points on its rapid course this river was barred, so that its waters could fertilise the land on its right bank, which formed the Department of Vaucluse. The peasant proprietors of the first-named department in their distress conceived the idea of breaking down these barriers, but the inhabitants of Vaucluse warned in time assembled in large numbers to protect their fields, and at length both groups were persuaded to disperse without resorting to actual violence. At Toulouse, however, the authorities were altogether set at defiance by a mob which sacked the quarter of the city inhabited by the Spanish, because a gitana had committed some offence which aroused the susceptibilities of the youth of Toulouse.

No sooner had the Chamber re-assembled for the autumn session than the attack upon the Ministry was commenced. To outward appearance there was nothing disquieting in the state of affairs: the news of the taking of Antananarivo had arrived most opportunely to disarm criticism of the details of the expedition; an understanding had been arrived at with the Budget Committee upon all essential points, and the Minister of the Interior in order to satisfy the Colonial party in Paris

had dismissed a number of subordinate officials concerned in the Tebessa phosphate concessions. But, in truth, the policy adopted by M. Ribot towards the Rallied Republicans had greatly annoyed the more advanced section. Personal questions, moreover, had been mixed up with general grievances, and the Protectionists would not pardon the Government for having concluded a commercial treaty with Switzerland. Thus there were sufficient causes for the tottering position of the Cabinet.

The first skirmishes, however, were in its favour. M. Jaurès' interpellation on the Carmaux strike had, after two days' heated debate, been brought to a close (Oct. 26) by a vote of confidence in which the Government obtained 273 against 176 votes, the majority including 242 Republicans and 15 Rallied, or Constitutionalists as they preferred to be called. The next struggle took place in a debate raised by another Socialist, M. Rouanet, on the subject of the Southern Railways. This affair, which had been dragging on for a long time, had recently acquired fresh importance by the revelation of some ancient scandal. A senator, who was also editor of the Paris journal *L'Événement*, had compromised himself in his place as a member of the *Conseil-Général* of the Var, and had been charged with corrupt practices. The public prosecutor, M. Chenest, had been suspended from office just at the time that orders had been issued to prosecute M. Magnier. The Extreme Left, supported by the Extreme Right, insisted that the Government should explain the real reason for the dismissal of the public prosecutor, and that they should continue the investigation of the affairs of the company and take steps against all persons compromised thereby.

The Minister of Justice, M. Trarieux, taking his stand upon the recognised principles of French jurisprudence, maintained that it was impossible to re-open the inquiry without fresh evidence to the detriment of persons against whom no case had been made out. Instead of laying the blame of any failure of justice on the state of the law, the Chamber saw fit to throw the responsibility on the Ministry by the following order of the day: "The Chamber, considering that it is advantageous to forbid deputies from taking part in financial syndicates, and determined to sift to the bottom the affairs of the Southern Railways, invites the Minister of Justice to take proceedings against all persons responsible." The latter part of this resolution, which was first put to the vote, was carried by 276 to 196 votes, and the whole resolution was put and carried by 311 to 210—the ministers having withdrawn between the two votes. This majority, which was fatal to the Cabinet, was composed of 139 Radicals, 55 Socialists, 28 Governmental Republicans, 14 Constitutionalists, and 47 Members of the Right.

The crisis which ensued was of short duration. After a day's reflection and consultation with the leaders of various

parties, the President of the Republic confided to M. Léon Bourgeois, deputy of the Marne, and president of a previous Ministry, the construction of a Cabinet. In the earlier part of the year M. Bourgeois had excused himself from the task, but on this occasion he showed no such hesitation, and in four and twenty hours he was able to submit (Oct. 30) the list of his principal colleagues. The portfolio of Foreign Affairs alone remained unaltered, as M. Bourgeois desired to retain the services of M. Gabriel Hanotaux, who had displayed unexpected aptitude for the post. He was, however, unwilling to separate himself from his former colleagues, and M. Decrais, who had been successively ambassador at Rome and London, having also declined, M. Berthelot, originally named for the Ministry of Public Instruction, accepted the office. The Cabinet was thus composed: President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, M. Léon Bourgeois; Justice, M. L. Ricard; Foreign Affairs, M. Berthelot; Finance, M. Doumer; War, M. G. Cavaignac; Marine, M. Ed. Lockroy; Public Instruction, M. Combes; Public Works, M. Guyot Dessaigne; Commerce, etc., M. Mesureur; Agriculture, M. Viger; Colonies, M. Guieyette. Of these MM. Berthelot, Combes, and Guieyette were senators, and the others deputies. The heads of both the Army and Navy administrations were civilians, who had made themselves conspicuous by their criticisms and denunciations of the wasteful extravagance of their respective departments. M. Berthelot was known only as a man of science, and as one of the most distinguished chemists of the day.

No sooner were the new ministers installed in office than they gave proof of their intention to carry out sweeping reforms. M. Cavaignac applied at once to the financial branch of the Council of State for its opinion on the creation of a General Secretariat of War, and an able and energetic official, M. Prioul, was forthwith appointed to the post. By this arrangement the minister obtained an assistant chosen from a body which Gambetta had originally organised, but had been constantly reduced to uselessness by the jealousy of the military officials.

M. Lockroy's administration was ushered in by an unfortunate accident. Admiral Gervais, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, whilst manœuvring in the roadstead of Hyères, off Toulon, ran his ship upon a sandbank, imperfectly noted in the charts. Three other ironclads met with a similar accident, and thus gave the affair an importance altogether out of proportion with its gravity. The new minister was at first disposed to inflict a disciplinary sentence upon the admiral, with whom as reporter on the Navy Estimates M. Lockroy had had more than one serious misunderstanding. The press, however, mindful of the Cronstadt *fêtes*, took the admiral's part; and ultimately he was brought

before a Court of Inquiry, composed only of admirals, by whom he was wholly exonerated from blame.

The most striking feature in the composition of the Cabinet was that, for the first time since the struggles against the Monarchists in 1873, and again in 1876, it was homogeneous. No member of the previous Ministry found a place in its ranks, which were filled wholly by Radicals. The Opportunists, left out in the cold, affected at first to be satisfied with their exclusion. Their organs in the press declared that the situation was clear; that the co-operation of the Republican groups had done its work, since the Republic was no longer in danger from within; and, further, that the Ministry would very speedily find that it could only count upon a minority of the Chamber. By a strange irony of fate, it was in their own ranks that disaffection first showed itself. Immediately after the reading of the Ministerial programme (Nov. 7), an attempt had been made to constitute a formidable opposition of various shades, in which the Moderates predominated. Two largely-attended meetings were held; one, composed of the so-called Government Republicans, of whom M. Ribot and M. Léon Say were the chiefs, advocated a policy of watching and reserve; while the other group, the Progressive Unionists, declared their intention of supporting M. Bourgeois, so long as he adhered to the spirit and aim of concentration. The Government skilfully turned this difference of views to its own profit, and announced its intention of taking up the bills and reforms of its predecessors, especially by having the Budget fully discussed within the legal time without prejudice to the proposed financial reforms.

On the other hand, the forlorn hope of the advanced parties, recognising that it was to their interest to keep in power a Radical Cabinet, displayed an amount of political common sense of which they were not thought capable. They at once abandoned their tactics of constant interpellations, renewed day after day, and both the Socialists and the Extreme Left maintained to the close of the year this unwonted silence and reserve, notwithstanding the gibes of their opponents. These latter, however, never ceased to be the majority, so long as the existence of the Cabinet was not at stake. Thus, for instance, when the Radicals proposed not to fill up the vice-presidency, vacated by M. Lockroy on his acceptance of office, the Republicans set aside the objection that the session was necessarily a short one, and carried their candidate, M. Poincaré, without difficulty.

The Ministry, notwithstanding the attitude of the Progressive Unionists, were on their guard, and each step was taken with circumspection. A financial crisis, which threatened at one moment to become serious, arose in consequence of the exaggerated speculation going on in South African mines, and was aggravated by the sudden stoppage of the purchase of *Rentes* by the savings banks (*caisses des dépôts et consignations*). M. Doumer at once intervened, and, calling together the heads



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of the principal Paris banks, persuaded them to take steps to prevent the imminent collapse. This action was completely successful, the funds ceased to fall and shortly afterwards rose again to above par.

The Government, at the same time, showed its readiness to take up the revised scheme of death duties, and the Budget, in each case assuming the figures and calculations of MM. Ribot and Poincaré. By these tactics the most dangerous critics of the former measure were disarmed, and M. Bourgeois was enabled (Nov. 18) in the final debate to obtain a brilliant triumph. M. Paul Deschanel, one of the most violent speakers among the Government Republicans, exclaimed: "Your language is excellent, and since you wish for freedom to act, I wish to see your action. I vote for you." At the same time, M. Bourgeois was not to be led away by his supposed ultra-Radical views, and declined to adopt any of the features of the Socialist programme. M. Julien Dumas having attempted to elicit his intentions with regard to the bill imposing penalties for holding anarchical opinions, which the Radicals had bitterly opposed in the previous year, M. Bourgeois replied that he needed time to look more closely into the matter. His prudence was endorsed by 347 to 87 votes, on an order of the day proposed by M. Pourquery de Boisserin.

The unexpected docility to a Cabinet of far more advanced views than the majority of the Chamber was looked at with grave suspicion by the opponents of parliamentary government. The police (French and English) had after a long delay succeeded in arresting at Clapham, near London, Arton, a financier, who had been mixed up with the Panama scandals. Rightly or wrongly, it was assumed that he had in his possession papers implicating a large number of deputies. This assumption suggested to the anti-Ministerial press the calumny that the Ministerial majority was obtained by the votes of the incriminated members, who wanted to be screened. A debate on this matter was forced on (Dec. 7), when M. Bourgeois defended himself satisfactorily against the attacks of the Right. The Minister of Justice, M. Ricard, however, was forced to admit that he had authorised a journalist to go to London to treat with Arton for the papers in his possession. Notwithstanding the bad effect of such an admission, the Government obtained an almost unanimous vote (485 to 1) in their favour.

Meanwhile the discussion of the Budget had been commenced, and was being pushed forward with unusual rapidity. It seemed as if the Chamber was under its new leaders prepared to adopt new habits. Radicals and Socialists alike practised a laudable self-denial in abstaining from challenging all sorts of expenditure, and raising debates on every increased charge. The Minister of the Interior conciliated a large body of members by spontaneously offering to reduce his secret service funds by 200,000 francs, and undertook to distribute

nothing among any of the newspapers which held themselves at the disposition of the Government. The customary proposals for the suppression of the Budget of Public Worship and of the expenses of the embassy at the Vatican were passed by with a few contemptuous remarks, and by 449 to 58 votes the entire Budget was finally passed (Dec. 13) without any serious opposition. The Senate under any circumstances would have been unwilling to show less application to the financial proposals of the Government than the Chamber of Deputies, and on the present occasion the fighting power of the Upper Chamber was considerably weakened by the illness of its President, M. Challemel-Lacour, and by the death of the energetic Vice-President, M. Challamet. It therefore contented itself with a very unimportant amendment of the Budget, consisting in placing the main roads (*routes nationales*), which had been constructed and hitherto maintained by the State, under the control of their respective departments. This reform, however, was exceedingly distasteful to the engineers of the public service (*Ponts et chaussées*), who succeeded so far in lobbying the proposal through their friends that it was ultimately postponed. The Senate, however, took the opportunity of striking out at the same time a small addition to the wages of the road-makers, which the Chamber had voted when it had done away with privileges of the engineers. The Budget, consequently, had to be sent back to the Chamber; but although M. Camille Pelletan endeavoured to maintain the transfer of the roads to the local authorities, he was not supported by the Government, and the Senate's amendment was accepted.

Whilst giving satisfaction to the Moderate Republicans by adopting their Budget, the Ministry also managed to find favour with their Radical supporters. The Minister of Commerce, M. Mesureur, addressed a circular to the *procureurs-généraux* throughout the country, urging them to proceed with care and discretion in their inquiries relating to members of trade unions or syndicates of which the managers should, according to law, be men of French nationality. On several occasions it had happened that employers had taken the opportunity of these inquiries to get rid of workmen, because they belonged to some syndicate. A few days later the Minister submitted to the President a decree for the re-opening of the Labour Exchange (*Bourse du Travail*), but the concessions which the Government was prepared to make not being deemed sufficient by the Paris Municipal Council, the matter was dropped.

The Colonial party, however, had managed to score an important victory on a matter in which they had shown a very keen interest. The authentic text of the treaty between General Duchesne and the Queen of Madagascar had given rise to a debate (Nov. 27) in which the Government undertook to modify its terms in a restrictive sense. M. Laroche, Prefect of the

Hauts Garonne, was appointed Resident at the Malagasy capital (Dec. 12), and was furnished with fresh instructions which amounted to a new treaty. On his side, the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, was giving proof of equal activity. He decided upon the creation of a school of marine warfare at Toulon, much to the dissatisfaction of the other arsenals, and set himself seriously to the work of reforming abuses he had discovered when engaged on his commission of inquiry. The Minister of Public Instruction gave notice of his intention to introduce a number of university reforms, and the Minister of Justice promised to effect a great economy by reducing the number of local tribunals.

The year, however, was not destined to close without a fresh crop of scandals, which could not fail to have some bearing upon the political situation. The well-known newspaper *La France*, formerly edited by Emile de Girardin, had fallen into the hands of a Boulangist ex-deputy, M. Lalou, who suddenly published in its columns a list of 104 deputies whom he accused of having received money from the Panama company. The victims of this foul calumny at once took steps to vindicate themselves, and commenced legal proceedings against the editor and staff of the newspaper, but no conclusion was arrived at before the close of the year. Another scandal, arising out of the sale of the concession of phosphate fields in Algeria, brought to light the low tone of political morals in that colony. The Ministry endeavoured to shift its responsibility on to the shoulders of its predecessors, and promised that in future the recurrence of such underhand proceedings as had been exposed should be rendered impossible; but although these promises were doubtless made in good faith, the means by which they were to be carried out were not explained.

The year closed peacefully, but without security that tranquillity would be maintained; those who expected much from the Radical Ministry were by no means disposed to display unlimited patience, whilst others were eagerly watching their opportunity to checkmate their adversaries, and to seat themselves again in power.

II. ITALY.

While the official world was occupying itself with the interchange of New Year's conventional greetings, the Parliamentary Opposition was holding a meeting at Signor di Rudini's house to arrange its plan of campaign against the Government. It was decided to commence hostilities by insisting upon a *Cabinet d'Affaires*, composed chiefly of senators who should undertake the settlement of certain burning questions, of which the solution was impossible so long as Signor Crispi remained in office. At the same time the most eager opponents of the

Prime Minister were under no illusion as to the success of their tactics, and adopted them rather as a matter of protest lest the idea of their acquiescence should be assumed.

Meanwhile Signor Crispi, regardless of the machinations of his adversaries, held his own course and determined to strike a vigorous blow, intended to show his firm intention of maintaining the Triple Alliance as the basis of his foreign policy. The ambassadors of Italy at Paris (Signor Ressmann), London (Count Tornielli), and St Petersburg (Baron Marochetti) were summarily recalled, in consequence of their having failed to forewarn their Government of the signature of the Franco-Russian treaty, and of their having shown too little self-assertion in the struggles of the previous year. At home, Signor Crispi seemed favoured by fortune, as much in private as in political life. On the occasion of the marriage of his daughter with Prince Linguaglossa he had received from the king the most flattering marks of esteem and affection; and, as strokes of luck do not come always singly, at the same time (Jan. 17) the news arrived that General Baratieri had gained an important victory at Senefé over the Ras Mangascia. Unfortunately this news was promptly followed by appeals for more men and money, and a hint was given to the official press to suggest the confiscation of the property held by the Lazarist Fathers in Erythrea, although it was obvious that such funds would be wholly inadequate, and that such an act would arouse opposition. Signor Crispi, warned in time, contented himself with calling into counsel his colleagues, the Ministers of the Treasury and of Finance; and with their help decided that it would be possible to raise the sum pressingly required for the Abyssinian Expedition by postponing certain payments on account of public works, which were falling due. In accordance with its usual tactics, while plunging deeper into the Ethiopian business, the Ministry gave the usual solemn assurance of its pacific intentions, and contradicted formally the press rumours of an intended expedition against Harra.

Two other incidents of a political character marked the first months of the year. The Prefect of Palermo was suddenly transferred to Modena in disgrace for not having been able to prevent the election to the Provincial Council of the Socialist Bosco, under condemnation by the military tribunal, or the choice as a member of the Bar Committee of the imprisoned deputy Felice by the barristers of Catania. But these were in reality but insignificant details. Signor Crispi remained the undisputed master of the Government, and set himself to carry into effect an instalment of his promised administrative reforms. He began by reducing the number of officials by 367, thus effecting an immediate saving of 800,000 lire per annum. A few days later he caused a commission to be appointed to examine into the affairs of the Banco Napolitano, founded in 1539, supposed to have a reserve of 71,500,000 lire and a circula-

tion of upwards of 250,000,000 lire. The Opposition promptly charged the Government with being animated solely by the wish to have a large sum at its disposal in view of the approaching elections.

The actual date of the appeal to the constituencies was not yet fixed, but all parties were getting ready for the fray, and every political incident, no matter how trifling, was canvassed as favouring or hindering Signor Crispi's cause. For example, at the communal and provincial elections in Milan (Feb. 10) the Moderate Clerical party carried the day against the Radicals and Socialists combined. This was an unexpected rebuff to the Opposition, more especially as out of 46,000 electors, 28,000 had not voted at all. This abstention was more significant in Italy than elsewhere, for it was known that on such occasions the Opposition would generally poll its full strength, whilst the friends of the Government seldom troubled themselves to vote except on emergencies. A more striking instance of the personal influence of the Prime Minister was seen in the dealings with the Socialist deputy Prampolini, who had been sentenced by the Prætor of Reggio (Emilia) to a month's confinement (*con domicilio coatto*) for an offence against the laws of public safety. This sentence had been annulled by the superior tribunal at Reggio, but on appeal to the Court of Cassation at Rome, the prætor's judgment was affirmed. It was said that this was the first occasion since 1848 that the *statuto* had been submitted to the judges, whose decision was more in conformity with the domineering spirit of the Minister than with the liberal views of the authors of the Risorgimento.

The complacency of the judges was, however, to be put to a still greater trial by the revival of the Giolitti affair. The ex-Premier had been cited to appear before the Correctional Tribunal (Feb. 14) to answer charges brought against him in connection with the Banco Romano. Signor Giolitti was at this moment in Germany, but in deference to the entreaties of his friends, he crossed the frontier, and reached Turin (Feb. 19), arriving in Rome three days later. It was, doubtless, his wish to show that whilst ready to meet the charges, he was not amenable to the common law—his case falling within the article of the code referring to offences committed by deputies in their quality of deputies. The charges, however, against Signor Giolitti were, outwardly at least, laid by private persons who declared that he had publicly libelled and traduced them in his speeches in Parliament. Signor Giolitti at length (Feb. 28) presented himself before the court, and answered that having spoken as a deputy, he claimed the privilege of his position, and was unwilling to waive his prerogative. With regard to the further charge of having abstracted certain damaging documents from the file, in order to prevent their publication, he maintained that as this was a ministerial act, it was for the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice, to decide upon

its legality. At the same time he was ready, out of regard for the agents of the police implicated in the affair, to state that the documents had not been abstracted by them, but had been handed to himself by persons whose names had not been mentioned. The court, however, declined to admit this line of defence, but on appeal to the Court of Cassation, Signor Giolitti's pleas were allowed, but the new Parliament was left to come to a decision on the issues at stake.

The Government, meanwhile, was slowly, but cautiously, preparing for the general election. Under pretence of revising the electoral lists, and removing the names of deceased or incapacitated electors, the Government officials struck off, with brazen effrontery, the names, not only of electors of suspected hostility, but those also of recognised lukewarmness towards the Ministry. In this way at least 600,000 electors were got rid of—in some districts representing 40 per cent. of the electorate. For example, at Bologna 6,000 were struck off out of a total of 49,000; at Padua, 5,000 out of 25,000; whilst at Treviso, where "Irredentism" was a matter of faith, which seriously compromised Signor Crispi's foreign policy, 18,000 voters were removed from a constituency numbering 39,000. As, moreover, it was to be anticipated that the Clericals would receive orders from the Pope to abstain from taking part in the elections, it became clear that if the struggle was to be severe, the number of the combatants was reduced to insignificance.

In its foreign policy the Government aimed at displaying a conciliatory spirit, which was otherwise called suppleness. Count Tornielli, who had been recalled from London, was sent as ambassador to Paris, and the rumour, industriously circulated, that the Triple Alliance had been renewed for another period of five years was formally contradicted; as well as that of the occupation of Tigre, to which the Radical journals gave currency. To crown all, on the occasion of the King's birthday (March 14) the French Captain Romani, whose arrest on the frontier and subsequent sentence to death as a spy had led to much bitterness, was pardoned and set at liberty. In return for this act of courtesy, the French Government released the Italian Major Lalta, who was under sentence for a similar offence in France.

The Abyssinian question was ever offering fresh difficulties and complications. It was at length decided by the Cabinet (April 2) that it was necessary to force the Negus Menelek to recognise in a formal way the Italian protectorate. This decision necessarily involved a fresh expedition, and the Opposition seized on the opportunity offered to pull itself together. It was found, however, that on many points the opponents of the Ministry were hopelessly divided; and, after several meetings, the task of forming a bond of union between the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left was recognised as impossible. The only outcome of these meetings was the revival

of the *Pentarchia*, composed of Signors Brin, Giolitti, Rudini, and Cavallotti. Beyond an hour's audience granted by the King to the Marquess di Rudini, nothing came of it, and a few days later Signor Zanardelli was defeated at Brescia in the provincial election by a coalition of the Moderates and Conservatives.

The electoral campaign was opened by a dramatic incident which attracted considerable attention. At a dinner given by Baron Blanc, the Minister of Foreign Affairs (May 7), Cardinal Hohenlohe, to the surprise of all present, proposed the health of Signor Crispi, and alluded to the electoral gains which awaited the Ministry at the polls. Now, it was well known that only a short time previously the Pope had consulted the Sacred College on the attitude to be recommended to Catholics, and that the cardinals by a large majority had reported in favour of a strict neutrality. It therefore seemed most strange that a prince of the Church, a foreigner by birth and nationality to Italy, should openly intervene in so delicate a matter. The Pope forthwith invited the indiscreet prelate to withdraw to the shores of the Lake of Como, but this did not prevent him from offering his house at Tivoli for an electoral banquet given in honour of young Signor Baccelli, son of the Minister of Public Instruction, and official candidate for the district.

The dissolution of the Chambers having been at length (May 8) announced, the elections followed forthwith (May 26), and the new Parliament was convoked (June 10), after sufficient delay had been given for the second ballotings where necessary. Various untoward incidents marked the course of the elections. The contest was ushered in by the appearance in the Radical journal *Il Secolo* of certain revelations made by Signor Santoro, a dismissed official of the Prisons Department, concerning the treatment of political prisoners in the San Ercole Gaol, and the usage made of official *lettres de cachet*. The author of these statements had prudently crossed the frontier before their appearance, and although the Italian authorities applied for his extradition on a charge of swindling and embezzlement, the French Government declined to accede to the request. A few days later, the mayor of the little town of Spinazzola, in the province of Bari (Apulia), was assassinated while conducting Signor Imbriani to the railway station, his murderers escaping in the confusion. At Palermo Signor Crispi was hooted and hissed when disembarking at the scene of his former revolutionary exploits, in spite of, or in consequence of, a letter which the Pope had addressed to the Cardinal Parocchi enjoining on the faithful to abstain from all public demonstrations of feeling.

Meanwhile, whilst the Pentarchs Brin and Rudini were presiding over a grand banquet at Turin, to which the Piedmontese senators and deputies were invited, and the Socialists were feasting on the Tarpeian rock at fourpence a head, the

Minister of the Treasury, Signor Sonnino, was defending at San Casciano the financial policy of the Government ; and the Finance Minister, Signor Boselli, was assuring the electors of Savona that he had reduced the deficit to the insignificant sum of 9,000,000 lire, thanks to his taxes on electric light, gas, and matches. Signor Crispi naturally reserved for himself the leading part, and in the Teatro Argentino in Rome waxed eloquently indignant at the calumnies of which he was the object.

The results of the appeal to the people were never for a moment in doubt. The Prefects had been allowed a free hand ; their instructions prescribed an intelligent activity, and complete success rewarded their efforts—the Government candidates securing 336 seats, whilst only 98 fell to the Opposition. Of these, 40 were distinctly Radicals, 17 Socialists, and 17 others were nondescripts. The Zanardelli group had done much to swell the ranks of the Ministerialists, and something also to help the Socialists, for its quota was now only eight, as compared with eighty, in the previous Parliament. At Milan, notwithstanding their recent defeat at the Municipal elections, Radicals were elected in all three districts of the city. The Socialist, Bosco, condemned by the military tribunal, was re-elected in Sicily ; but on the other hand, Signor Crispi had been triumphantly returned by the various constituencies where his name had been put forward.

At what price the Ministerial success had been achieved may be inferred from the following figures. According to the census, out of an adult male population of 8,000,000 in 1890, there had been 2,400,000 registered electors. In 1895 this number had been reduced to 1,800,000, of whom only about one-half took part in the elections ; so that at the utmost the 336 successful official candidates could have polled scarcely more than 600,000, although they assumed to represent an aggregate population of 31,000,000. The fiction of constitutional government was never more cynically laid bare, or its absurdity more nakedly exposed.

The opening of Parliament was by the King in person, who, in his speech, promised an amnesty in view of the marriage of his nephew, the Duke of Aosta, with the Princess Helena of Orleans. The only other incident which marked the opening ceremony was the omission by the Prime Minister, when reading over the list of the members elected, of the names of his three personal enemies—the Socialists, Barbato, Bosco, and De Felice. The first trial of strength took place on the election of the President of the Chamber, when the Ministerial candidate, Signor Villa, received 268 votes to 156 given to the Duke Caetani, the candidate of the Opposition. On taking possession of the chair, Signor Villa urged the need of revising the standing orders of the Chamber, so that the course of business might be expedited and obstruction held in check. The President, having thus recognised his indebtedness to the Government,

proceeded to give proof of his impartiality by selecting Signor Cavallotti to report on the petitions lodged against the validity of certain elections. This decision brought down upon Signor Villa the most violent reproaches of the official press, but they produced no effect upon his action. The Budget Committee was forthwith chosen, in the proportions of 34 Ministerialists to 7 of the Opposition; and the Chamber settled down forthwith to the current work of the session. Firmly kept in hand by Signor Villa, and obedient to the orders of the Cabinet, every proposed interpellation or resolution was postponed until after the Address had been passed and the Budget discussed. The debate on the former incidentally gave rise to one tumultuous sitting, arising out of the promised amnesty. This act was referred to by Signor Crispi as an earnest of the King's clemency; upon which a voice on the extreme left exclaimed, "Justice!" A violent uproar immediately ensued, and was pushed to such extremes that the sitting was suspended; and on the House resuming, the Address was voted without further debate.

Signor Crispi took advantage of this incident to hold a meeting (June 19) of the majority, when it was decided that one of their body, Signor Cibrario, should take the initiative in proposing a revision of the standing orders. This course was adopted forthwith (June 21), the Opposition offering no serious objection to the Ministerial proposals.

The comparative tranquillity reigning within the walls of Parliament did not extend to the law courts, to which the investigation of political scandals was suddenly transferred. The journal *Don Chisciotte* published an article by Signor Cavallotti accusing the Prime Minister of having obtained from the King for Dr. Cornelius Herz one of the most distinguished of Italian decorations, in order to gratify the wishes of the French banker Jacques de Reinach. Besides this there were other charges dating back for some years. The Extreme Left, therefore, moved for a Commission of Inquiry, before which both Crispi and Cavallotti should be enjoined to appear. The Duc Caetani di Sermoneti thereupon intervened with an amendment calling upon the Government itself to take the proper steps to solve the question of political morality thus raised. To the direct as well as to the invidious attack, Signor Crispi replied boldly that he would submit his action to no tribunal, either of the Chamber or outside of it, declaring that his fifty-five years of public service to his country placed his conduct above such accusations. Signor Torrigiani, a Ministerialist, thereupon proposed the adjournment of the debate for six months, and the Minister having accepted this virtual rejection of the inquiry, it was agreed to by 283 to 115 votes.

A few days later Signor Imbriani made a skilfully directed attack upon a well-known weak spot in all Italian Administrations. He moved for a return of the names of all deputies

receiving pay from the State, either directly as salaried officers or indirectly in the way of charges on the finances. By a display of tact on the part of Signor Crispi, and of weakness on the part of the deputies, the motion was set aside.

These and similar incidents delayed the debate on the Budget, but it was put forward whenever the chance arose. The majority made no difficulty about passing a bill of indemnity for the Government, in the matter of the taxes levied by Signor Boselli during the Parliamentary interregnum, for in this way they avoided the responsibility of imposing others which might have been even less acceptable to the taxpayers. As for the new taxes and duties, although violently attacked by the Extreme Left, they were left to stand on their own merits, not a single Ministerialist undertaking their defence. Signors Colombo and Luzzato were, however, the only deputies who seriously discussed the financial proposals of the Government. The Radical deputy Pantano tried to obtain a reduction of the spirit duty, but after an effective reply from Signor Crispi, the amendment was defeated (July 15) by 161 to 68 votes; a division significant of the very slight interest raised by the question. A few days before Signor Veschi had found much more interest and enthusiasm aroused by his proposal to observe as a national *fête* the twenty-fifth anniversary (Sept. 20) of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome. The Extreme Left, however, instead of welcoming the proposal, vigorously resisted it, on the ground that there was no cause for rejoicing until the liberation of the country was complete. The malcontents managed to obtain 62 sympathisers, but 204 deputies supported the idea. Whilst the Government was successfully carrying its business through the Lower Chamber, the Minister for War, General Mocenni, met with a severe check in the Senate over his proposal to postpone, on the grounds of economy, the calling out of the reservists of the year 1895. The suggestion was strongly opposed by the Generals Primerano and Ricotti, and, notwithstanding the intervention of the Prime Minister, was rejected by a considerable majority, and General Mocenni at once offered his resignation, but, at the urgent request of the King, remained in office.

Meanwhile the various sections of the Budget were being discussed in detail by the Chamber. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Blanc, in his explanation of the state of affairs in Ethiopia, set himself to reassure the public. He represented the Russian mission sent to King Menelek as having solely a religious object; and asserted that, while France had adopted a friendly attitude, the relations with Great Britain were altogether cordial. On the Navy Estimates (July 27) the Deputy Rizzo called attention with legitimate pride to the good impression produced by the Italian fleet on its visits to Kiel and Plymouth. On the more general question of Italian foreign policy, Signor Crispi repeated his assurance that Italy had no policy

of expansion, and, on Signor di Rudini asking the Chamber to take note of that assurance, the Prime Minister at once accepted the order of the day proposed by the leader of the Opposition. National patriotism was more violently stirred by the arrival of General Baratieri than by the pacific assurances of the Parliamentary rivals. Taking advantage of the truce, imposed by the heat of summer, the Commander-in-Chief of the African Expedition had come home, and was received with acclamations from the public, and honours from the King and Cabinet. The latter took the advantage of the harmony ruling on all sides to pass the rest of the Budget without opposition. It was at once sent up to the Senate (Aug. 5), where it was discovered that the service of the year just concluded showed a surplus of 10,000,000 of lire, as compared with a deficit of 137,000,000 in the previous year. This somewhat astounding result was accepted in good faith by 88 Senators against 12; and the session was closed (Aug. 8) with general congratulations on Signor Sonnino's financial ability.

The earlier weeks of the vacation were fully occupied—by the official world, at least—in making preparations for the national *fête*. The general truce of parties was only broken by the discovery (Sept. 3) of a Socialist plot at Palermo, which led to the arrest of twelve so-called leaders of the party in that city. These, however, proved to be of a different rank in life to those usually associated in such movements. They were for the most part persons of good position and ample means, whom not their own misery but the sight of the misery of others had caused to throw in their lot with the extreme party. Another cloud was raised on the social horizon, by the publication of the new schedules under which the property tax would be raised during the next quinquennial period. Under these a considerable number of persons found that their assessments had been doubled and even tripled. Luckily the murmurs of discontent were soon lost in the hubbub of the national rejoicings.

If the truth were told, however, these national *fêtes* had been organised with difficulty. Committee after committee had taken the matter in hand, and several suggestions were made, only to be abandoned on the score of expense. The most grandiose was that of an international exhibition, of which the chief feature was to be the contrast between Rome of antiquity and Rome of the present. Menotti Garibaldi had been one of the most eager for this costly display, and on his withdrawal from the organising committee, the Government requested Prince Ruspoli to undertake the management of the *fêtes*, which were to be given a military aspect, and to include the celebration of the centenary of the Italian tricolour, and the jubilee of the first Italian rising under Carlo Alberto. With these objects in view, all the colours of the army were to be brought to Rome by deputations from all the regiments; and the King was to pass in review the veterans of 1848-9. But by some strange

misunderstanding or vagary, the green flag of the Freemasons was allowed to pass in the procession through the streets of the Eternal City, before the military standards. The generals in command were deeply offended by what they regarded as a slight upon their colours; and the King and the Prince of Naples found it expedient to personally explain away the unpleasant incident. That it was not wholly undesigned, however, was inferred from the tone adopted by Signor Crispi in his speech from the Capitol; which read as a summons to the Papacy to submit itself to the Law of Guarantees. Leo XIII. protested eloquently against this affront, and in so doing, found himself generally supported by the Catholic world; whilst in Italy itself, at Milan, Cardinal Ferrari, supported by a hundred bishops, declared that the only unassailable Rome was that of the Popes.

The brilliancy of the Roman *fêtes* was, however, speedily obscured by the gloomy reports arriving from Sicily. This unfortunate island had long been on the verge of a crisis, brought about by years of improvidence and misrule. The phylloxera had already attacked its vineyards, and now the American competition had completely ruined its sulphur and pyrites mines, which hitherto had furnished work to a large population. Wages had been reduced to the lowest possible rate, yet many of the mines had to be abandoned; and there were consequently more persons than ever thrown back upon the chances of agriculture. Signor Crispi, at this juncture, determined (1) to institute a strict investigation of the titles of all properties taken over from municipal bodies, in order that the agricultural commoners should receive their share of the annual rents paid by the holders; (2) to revise all the leases granted by the rich proprietors to their farmers and tenants; and (3) that portions of the large private estates, which were uncultivated, should be apportioned under certain equitable conditions to agricultural labourers out of employ. Signor Crispi wished to go a step further, and in order to put an end to brigandage, to disarm the whole Sicilian population. But he was forced to give up this idea, since the honest farmers who had given up their arms would have found themselves altogether at the mercy of the adherents of the Mafia or the Camorra, or any other category of bandits.

As autumn wore on, the time for General Baratieri's return to Erythrea to resume hostilities arrived. The Cabinet, however, was by no means agreed as to the extent or the object of the operations to be undertaken. Some members were in favour of an energetic policy, and urged that by vigorously attacking the Ethiopians before they could concentrate their forces, it would be comparatively easy to crush Ras Mangascia. Others, among whom was Signor Sonnino, urged a more prudent course, alleging that the failure of both the harvest and the vintage rendered any unnecessary expenditure unadvisable.

Moreover, the development of affairs in Eastern Europe, and the action of the powers at the Porte, might at any moment precipitate a crisis, should Italy decide to support Great Britain unreservedly.

The principal business of the autumn session was the unfolding and discussion of Signor Sonnino's Budget (Nov. 25) for the succeeding year, 1896-7. In accordance with received custom, the Minister presented at the same time the "definite" Budget for 1893-4, the "rectificative" Budget for 1894-5, as well as the Budget for the current year, 1895-6. For this last he anticipated a surplus of 1,270,000 lire revenue over expenditure, and for the year 1896-7, a surplus of 8,000,000, without recourse to the creation of new debts. He referred with satisfaction to the steady improvement in the price of Italian rentes, and to the arrangements already made for the payment abroad in gold of the January dividends; adding that there was distinct evidence that the stock was more extensively held in Italy than previously. So satisfactory a condition of the national finances could not but be hailed with joy by all Italian patriots. Unfortunately, experience had shown the danger of reckoning upon its maintenance, especially with the object of the Abyssinian expedition still unsettled. It must, moreover, be admitted that the principal economy on which Signor Sonnino relied to obtain his surplus was not fully appreciated in all quarters, especially in Northern Italy. His idea was to save a large sum by restricting the process of land assessment, on account of its cost. The northern provinces of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Liguria undoubtedly paid a far heavier land tax than the former kingdom of Naples; and they were, therefore, eager for a revision upon a more equitable basis. But the decision of the Minister of the Treasury not only deferred indefinitely this act of justice, but rendered useless the millions which the northern provinces had contributed in taxes for the carrying out of this long-deferred reform. The blow to their hopes was so severe that some of the warmest supporters of the Cabinet showed their disapproval; and Signor Crispi was obliged to set aside a proposed meeting of the majority, at which the question was to be brought under discussion. In order to do this, he had recourse to an old device of his predecessor, Signor Depretis—announcing that the intention of a general re-assessment of the land tax was not in any way abandoned, but only temporarily postponed. This assurance, however, did not suffice to allay the irritation of those whose interests were jeopardised. They insisted upon holding their meeting, and the Ministerial supporters attending it undertook to notify to Signor Crispi that they had received from their electors a formal mandate to vote against Signor Sonnino's proposal, and to insist upon the completion of the assessment survey.

The external policy of the Government also came in for a

fair amount of criticism, and in this connection the Marquess di Rudini managed to find occasion for a brilliant speech (Dec. 3). He attacked the Ministry for its policy of petty vexations of the Vatican, and took pains to distinguish the aims of the Socialists from those of the Anarchists. The question of the reorganisation of the army was also brought forward by General Mocenni, who claimed for his plan the advantage of economy. He proposed to postpone the annual service of the classes already declared efficient; to extend the period of leave; and urged, in the case of sudden mobilisation, the greater advantages of the territorial over the national system of recruiting. These views were strongly opposed in the Chamber, especially by the Northern deputies, and were pushed with such vigour that on several occasions the War Minister only saved himself by making the points raised questions of confidence by the tactful intervention of President Villa.

The news of the disaster to the Italian troops at Amba Alaghi was communicated (Dec. 9) to the Chamber, and the Opposition at once challenged the Government to defend its African policy. Had the debate taken place at once, the fate of the Cabinet would have been in the balance, but the opportune indisposition of Signor Crispi enabled his colleagues to appeal for an adjournment, during which it was urged more details would come to hand. The truce lasted a week, during which the Minister of War had some difficulty to get his reorganisation proposals passed (Dec. 12), although on the very next day the Minister of Justice, Signor Calenda, in connection with the Giolitti affair, managed to almost upset the Cabinet. The committee of the Chamber appointed to inquire into this matter had reported in the sense of remitting it to the ordinary tribunals. On this transpiring, the former Prime Minister very naturally protested from his place in Parliament that he had never been heard before the committee, notwithstanding his request to be examined. Signor di Rudini thereupon moved that the findings of the committee should be printed at once, and distributed. When this motion came to be debated, the greatest excitement prevailed, and Signor Calenda was betrayed into the unguarded remark that he had little confidence in the intelligence or the independence of the judges named by Signor Giolitti when in office. This blunder gave rise to such an explosion of feeling that an order of the day, proposed by an adherent of the Ministry, calling for the nomination of a committee of inquiry was defeated by the narrow margin of 162 to 147 votes. Once again the Government was saved by the friendly tactics of the President, Signor Villa, who, on a motion by Signors Torraca and De Forlis to postpone *sine die* further discussion, called upon the Chamber to vote by rising or sitting. At the close of the debate Signor Calenda offered to resign his portfolio, but Signor Crispi declined to accept this self-sacrifice.

The debate on the African policy of the Government,

although postponed, could not be altogether avoided, although Signor Crispi studiously kept away from the Chamber. Signor Cavallotti therefore endeavoured to draw something from his colleagues by reminding them (Dec. 15) that just six months previously Baron Blanc, the Foreign Minister, had declared that the "Abyssinian barbarians" had received such severe lessons at Coatit and at Senefé that they would hesitate to make any attack upon General Baratieri. He recalled the precedent of Count Robilant, who, under similar conditions, after the defeat of the Italians at Dogali, had resigned office; and he reproached the present Premier with making an appeal to patriotism as a shield for the Ministry, forgetful of his own attacks upon Signor Depretis on the occasion of that catastrophe. Signor Crispi found it necessary to reply in person to these criticisms, and on the following day (Dec. 16) he attended the sitting of the Chamber. In the course of a very short speech, he managed to make a curious blunder as to the situation of the city of Makalle, where the Italians were being besieged by the Abyssinian troops. A tremendous uproar ensued and continued so long that the President suspended the sitting. This delay was the salvation of the Cabinet, which managed to have the debate adjourned until the Budget Committee should have reported on the credits required for the expedition. The Government had asked only 20,000,000 lire, alleging that this trifling sum would suffice for the campaign, which was to restore Italian prestige in Africa. The sums were, however, voted without debate (Dec. 22), together with an expression of confidence in the intentions of the Government. At the same time the Cabinet had had to make the mortifying sacrifice of two matters to which they attached great importance. They had to abandon the idea of suspending the exceptional laws in force against the Anarchists, and all thought of any expansion in Africa beyond the limits of the Erythrea. In a word, the year closed with a double check, military and political, for Signor Crispi's Administration. In its course it had been less troubled than its predecessor; the State finances were in a more prosperous condition, and although many difficulties still obstructed the path of progress, they were not of a nature to seriously hinder the forward march of a great Power.

CHAPTER II.

I. GERMANY.

THE debates on the Anti-Revolutionary Bill (see "Annual Register," 1894, p. 263) were resumed in the Reichstag after the Christmas holidays, and the bill was violently opposed by the Socialists, both in Parliament and out of it; a great number

of mass meetings assembling to protest against the bill. It was ultimately referred to a committee, which passed the measure (on March 29) with some amendments introduced by the Ultramontanes. When, however, the bill came on for second reading, further amendments were proposed by the Government which imposed such extensive restrictions on freedom of speech and writing that the bill had to be dropped, there being no chance of passing it in the House (May 10). Prince Bismarck made the following characteristic remarks on this occasion to a deputation from the women of Silesia: "I believe that womanly sympathy is a stronger bulwark for our political institutions against social democracy than the anti-revolutionary bills would have been if they had been accepted. I am not sorry that the measures have fallen. If they had been passed they would have aroused in the minds of those from whom we expect a remedy for the evil the conviction that they had done something and that they could rest on their laurels. This conviction would, in my opinion, have been erroneous; and I am glad that they have been deprived of this comfort. There were also numerous provisions in the measures of a doubtful character. I appeal from our Parliament to our women. Help us by influencing the men with whom you come in contact to arm and defend themselves against the dangers of the future with greater courage than that displayed in the anti-revolutionary bills."

The Prussian Budget for the year 1895-6 was introduced in the Diet on January 16. It showed an expenditure of 1,900,000,000 marks, against a revenue of 1,865,000,000 marks, and the Minister of Finance proposed to cover the deficit of 35,000,000 marks by a loan. The Emperor William's birthday was celebrated with the usual ceremonies (Jan. 27), and he announced on this occasion that, in memory of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the German Empire, he would erect at his own expense in the "Sieges Allee" at Berlin, "marble statues of the Princes of Brandenburg and Prussia, beginning with the Margrave Albert the Bear, and ending with the Emperor and King William I., and beside each of them the statue of a man especially characteristic of his time, whether soldier, statesman, or citizen."

The depression of agriculture in Germany was the subject which most occupied German politicians throughout the year. The policy favoured by the Agrarian League was that advocated by Count Kanitz, of which the following were the chief points: (1) That the State should buy and sell the foreign grain, flour, and meal destined for consumption in Germany; (2) that the average selling price in Germany from 1850 to 1890 should be fixed as the selling price of grain, and that the price of flour and meal should be determined by the proportion they bear to the unground grain and the said selling price, provided that the buying price is covered thereby; while in the

case of higher buying prices, the selling prices must be proportionally raised ; (3) that the profit obtained be spent, so that a part at least equal to the amount of the present grain duty flows into the Imperial Treasury ; (4) that steps should be taken for the accumulation of stocks to be used in extraordinary time of need, as, for instance, in the event of war ; and (5) that a reserve should be formed when prices are higher at home and abroad, to secure the payment of the above-mentioned annual amount to the Treasury. The Emperor, however, repeatedly expressed his disapproval of this policy, and Prince Bismarck is said to have remarked that if he were a deputy he would vote for it, but as Chancellor he would reject it. In the debate on the Agricultural Budget in the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament on January 29, Baron Hammerstein, the Minister of Agriculture, said that, in his opinion, the political and economic situation of Germany did not allow her to pursue a policy favourable to the interests of commerce alone. He held that the question of a revision of the Treaties of Commerce deserved consideration, though it was impossible to shut one's eyes to the extreme difficulty of the problem. The Imperial Government was at one with the separate States regarding the desirability of gaining the assent of the different Parliaments to measures adapted to preserving agriculture, which was the foundation of the German Empire. The Agrarian party were much disappointed at the Minister's speech, and their disappointment was deepened when he proceeded to say that "State-aid alone could not help them, that the crisis was not a momentary one, and that measures would have to be taken to help, not only a part of the population, but the whole of it." With reference to Count Kanitz's proposal, he thought that a grain monopoly in the hands of the State was not in itself at variance with the Treaties of Commerce, but the other proposals connected with it were. The Council of State would discuss the proposal very carefully. Germany's return to bi-metallism, he added, was impossible without England's co-operation. "But people ought not to fall too deep into pessimism. The crisis is very bad, but we shall get over it."

The Agrarians now started an agitation all over the country in favour of Count Kanitz's proposal, and even threatened to refuse the supplies required for the navy if the Government should not accept it. In March, the Emperor referred the question to the committee of the Federal State Council, which passed a resolution declaring the proposals of Count Kanitz for establishing a State monopoly in cereals to be incompatible with the correct interpretation of the present position of the State in regard to industry and international trade, and irreconcilable with Germany's commercial treaties. On June 10, a deputation from the Agrarian League waited upon Prince Bismarck, who took the opportunity of making the fol-

lowing attack on the Government and the manufacturing classes :—

“Our hands are tied by the Commercial Treaties, which, as honest men, we cannot alter, so long as they are valid. But in order not to be idle, we must consider well what we can do for agriculture without them. There are several so-called little aids to that end in the hands of the Government and the Legislature, in which agriculturists themselves can co-operate. Let us adhere to the principle of the representation of interests. Agriculture is the first-born among industries, and still has a relative majority among German industries, but it is far from having most attention paid to it. It is gentlemen who draw their salary in good weather and in bad, and make no further demand, who prepare our laws in such wise that the provincial agriculturist cannot alter them. Would that we could oppose to bladeless and acreless legislation, the battle cry—‘For blade and acre, for industry, for all who produce!’ We must stand shoulder to shoulder against the drones who govern us, but produce nothing but laws.

“I conclude by asking you to cry—‘Long live the Chief Landowner, the Emperor,’ who sympathises not merely as a sovereign, but as one of our own flesh and blood, with the sufferings of this large number of his most loyal, and, perhaps, most heavily burdened, subjects. I wish that the noble old way in which, among us at least, a monarch received no money composition from the State, but kept his inherited estates, and thereby remained in touch with the agricultural community, could be revived. I should like to say: ‘Give every minister an estate on the proceeds of which he must live, or a share in some industry for the same purpose.’ Join with me in three cheers for his Majesty the Emperor, our greatest landed proprietor, and the rightful and sworn protector of agriculture and all other productive industries.”

Bimetallism, in Germany as in England, is an object of special interest for the agricultural classes, and on February 15 the Reichstag discussed a motion brought forward by Count Mirbach and his supporters calling upon the Federal Governments to issue invitations for an International Monetary Conference for the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium. During the debate on this motion, Count Herbert Bismarck observed that the failure of the Brussels Conference was partly due to the fact that the various participating Powers had not previously arrived at an understanding. On the occasion of the Berlin Congress in 1878, a result had been achieved, because Great Britain and Russia had previously reached a basis of an agreement. An international understanding in the matter of currency would, he declared, be arrived at in the course of time, and this conviction was also gaining ground in England. “It has caused me great pleasure,” concluded the Count, “to see how my friend, Mr. Balfour, that active, energetic, and



chivalrous gentleman, has so warmly taken up this cause. I sincerely hope that this motion may redound to the welfare of the Fatherland." The debate concluded with a statement by Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, that he was inclined favourably to consider the proposal for an interchange of views on the subject of international measures for allaying present difficulties in regard to the currency question with those States which were concerned in the value of silver, but no further steps were taken in the matter.

In March, great festivities took place at Friedrichsruhe in celebration of the eightieth birthday of Prince Bismarck. On the Saturday before the celebration the Reichstag, after a noisy debate, rejected a proposal made by Herr von Levetzow, the President, that the House should authorise him to convey its congratulations to Prince Bismarck. 146 members voted in favour of the proposal, and 163 against it. The majority were composed of Ultramontanes, Radicals, Socialists, Poles, and Guelphs. When the numbers were declared the President resigned, and his place was taken by the Vice-President, Baron Buol, who is an Ultramontane. The Emperor then telegraphed to Prince Bismarck his "deepest indignation" at the resolution, which he declared to be "absolutely at variance with the feelings of all the German sovereigns and their peoples. Among the visitors to Friedrichsruhe on this occasion were the Emperor, the Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Henry of Prussia and the young Prince Waldemar, Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Köller, the Home Minister, and 418 members of the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag. In replying to the congratulations of the deputies the Prince made the following remarks:—

"Our dynasties are, thank God, still strong in their roots, each in its own land, and this is especially the case with the great military power which the King of Prussia undoubtedly has the power to place at the service of the national will. That was my endeavour as soon as I, in my capacity as Ambassador in Frankfort, had observed the state of the political situation amongst us in Germany. We are therefore indebted to the old Emperor and to his allies for more than any Minister or Chancellor could possibly have done for us. If the treaties signed by the Federal Governments had not borne their signatures, these treaties would not have existed. If the King had not issued his mobilisation orders in 1866 and 1870, what would have happened? And remember that dynasties have been far more injured by us in the course of history unintentionally, but as the result of passing events, than by any Parliamentary faction in our peaceful times. We fought fiercely with the Bavarians and Saxons, yet as soon as the common need in support of the Empire and the German people arose their help was given to us with the greatest readiness. All political differences, all rivalries, and all open or secret intrigues

belong only to certain party fractions. Others are more concerned with the national interests which are connected with the sovereign dynasty of the country. We have fought to such an extent that dogs have licked the blood of the slain, and yet we now shake hands and march together against the enemies of the country. This is the way our dynasties act as compared with our party fractions. I hope you may take a lesson from this. But as long as we can reckon upon this national sentiment on the part of our royal dynasty, I have no fear of our being involved in any difficulty which may arise from party divisions.

“I should be glad if more support were given to the national will in the diet and individual States, just as it has been supported by the reigning dynasty. We cannot in Germany exist as two separate kingdoms, like Sweden and Norway, who live together under one dynasty. We Prussians, we Bavarians, we Saxons, we are Germany, and we remain so, and we must study its interests in our diets, especially as to the policy to be pursued in the empire. We must especially not ignore this—we must exercise control over our Foreign Minister in regard to the attitude which he adopts in the Federal Council, and over the imperial policy which he pursues. The whole national sentiment will be entirely changed if it should be possible to induce local patriotism to take part in the development of the nation to such an extent that German policy may also be discussed in the Prussian diet, as well as the question as to how the Foreign Minister shall be instructed in his capacity as a representative in the Federal Council. Are we agreed on this point? Such matters can all be easily discussed during the debate on the Budget and salaries of officials. I shall be very pleased if the policy of the empire is criticised in the diets, and this I say not only of the Prussian diet, but also of those of Saxony and Bavaria and of the other States. This would, in my opinion, be a proof that those assemblies were interested in that policy; that they lived with it, and that they expected something from it. This interest has hitherto not been shown to the extent that I could have wished. The German and Prussian Governments, the German and Bavarian Governments, the German and Saxon Governments, which now run side by side, are in no way to be separated or to be regarded as separate, notwithstanding the pressure of the remarkable fiction existing on that subject. The representative of Saxony must therefore always be instructed from the point of view of Saxon interests in his relations to the Reichstag and to the Federal Council. So it must be also with the representatives of Prussia and Bavaria; and, on the other hand, no Bavarian or Saxon or Prussian minister can be permitted to free himself from his allegiance to the German Empire. This inseparable connection of mutual interests, a connection provided for in the original federal treaty, has entirely disappeared owing to the theoretical

and bureaucratic fiction that two separate Governments existed side by side. An Imperial Government, having no relations with the individual Governments, must be absolutely imaginary, and could have no possibility of existence, at any rate according to treaty provisions. Certainly such a state of affairs might exist for a little time, but there is no real ground for it in the Constitution."

Numerous other deputations from all parts of the empire, and also from other countries, came to render homage to the great ex-Chancellor. Among them was one from Odessa, which, he said, was an especially valuable reminder of the relations which he had cultivated with Germans when he was in Russia. He was rejoiced to see how Germans held together abroad, and how they prospered in Russia. The essential thing was that they should do nothing calculated to bring themselves into opposition to the institutions of the Russian Government. If they followed this line of conduct they would assist in the cultivation of good relations between Russia and Germany. "We are in the enviable position, for great Powers," the Prince continued, "that we do not envy each other, and that neither possesses anything which her neighbour covets." With many references to past political history, the Prince begged his hearers to foster a political friendship which was a necessity for Germany as well as for Russia. Russia was certainly a better neighbour than many another; and he concluded with the words: "Continue to be good Germans, but do nothing to prejudice friendship with Russia."

He also made some interesting remarks to a deputation from Styria on the relations between the Austrian Germans and their kinsmen of the German Empire:—

"Our close relations are more than a millennium old, and go back to legendary times; but the beginnings of the alliance we concluded in Vienna sixteen years ago, and of the Triple Alliance, are almost as old. The old German Imperial Government, otherwise called the Holy Roman Empire, extended from the North Sea to Apulia, and all Italy belonged to it in theory, though not always in fact, and conflicts within this great community were not spared. It is a singular dispensation of fate and of Divine Providence that this enormous territory—all Central Europe—has now got united again at last, after being separated and torn by dispensations of fate and many conflicts. Our Triple Alliance approximately covers the old empire claimed by the successors of Charlemagne after the separation of Gaul, the France of to-day. I am convinced that this union is proof of the invulnerable association and relations of all this great complex of territories, but I must leave the demonstration of it to the teachers of history who share it. I believe we shall remain more permanently united than formerly in peace. If we look back on the inner history of this great complex of

territories, the old so-called Holy Roman Empire, we find not a single century without the severest intestine conflicts among the members of the empire. But we must not let that discourage us, for the same happened in all other European countries, including those to whom a common nationality from the outset prescribed internal peace much more imperatively than to the composite mosaic of the old German Empire. Look how England was filled with civil wars in the middle ages. They hardly ended in the last century with the battle of Culloden, and even in the England of to-day there is no inner peace. Look at France, a strongly and passionately developed homogeneous nationality. We could see the last civil wars ourselves before Paris twenty-five years ago. God grant that they may be the last! Look at Spain, a proud, homogeneous nationality, but internal wars there are incessant. Italy, too, has not been free of them. I will not give more instances, but only draw the lesson that we Germans must not despair of our united future because we have had many a wrestle with one another, from time to time, in the course of the last thousand years. I hope it will not happen again in the future. I hope we have found a form in which we can live together, and which cannot be broken, injured, or restricted in the well-known way. I may say this at least of its leading principles. The most important of these is our union with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which has long been prescribed to us by history. We can get enraged against each other, but we always join hands again, because we are necessary to each other. Especially in the present European situation, we cannot foresee a calm future for Europe remaining faithful friends. An isolated State in Europe will always be exposed to a hostile coalition, but an alliance of the weight of the present Triple Alliance may apply to itself the old Scottish motto, '*Nemo me impune lacessit*,' for it can defend itself. If, therefore, an alliance is necessary, that with Austria-Hungary is the most natural for us. But history prescribes that with Italy too. Along with both these countries we suffered from the clumsiness of the common Imperial Government, and fell asunder, in consequence, into entities incapable of existence. We saw that our welfare demanded our reunion, and we have joined hands again. The basis of this Triple Alliance is our intimate relation with Austria-Hungary, and I have already on a former occasion called upon our kindred in Austria to do their utmost to foster this unity and friendship between the two great neighbouring empires who have learned by long experience to live in unity. The stronger the influence of the Germans in Austria becomes, the safer the Austro-German relations will be. I therefore hope that you, the Germans of Austria, whose feelings and conscience forbid you to fight against the Western German Empire, will also foster peace between the old Eastern Empire and the German Western Empire, by maintaining the closest

and most influential relations possible to your originally German dynasty, for the dynasty is, after all, in the long run, the choice of the foreign relations of every State. I have always found in his Majesty, your Emperor, with whom I have had direct business relations since 1852, when I was for the first time temporary Prussian Envoy in Vienna, a German heart and traces of his German descent. It is impossible, you know, to devote oneself exclusively to one nationality in Austria, especially if we count Hungary as a part of it. Providence must have intended the conflict of nationalities, for otherwise it could easily have created only one nationality in the whole world, or at least in Europe. But there is no life without conflict. I believe, however, that the Germans in Austria-Hungary might carry on their struggles with something more of personal—I mean of Christian—goodwill. I will recommend you to cultivate a certain conciliatoriness and indulgence for your non-German neighbours. As a German, of course, I am not at liberty to maintain that such indulgence is a mark of superiority; but I believe we Teutons are endowed with the stronger—I mean to say more manly—natural qualities by God. God has displayed the dualism of male and female in all the phenomena of the creation, and in European relations too. If the Teutons remain alone without Slavic or Celtic admixture, they form a convent of monks and quarrel with one another; but when the admixture takes place they will in the long run, with patience and perseverance, become the leading element, as the man ought to be in wedlock. I do not wish to hurt the feelings of any Slav by this, but they have many of the feminine excellences, in comparison with which German limbs often look clumsy and awkward. But we have advantages on our side, and, therefore, I should like to advise you, even in the most vehement anger and in the most difficult situation, to deal always with your Slavic rivals with the deep silent feeling that you are and will permanently remain their superiors, especially in Austria, which is now wholly based on German officialism and German military training, and can hardly become otherwise."

On June 21 took place the opening of the new Baltic Canal, between the Baltic and the North Sea. The English guests, among whom was Mr. Gladstone, were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the municipality and citizens of Hamburg, and other places in the vicinity of the canal. The navies of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Italy were represented at the imposing ceremony, and after the canal had been opened they steamed through it together with the German squadron. Great cordiality prevailed among the various squadrons, with the single exception of that of France, whose officers were demonstratively cold towards the Germans, and correspondingly sympathetic towards the Russians. The French squadron was the only one that was not illuminated in the evening.

Though continually asserting his desire for peace, the Emperor omitted no opportunity of recalling the glorious memories of the Franco-German War. On August 19, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gravelotte, there was an assemblage at Berlin, on the Tempelhof Fields, of 13,645 veterans of the war, and the Emperor, after inspecting them, delivered a short address in which he urged them "to oppose the revolutionary tendencies which render our work difficult." On October 15 he proceeded with the Empress on a tour in Alsace-Lorraine, and on the 18th they were present at the unveiling of a monument erected to the memory of the late Emperor Frederick at Wörth, and the Emperor again made a speech, in which he said that "Germany has the will and the strength to keep Alsace-Lorraine under all circumstances." On the occasion of the anniversary of the Battle of Sedan, which was celebrated with the usual festivities, a State dinner was held in the Royal Palace, at which the Emperor, in proposing the toast of the Guards, made the following significant remarks on some scurrilous articles on the subject in the Socialist press: "A rabble, unworthy to bear the name of Germans, has dared to revile the German people, has dared to drag in the dust the person of the universally-honoured Emperor, which is to us sacred. May the whole people find in themselves the strength to repel these monstrous attacks; if not, I now call upon you to resist the treasonable band, to wage a war which will free us from such elements." All Socialist meetings were at the same time forbidden by the police; but the Social Democrats answered the Emperor's attack upon them by sending the following telegram to the Socialists in Paris: "On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Sedan we send, as a protest against war and Chauvinism, our greeting and a clasp of the hand to our French comrades. Hurrah for international solidarity!" The German Socialists also took the opportunity of the sudden retirement from the leadership of the Conservative party of Baron von Hammerstein, editor of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, on account of some scandalous charges which had been made against him in connection with his administration of the funds of the party, to publish in their organ, the *Vorwärts*, a series of confidential letters which tended to show that the Conservatives regulated the loyalty of their attitude by the amount of favour with which their demands were received by the sovereign. One of these letters, stated to have been written in 1888 by the Court chaplain, Dr. Stöcker, referred to intrigues set on foot by the Conservatives against Prince Bismarck, and added that the Emperor had said: "I will give the old man (Prince Bismarck) six months' breathing time, and then I will govern myself." Meanwhile Baron Hammerstein had left Germany and was pursued by detectives, who at length discovered him at Athens, and were permitted by the Greek authorities to take

him back to Germany on the ground that he was "a vagabond and person of bad character."

The anti-revolutionary bill having collapsed, the Government proceeded with its campaign against the Socialists on the basis of the existing laws. The editor of the *Vorwärts* was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for maintaining that the police provoked brawls in order to have a pretext for interference; Herr Liebknecht, one of the most prominent of the Socialist leaders, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having made a caustic allusion at the opening of the Social Democratic Congress at Breslau to the Emperor's declarations against Socialism, and for having predicted the collapse of the German Empire; and eleven Socialist clubs at Berlin were closed by the police. Much indignation was also caused by the condemnation to three months' imprisonment for *lèse-majesté* of Dr. Förster, publisher and editor of the philosophical weekly paper *Ethische Kultur*. On December 9, Herr von Köller, who had made himself obnoxious both to his fellow-ministers and to all the Liberal sections of the House by his aggressive tone, resigned the post of Home Minister, and was succeeded by Baron von der Recke von der Horst, President of the Düsseldorf District. Herr von Köller was regarded by the Socialists as their greatest enemy, and two days after his resignation Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, made a long speech in the Reichstag in defence of his party. He made several allusions to the Emperor's utterances on the subject, but was called to order by the President. A rather violent dispute followed, Herr Bebel protesting that he could not discuss certain occurrences or refute the insults hurled against his party without mentioning his Majesty. The President answered that such procedure had been regarded as inadmissible as long as the Reichstag had existed. Herr Bebel retorted that he was curious to know how the proposal to abolish the *lèse-majesté* paragraphs could be discussed without mentioning the sovereign, and pointed out that Social Democrats like Herr Liebknecht had striven for the unity of Germany long before the Hohenzollerns and the Prussian *Junkers*, who were always the most determined enemies of liberty.

Dealing with the reproach of want of patriotism advanced against the Social Democrats, owing to their attitude towards the Sedan celebrations, he said "the prophecy of the Social Democrats, that the consequence of the Franco-German War would be lasting enmity between the two first civilised States of Europe, had been fulfilled. German statesmen never committed such blunders as in 1870." Social Democracy, he added, did not summon its adherents by stamping on the ground, but owed them to the force of circumstances. Those who charged them with aiming at revolution by violence should abandon such absurd accusations, for the party was not so foolish as to seek to interfere, to its own detriment, with the inevitable

process of evolution. "It is not we who are Revolutionists. It is the men in power in the State of to-day—the Stumms, the Manteuffels, and others. National movements neither fall from heaven nor spring from individuals; they lie in the nature of things." Germany, he added, is governed at present by Baron Stumm—"people think they are governing others while others are governing them"—and, pointing to the baron, he cried: "There sits the man who said: 'I am going to Berlin to whet the sword against Social Democracy.'"

The question of increasing the German navy was much debated at the beginning of the year. In February the German Emperor delivered a lecture at the Military Academy on "The Co-operation of the Army and Navy in War," in the course of which he showed, by the help of maps and drawings, the immense advantages gained by the Japanese through the skilful co-operation of their land and sea forces, and insisted on the necessity of increasing the German Fleet, especially by adding to the number of ironclad cruisers. He added that Herr Krupp would be willing to provide the material for the new ironclads at cost price if the Reichstag would sanction the expenditure. A demand for funds for the construction of four new ironclad cruisers was introduced in the House on March 1, and was defended by the Imperial Chancellor, the Secretary of State for the Navy, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Prince Hohenlohe said that the extension of the German commercial system required correspondingly increased protection, and for that purpose it was necessary that the German people should be prepared to provide the means for the navy. The Prince adverted to the experiences of 1848, when subscriptions were enthusiastically raised for the German Fleet, and said: "I believe that the interest then shown in the fleet is also felt at the present day. The object in view is not to create a large fleet, but to maintain or replace the present ships. Any demands going beyond this are merely pious wishes which will dissolve into nothing in view of the expenditure involved. I confidently hope that the House will give the Budget demands its kind consideration."

Vice-Admiral Hollmann, Secretary of State for the Navy, declared that the German Fleet was in no way in a position to meet the demands made upon it. "We cannot," he added, "place ourselves on an equal footing with any other State in Europe, and must be content to march by the side of Argentina. It is imperatively necessary that this state of things should be remedied, and I ask for the approval of the grant for the four new cruisers demanded by the Government."

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, who next addressed the House, pointed out the necessity for the construction of the four new cruisers, and denied the existence of a naval programme of unmeasured dimensions. A fleet of cruisers, proceeded the Foreign Secretary, was necessary for the protection

of Germany's foreign trade and of German residents abroad, as well as for the representation of German interests in foreign countries. The cruisers' mission was to show that the German sword was sharp at sea as well as on land. At the present moment fighting was proceeding furiously in South America and Central America. The German cruiser fleet had rendered signal services during the risings in Chili and Brazil. "Last year," said Baron Marschall, "the want of cruisers was felt in South-West Africa, at Delagoa Bay, and at Kilwa; but we desire to uphold and protect economic relations with the South African Republic. In the war between China and Japan we have maintained complete neutrality, but we have, it must be admitted, such great interests at stake there as to compel us to keep a careful watch on everything. Ten years ago we had twenty-seven ships for foreign service. At present there are only seventeen, and yet the tonnage of the German mercantile marine has risen from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 tons. The foreign service will no longer be in a position to fulfil its duty, unless the ships be granted. A fleet of cruisers also serves hundreds of thousands of German emigrants as a serious warning to remain loyal to the Fatherland."

The House thereupon adopted the credit for a cruiser to replace the *Leipzig* by 145 to 77 votes, ten members abstaining from voting. The credits for the other three cruisers were then also agreed to, without a division.

In the course of the debate, Herr Richter, in a long speech, defended the attitude of the Freisinnige People's party in opposing the grants. German commerce, he said, was not dependent on the number of ships in the navy, and, moreover, the existing fleet of cruisers was amply sufficient for all purposes of protection. That had been demonstrated both in China and at Delagoa Bay. Herr Richter proceeded to contrast the position now taken up by the Conservatives with their attitude fifteen years ago, when the Liberals had taken the lead in the movement for strengthening the navy. Far from seconding their efforts, the Conservatives had displayed indifference towards the reforms then initiated. "The sons of Prince Bismarck," said Herr Richter, "reproached me in 1881 for being much too indulgent towards Baron Stosch, the then Minister of Marine, in the matter of grants for ships. Now, however, the Government wants a fleet for purposes of display. On that ground rests our opposition."

A request for a new torpedo division boat, although supported by Vice-Admiral Hollmann, was refused by the House.

The annual statement on the development of the German colonies for the year 1894-5 gave minute particulars respecting Togoland, the Cameroons, German East Africa, German South-West Africa, and the Marshall Islands. In Togoland there were seventy-nine Germans, six Frenchmen, and three Englishmen, of whom two were at Lome. The condition of this colony was

described as on the whole satisfactory, and the understanding between the Government and the inhabitants excellent. The Chieftain Adjalle, of Amuthve, near Lome, had presented the Imperial Government with a piece of land, of about ninety acres in extent, which was to be used as a large market. Little Popo and Lome were the most important and prosperous emporiums on the coast, and their population was rapidly increasing. The native inhabitants of Little Popo numbered over 2,600, living in 454 houses and huts; but besides these there were about 8,000 people in the adjoining villages, the whole forming what was practically one community of over 10,000 inhabitants. Lome was much more favourably situated, and was growing more and more like a town. Its inhabitants numbered over 2,000. As to the industries of Togoland, the three largest cocoa-nut plantations had 48,000 trees, but had not yet begun to bear fruit. The new caoutchouc and coffee plantations were all prospering, and being steadily added to. The cacao plants did not thrive well, owing to the sterility of the soil. Three hundred and fifty kilogrammes of coffee had been sent to Bremen from this colony, and were easily sold. Commerce and navigation had greatly increased, and the total of the export amounted to about 2,150,000 marks. Of the 273 ships that traded with the colony during the year, 105 were German, 91 English, 64 French, and 13 Italian. There were four missionary societies working very successfully in the colony, and they were a great help to the Government in matters of education.

In the German Cameroons the white population comprised: "157 Germans, thirty-three Englishmen, fifteen Swedes, seventeen Americans, three Russians, one Swiss, one Spaniard, one Austrian, one Belgian, and one Australian." The chief products were ivory, oil, palm kernels, and india-rubber. The plantations were progressing favourably except tobacco, of which there were gathered only sixty cwt. against 110 in the preceding year. Commerce and navigation were in the hands of eight English houses, six German, and one Swedish. The export trade of the year showed a falling off of nearly 700,000 marks, but the imports had increased by 1,682,581 marks. The vessels trading there consisted of fifty-one English steamers, twenty-eight German, and one French, besides one Swedish sailing ship, the total being fifteen less than in the preceding year. The revenue of the colony amounted to 581,593 marks, an increase of 16,202 marks.

With regard to the delimitation of the frontier, an agreement had been entered into with the British authorities at Calabar that the Anglo-German Commission should commence work after the rainy season, that is, if possible, at the end of September. The general state of affairs in the Cameroons was declared to be quite satisfactory since the subjugation of the Bueas and Bakokos.

The report on German East Africa stated that the railway from Tanga would reach its temporary terminus at Muhesa in the course of the year. Its immediate continuation, at least to Korogwe, was declared to be highly desirable.

Dr. Kayser, the head of the Colonial Department, remarked, at a dinner in Hamburg, that the Emperor's decree of Dec. 12, 1894 (see "Annual Register," 1894, p. 264), inaugurated a new epoch in the Colonial policy of Germany. It would render the Colonial Department more independent, more responsible, and, consequently, better able to devote itself to the furtherance of the economic welfare of the Colonies. He was authorised by the Chancellor to state that the Imperial Government would do its utmost to prepare for, and promote, the development of the Colonies, and to support private enterprise in them in every possible way. Sober reflection, practical experience, and a healthy egotism were the indispensable elements of a useful Colonial policy. Military glory was not to be sought in the Colonies; and the sole task of the armed force was the protection of German traders. The Government officials must place themselves at the service of commercial enterprises, without losing sight of the interests of the natives. They must not subject trade and traffic to oppressive regulations. "I can prove by documents," he added, "that since I became the head of the Colonial Department I have endeavoured to inspire our officials with these principles, and if I have not been quite successful hitherto, the reasons have been the undefined status of the Colonial Department, and the fact that a body of Colonial officials have first to be educated. But to you also, gentlemen, I address the request that you will instruct your employees to place more confidence in the Government officials, since the only hope of a prosperous future for our Protectorates lies in the co-operation of the officials and the commercial element."

With foreign Powers the relations of Germany continued to be friendly. Some irritation was caused in France by the Emperor's speeches during his visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, but this was only temporary. In September Prince Hohenlohe had an audience of the Czar, in consequence of which the relations between Germany and Russia were believed to have considerably improved, and those between Germany and England to have become more distant. Count von Moltke, the German Emperor's aide-de-camp, proceeded a few weeks after to St. Petersburg to present to the Czar an autograph letter from his imperial master, together with a picture representing the triumph of European civilisation over East Asiatic barbarism. As to Austria-Hungary, a very cordial meeting of the two Emperors took place at the German manœuvres at Stettin in September, to which the Emperor Francis Joseph was invited by his ally. The general tendency of German foreign policy during the year was thus summarised

in the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag in December:—

"The good and friendly relations of the empire with all foreign Powers remain unaltered. Conjointly with Russia and France, Germany has spared no effort to check any further complications that might have arisen out of the war between the great empires in Eastern Asia. Our efforts have been successful, thanks to the wise moderation of the Japanese Government, and may be expected to keep open and extend a field of pacific activity for German trade and industry. The regrettable events in the Turkish Empire, and the situation brought about by them, are engaging our earnest attention. The empire, faithful to its alliances and to the proved principles of German policy, is always prepared to co-operate with the Powers chiefly interested in promoting the cause of peace. The unanimous resolve of the Powers to respect existing treaties, and to uphold the Government of his Majesty the Sultan in the restoration of order, warrants the expectation that their united efforts will be crowned with success."

II. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Cabinet crisis with which the year 1894 ended in Hungary (see "Annual Register," 1894, p. 284) was settled on January 11 of the following year by the appointment of Baron Banffy, President of the Lower House, to succeed Dr. Wekerle, as Premier. Baron Banffy, like his predecessor, is a Protestant; he acquired great fame as a strong administrator when he was Governor in Transylvania, where he was known as "the Iron Baron"; and he is an enthusiastic advocate of Liberal principles. His appointment was not at first favourably received by the Hungarian Parliament; and the Kossuth party, which consisted of about 100 members, or nearly one-half of the Liberal majority, announced their intention when Dr. Wekerle resigned to oppose his successor. But on February 24 the Kossuth party broke up into sections in consequence of the formation by the Ultramontanes of a "people's party," which detached from the Kossuthists all their clerical members. This event not only removed a serious danger to the existence of the new Cabinet, but also to the continuance of the dualist arrangement of 1867, which the Kossuth party had constantly denounced, refusing to take part in the annual sittings of the delegations and declaring that the only union it could recognise between Austria and Hungary was the personal one, implied by their having a common sovereign.

The change of Ministry at Buda-Pesth was followed by one at Vienna. The Ministry of Prince Windischgrätz had not proved a success, and it became involved in such difficulties during the first six months of the year that it had no alternative

but to resign. Tumultuous gatherings of working men assembled in May and June to demand an extension of the franchise, and when the text of the Government Reform Bill was laid before the Reichsrath it proved totally inadequate to meet the demands of the people. Another subject of discord between the various parties in the House was the proposed erection of a Slavonic Middle Class School in the German town of Cilli, in Styria, which the German deputies regarded as an attack upon their nationality. Further, there was the important question of the Anti-Semitic agitation, which had now extended to such a degree as to be formidable both to the Government and to society in general. The two principal leaders of this movement were Prince Liechtenstein, the champion of the curious doctrine of "Christian Socialism," and Dr. Lueger, the most prominent member of the Municipal Council at Vienna. The "Christian Socialists" combine the principles of Ultramontanism and Socialism, and in a letter addressed to Prince Liechtenstein, on March 8, the Pope observed that although the programme of the Christian Social Union appeared laudable enough, he had learnt with great pain that the Union was neglecting its proper aim of religious, philanthropic, and Christian work, and had given itself up to the task of exciting passions and encouraging activity of a kind that cannot be tolerated by the Church. His Holiness therefore desired that the Union should return to its original programme, "devoting itself to the promotion of Christian love and charity, and so becoming an example of self-control and moderation. If this is done, the Pope will gladly give his Papal benediction to the work of the Union."

In the Vienna Municipal Council the growing influence of Dr. Lueger brought matters to a crisis. He was elected to the important post of First Vice-Burgomaster, upon which the Burgomaster, Dr. Gröbl, a Liberal, at once resigned (May 14). A ballot was then taken for the election of a Burgomaster; but no candidate having obtained the requisite number of votes, and the council becoming daily more turbulent, the Government decided, on May 31, to dissolve the council and vest the administration of the city in an imperial commissioner. Although this decision was practically a triumph for the German Liberals, they still remained restive, and at last openly seceded from the Government parties when they found they had no prospect of a victory on the comparatively unimportant question of the Slavonic School at Cilli. The result was the resignation of the Windischgrätz Ministry, and the appointment, on June 19, of a Provisional Cabinet under Count Kielmansegg, who belongs to an old Hanoverian family and was the first Protestant Austrian Premier.

The Budget of the Austro-Hungarian Empire for the year 1896, submitted to the delegations in June, estimated the total gross expenditure at 156,291,463 florins. After deducting from

this total the Customs surplus, estimated at 49,047,140 florins, and the 2 per cent. to be debited to the Hungarian Treasury, there remained a net expenditure to be provided for amounting to 102,461,105 florins, of which 71,722,774 florins was to be borne by Austria and 30,738,331 florins by Hungary. The Army Estimates amounted to 136,604,701 florins, the extraordinary expenditure under this head showing an increase of 3,713,576 florins. The expenditure on account of the Navy was estimated at 13,481,260 florins, being an increase of 500,000 florins.

The Extraordinary Army expenditure for Bosnia and Herzegovina was set down at 3,559,000 florins, or 63,000 florins less than for 1895.

The Extraordinary Army Estimates contained an instalment for the year of 1,800,000 florins for the supply of new rifles.

In the Budget of the Austrian half of the empire, submitted to the Reichsrath in October, the revenue and expenditure nearly balanced, the amount being 662,000,000 florins, whereas the 1895 Budget did not exceed 644,000,000, showing, if certain temporary items are excluded, an increase of 17,000,000 florins. The surplus was divided between all the spending departments, the Army and Navy, together with the Austrian Landwehr, taking about 3,000,000 of it; the temporary increase of salaries in the Civil Service requiring 2,500,000; the Educational Department, together with that of Public Worship and the Arts, about 1,000,000; the interest on the National Debt, together with the Sinking Fund, showing an increase of 5,500,000; and the rest falling to the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works for remunerative investments in railways, telephones, and the like. The revenue should, according to the estimates, expand in the same proportion—that is, would be larger by about 18,000,000 florins in 1896 than in 1895. As usual, only a small surplus, amounting in the present instance to 211,226 florins, was allowed for, whereas for some years there had in reality been a surplus of many millions. For this estimated increase of revenue, of which about 5,000,000 came from direct taxes and the rest from indirect taxes and the State railways, the Post Office, and other remunerative concerns under the State, there was ample justification in the net receipts into the Exchequer for the first nine months of the present financial year. The revenue had so far been larger than that of last year by no less than 13,000,000 florins, 3,000,000 of which came from direct taxes, 5,500,000 from sugar, 1,000,000 from beer, 6,000,000 from tobacco, and 1,500,000 from stamps; while there was a decrease of over 1,000,000 in the yield of the spirit duty, and a falling off of 2,500,000 from the salt monopoly.

In Hungary, on the other hand, the revenue for 1896 was estimated at 16,000,000 higher than that for 1895, and there was every probability that there would be more than this

amount, as the Hungarians have for some years past underestimated their revenue in order to make the amount of their contribution to the common expenses of the empire as small as possible. The result has been a surplus of from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 a year. This was employed in productive expenditure, assisting the expansion of trade and industry, and encouraging the spread of education. Thus, the Budget for 1896 provided a grant for opening 400 new Board Schools, besides about 1,000,000 for the new State Registry Offices, another 1,000,000 for Public Monuments and Works of Art, and about the same sum for the National Festivities in celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the kingdom.

The apparently most unsatisfactory part of the Hungarian finances was the investment of 1,000,000,000 florins in the State railways. This yielded a net income of only 16,000,000 florins; that is, $1\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. interest. But there was a notable compensation for any loss here in the fact that the cheap rates which this investment permitted for the conveyance of passengers and goods had been mainly instrumental in bringing about the great industrial, commercial, and economic progress and expansion which Hungary had experienced of late years, and by which the national revenue very largely benefited as a whole.

The Provisional Cabinet of Count Kielmansegg, at Vienna, was succeeded on October 4 by a new Ministry, under the Polish Count Badeni, who had greatly distinguished himself as Governor of Galicia. He took over the Portfolio of Home Affairs as well as that of Premier; and another Pole, Dr. Bilinski, was appointed Minister of Finance. As the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski, was also a Pole, the direction of both the home and the foreign affairs of Austria thus passed into the hands of the Polish element. The programme of the new Cabinet consisted of, first, the purification of the Executive, which of late had been rather too much influenced by extreme ideas, fighting in conjunction with the Anti-Semites against Radicalism in every form; secondly, the preparation of a new settlement with Hungary, for which the prospects were more favourable than had been supposed; and, finally, the long-promised Electoral Reform, without which any improvement in the general state of Austria was impossible. Much rowdiness had of late been observed in Vienna, which it was thought would be got rid of by extending the franchise to the intelligent working classes.

The new Premier, in exposing his political programme to the Reichsrath on October 22, made a speech which was very favourably received by all parties, except that of the young Czechs. The key-note of his speech was the phrase, "We mean to lead and not to allow ourselves to be led," which was generally understood as an indication that Austria had got a strong minister at last. He said that he and his colleagues had

accepted the mission with which the Emperor had entrusted them on the understanding that the Government was to be independent of parties. The first item in his programme he described as "the mutual appeasement of the various nationalities and the settlement of their differences." This was followed by the statement of two principles—first, that all claims of nationalities which are compatible with the imperial, financial, and economical limits shall receive just consideration ; and, second, that the traditional position and the primacy in culture of the German nationality amongst all other nationalities, shall always meet with due attention. "Our aim," the Premier continued, "is a powerful, patriotically - thinking united Austria, and we shall assist you to remove the stumbling-blocks over which the parties themselves might, perhaps, stumble. We shall also take care that no stones of this sort shall be placed in our way, and our relations to parties will be formed according to the common ideal aims on the one side, and the ways and means on the other side. Our appeal for co-operation is, consequently, directed only to those whose aims have an ethical basis. A serious and honest Government cannot enter on the barren ways which lead us away from the paths of civilisation, or which aim at the destruction of social order, and it must endeavour, with all the means at its disposal, to prevent others from continuing on that path. It is the duty of the Government to take care to maintain social order, and to prevent its disruption or annihilation ; but the Ministry is ready to consider justified political aspirations, always keeping in mind the interests of existing society."

Finally, the Premier laid down his programme of work for the present Parliament. It consisted of three principal items—the Budget, the renewal of the Treaties with Hungary, and Electoral Reform. As to the latter, the Premier promised an early bill, which would be laid before the House "as a whole," by which he was understood to mean that the measure would have to be accepted or rejected as introduced without amendment or alteration, and that its rejection would be followed by a dissolution and by the new Prime Minister making his strong hand felt by all recalcitrant parties. The masses of the people were to receive Parliamentary franchise, and, at the same time, their economical conditions were to be improved with the object of restoring social peace. The speech concluded by the Premier's assurance that he did not mean to employ the maxim "*divide et impera*," that justice was his motto, and that he intended to win by it.

In a subsequent speech made at the end of the debate, the Premier made the following remarks :—

"It is my conviction that a strong Government, not tied to any party formula, instead of being a danger to Parliament, is rather the means of raising its reputation. The House has still sufficient time before it to prove by its patriotic co-

operation that it is in complete possession of the capacity to do its work, and that those are wrong who dare to deny its working capabilities. If, while solving the various unsettled problems in accordance with justice and equity, the House also shows itself fully competent to deal with economical questions in a manner beneficial to the country and to all classes of the population, that, no doubt, will react upon the relations between the representatives of the people and the people themselves.

“We (the Government) take our task seriously and honestly. The interest of self-preservation is far from us. We have our duties not only on our tongues, but deeply engraved on our hearts, and we shall not be deterred from discharging them by theoretical controversies. On the contrary, we shall proceed on our way courageously, energetically, with a good conscience, solid faith, and firm will; and we intend to steer straight, and only straight, for our goal. It is with firm conviction that we adhere to the course of ideas which I recently expounded; and I hope that, after the field of abstract principles has been left for a living policy, for the exigencies of real life, in short, for concrete work, we shall then understand each other, because I contend that, to all parties capable of positive and constructive labour, duty stands higher than opinion, I mean the duty which appeals to us from day to day.”

The first difficulty with which the new Ministry had to grapple was the Anti-Semitic agitation in the Vienna Council. In the elections which took place at the end of October the Anti-Semites obtained a majority, and they at once made use of it to elect Dr. Lueger Burgomaster of Vienna. Count Badeni refused to confirm the election, and his decision was approved in the Reichsrath by a majority of 118 to 64. A second election then took place, and Dr. Lueger being again elected, Count Badeni dissolved the Town Council and handed over the administration of the city to the imperial commissioner. Some disgraceful scenes took place in the Reichsrath in consequence of this decided step, and about 20,000 of Dr. Lueger's adherents went through the town with cries of “Hurrah for Lueger! Down with Badeni! Down with the Polish *régime*!” but they were speedily dispersed by the police, and nothing more was heard of the Anti-Semitic agitation during the rest of the year.

Among other Liberal measures of the new Ministry was the abolition of the minor state of siege in Prague (see “Annual Register,” 1893, p. 362), the grant of an amnesty for the political prisoners in Bohemia, and a remarkable decree addressed by the Minister of Justice to all the press censors in Austria. This document points out that the liberty of the press is guaranteed by the Constitution, subject only to such restrictions as special laws may enumerate. Through administrative routine, however, the people had been deprived of the most valuable right accorded them in the Constitution—the right to

a free press, which is the strongest rampart of their political liberties. Every abuse of the liberty of the press, the circular went on to say, must be vigorously suppressed, because a good press can only flourish when the bad is unable to prosper. But it does not follow that public officials, from the highest to the lowest, must be protected against legitimate criticism by the arbitrary confiscation of newspapers. About half of all the confiscations in Austria were based upon a clause forbidding persons to incite others to hatred and contempt, and this clause had been employed in preventing all criticism on public officials, whether of the State or the provinces or municipalities. These confiscations were illegal, and had the effect of destroying the general confidence in law. They were, moreover, useless for their avowed object, that is, shielding public servants against the criticism of the press, because every word that had been thus suppressed was repeated in the Reichsrath. "I hereby notify," concluded the minister, "that I shall not tolerate this practice of the indiscriminate confiscation of newspapers any longer, and I enjoin on you to inform your subordinates of the legal applicability of the clause in the Criminal Code respecting ill-repute, hatred, and contempt, and henceforth to restrict the practice of confiscating newspapers."

In Hungary the latter half of the year was occupied in a prolonged wrangle between the Clericals and the Liberal party on the ecclesiastical bills which had been brought in by the Wekerle Cabinet, and at the time of its retirement had not passed into law. Baron Banffy, however, was more fortunate than his predecessor, and carried them all by the end of the year. Thus, besides the Civil Marriage Bill, the Freedom of Worship Bill, granting the right to decline to profess any creed whatever, and the Jews' Reception Bill—allowing the conversion to Judaism of persons not of the Jewish race, or not brought up in the Jewish faith—became law. Great excitement was produced by the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Monsignor Agliardi, having made a tour in Hungary during which he urged the people to continue their resistance to the Civil Marriage Act and other ecclesiastical measures of the Government, and the Premier even announced to the Hungarian Parliament that he had applied to the Foreign Minister to make official representations to the Vatican for the recall of Monsignor Agliardi. The creation by the Emperor, on the recommendation of Baron Banffy, of four new peers, enabled the outstanding bills to pass in the Upper House without further difficulty.

There was a serious disturbance at Agram in October, which was the more scandalous as it occurred during a *fête* which had been prepared on the occasion of a visit to the town by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The same strife of nationalities prevails in Croatia as in other parts of the dual empire. The Croatians are Roman Catholics, while the Servian part of

the population, like their brethren in the Servian Kingdom, are of the Greek orthodox faith. The latter have the legal right to use their national flags and colours whenever their churches are *en fête*, and when they made use of that right yesterday it so irritated the Chauvinistic element among the Croatians, which in this case consisted principally of students, that stones were thrown at the Servian church, the doors forced open, and the flag removed. As this seemed to please the mob, several other buildings belonging to the Servian portion of the community were bombarded with stones and disfigured with ink bombs. This latter is a special invention of the Agramites, which was first heard of twelve years ago, when there were riots lasting several days, the mob on that occasion demanding that the Hungarian coats-of-arms and Hungarian flags should be removed from the public buildings under the joint administration of the Unionist or Hungarian and Croatian officials.

In the present riots the Hungarian colours again suffered in a similar way. The students and their followers, flushed with their victory over the Servian flags, tore down the Hungarian banner from the top of the Triumphal Arch through which the Emperor-King of Hungary and the Hungarian ministers had just passed, and used abusive language against everything Hungarian. The Hungarian flag, which had floated along with the Croatian and Austrian ones, was restored to its place; but the Servian flag, which had also been restored, had to be removed, for the demonstrators, who now comprised not merely students and the mob, but well-known citizens, far outnumbered the police and gendarmes combined, and the temper of the crowd was such that there would have been much blood spilt in the streets of the city, and perhaps before the very eyes of the sovereign, had there been any further provocation given to the Croatian element by the Servians. The latter nationality number in all Croatia only about 500,000, as against 1,500,000 of Croatians proper; but by constantly coquetting with the Servians across the borders of Austria-Hungary, the former were a source of constant anxiety to the Central Government in Buda-Pesth, as well as to the Ban of Croatia. After some more rioting, in which several lives were lost, the leaders of the agitation were arrested, and order was restored.

Count Kalnoky, who had been Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Austro-Hungarian Empire since 1881, had to resign in May, in consequence of a dispute with the Hungarian Premier, Baron Banffy, as to the interference of Monsignor Agliardi, the Papal Nuncio, in the conflict as to the Hungarian ecclesiastical bills to which we have referred above. Baron Banffy had publicly stated in the Hungarian Parliament that a demand for explanations of Monsignor Agliardi's conduct would be sent to the Vatican by the Foreign Office, and Count Kalnoky, who looked upon this statement as a breach of confidence, then published a note in the semi-official *Politische Correspondenz*

to the effect that Baron Banffy's statement was unauthorised, thereby making it impossible for Count Kalnoky to remain in the Ministry. Count Goluchowski, the new Foreign Minister, was appointed on May 20. He was a member of an old Polish family, and had long been in the diplomatic service, where he had acquired a great reputation for statesmanlike ability. The speech on foreign affairs made by the Count to the Austro-Hungarian delegations in June, presented a remarkable contrast to the long and laboured statements which it was the annual habit of Count Kalnoky to make on such occasions. He merely stated that he was a faithful and convinced adherent of the policy pursued by his predecessor with as much good fortune as ability, and that the change in the Foreign Ministry was only one of persons, and not of system. The policy alluded to was defined as an unfaltering adhesion to the pacific Alliance of the three Central Powers of Europe, which also implies the cultivation of the best and most friendly relations with all other Powers, without exception. "These friendly relations," added Count Goluchowski, "as they are now, answer so unconditionally the ends and objects of this country's alliance with Germany and Italy, that their maintenance is with us a matter of duty, and you may rest assured that I shall leave nothing undone towards its fulfilment. The results hitherto obtained have been so satisfactory that we could not wish for anything better, and the actual condition of things arising out of this policy accords with the traditions and aspirations of this monarchy, which are far from aggressive, and find full satisfaction in the pacific development of our relations with other countries, in the strengthening of our prestige and influence abroad, and in the progress and well-being of the people."

The relations of Austria-Hungary with the other Powers of Europe continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. The jealousy shown by the press of Germany at the prosperity and increasing development of the British Empire was to some extent echoed by the German press of Austria, but this feeling did not meet with any sympathy in the organs of the Slavonic majority. The visit of the German Chancellor to Vienna at the end of the year, and the presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph at the autumn manœuvres in Germany, showed that there was no weakening in the feelings of cordiality between the two sovereigns and their respective Governments. Finally, the re-establishment, on Count Goluchowski's initiative, of the European concert, though it made but little progress towards a solution of the Armenian question, contributed not a little to the avoidance of the dangers which that question had raised.

CHAPTER III.

EASTERN EUROPE.

I. RUSSIA.

THE year was uneventful in Russia as regards home affairs. The veil of mystery which had been hanging over the new Czar's policy since his accession remained impenetrable, and the birth of a daughter to the Emperor and Empress, on November 15, had no effect as regards withdrawing the Czar from the retirement in which he lived during his wife's confinement. His only public utterance during the year seemed to point to a reactionary current in his views as to the home policy of the empire. The delegates of the nobility, of the Zemstvos or local councils, and of the municipalities of the principal towns having come to St. Petersburg to offer their congratulations to the Emperor and Empress on the occasion of their marriage, he thus addressed them, speaking in a loud voice and with much emphasis : " I rejoice to see gathered here representatives of all estates of the realm who have come to give expression to their sentiments of loyal allegiance. I believe in the sincerity of these feelings, which have been those of every Russian from time immemorial. But it has come to my knowledge that latterly, in some meetings of the Zemstvos, voices have made themselves heard from people who have allowed themselves to be carried away by foolish fancies about the participation of representatives of the Zemstvos in the general administration of the internal affairs of the State. Let all know that I devote all my strength to the good of my people, but that I shall uphold the principle of autocracy as firmly and unflinchingly as did my ever-lamented father."

In Poland, too, the hopes excited by the appointment of Count Schouvaloff as Governor of Warsaw ended in disappointment. The count was a great contrast to his predecessor General Gourko as regards urbanity of manners, but in his acts he proved himself a Russian of the Russians, and there was no relaxation in the efforts of the Government to suppress the Polish language and every other manifestation of Polish nationality.

In foreign affairs, on the other hand, the Russian Government was unusually active, though all its efforts were directed to the preservation of peace. Its first notable achievement of the year was the final settlement of the Pamir difficulty. The arrangement arrived at in this matter between the British and Russian Governments is described in the following extract from a despatch from Lord Kimberley to M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London :—

" 1. The spheres of influence of Great Britain and Russia

to the east of Lake Victoria (Zor Koul) shall be divided by a line which, starting from a point on that lake near to its eastern extremity, shall follow the crests of the mountain range running somewhat to the south of the latitude of the lake as far as the Bendersky and Orta-Bel Passes.

“ From thence the line shall run along the same range while it remains to the south of the latitude of the said lake. On reaching that latitude it shall descend a spur of the range towards Kizil Rabat on the Aksu River, if that locality is found not to be north of the latitude of Lake Victoria, and from thence it shall be prolonged in an easterly direction so as to meet the Chinese frontier.

“ If it should be found that Kizil Rabat is situated to the north of the latitude of Lake Victoria, the line of demarcation shall be drawn to the nearest convenient point on the Aksu River south of that latitude, and from thence prolonged as aforesaid.

“ 2. The line shall be marked out, and its precise configuration shall be settled, by a joint commission of a purely technical character, with a military escort not exceeding that which is strictly necessary for its proper protection.

“ 3. The commission shall also be charged to report any facts which can be ascertained on the spot bearing on the situation of the Chinese frontier, with a view to enable the two Governments to come to an agreement with the Chinese Government as to the limits of Chinese territory in the vicinity of the line, in such manner as may be found most convenient.

“ 4. Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia engage to abstain from exercising any political influence or control, the former to the north, the latter to the south, of the above line of demarcation.

“ 5. Her Britannic Majesty's Government engage that the territory lying within the British sphere of influence between the Hindu Kush and the line running from the east end of Lake Victoria to the Chinese frontier shall form part of the territory of the Ameer of Afghanistan, that it shall not be annexed to Great Britain, and that no military posts or forts shall be established in it.

“ The execution of this agreement is contingent upon the evacuation by the Ameer of Afghanistan of all the territories now occupied by his Highness on the right bank of the Panjah, and on the evacuation by the Ameer of Bokhara of the portion of Darwaz which lies to the south of the Oxus, in regard to which her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia have agreed to use their influence respectively with the two Ameer.”

The result of this arrangement was that the Joint Anglo-Russian Commission, which terminated its labours in July, laid down the northern frontier of Afghanistan from Zulfikar on

the Heri-Rud to the Pamirs. The line follows the course set forth in the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1873 up to the Victoria Lake. A banquet was given by the British members of the commission to the Russian delegates on the occasion, at which Major-General Gerard, in proposing the health of the Emperor, announced that it was intended to give the name of "Nicholas II." to the highest snow-clad summit in the immediate vicinity of Lake Victoria.

The veteran Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Giers, who had been the director of Russia's foreign policy since the Treaty of Berlin, died while the negotiations on the above subject were in progress (Jan. 27), and Prince Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador at Berlin, was appointed to succeed him on March 11. The appointment was received with great satisfaction, especially in Germany, where the Prince's diplomatic and social qualities were much appreciated. The following significant remarks on the new foreign policy of Russia were made on the occasion by the *News (Novosti)*, of St. Petersburg:—

"The death of M. de Giers has given occasion to conjecture in the European press as to what line of policy Russia will now follow. Many years have passed since the axiom was invented that the road to Constantinople lay through Vienna, and the Eastern Question has been relegated to the background. No trace remains of the former enthusiasm for the Balkan Slavs in general and the Bulgarians in particular. There can be no doubt that the bulk of Russia looks upon the Eastern Question with indifference. The Russian character is quick to take fire and quick to burn out, and German politicians have always kept this in view. . . . The melancholy experience of Russia in Bulgaria showed European diplomatists that the spectre of Panslavism was not very formidable, and the question of a free passage through the Dardanelles lost its 'burning' importance from the moment of the English occupation of Egypt.

"The year 1882 was a critical one in the history of the Eastern Question. The occupation of Egypt transferred the centre of gravity from Constantinople to Cairo, and the English, having gained their point, ceased to interest themselves in the same degree in Constantinople.

"Russia found herself face to face with the Triple Alliance alone, which was confronted, without the support of England, with a concerted action of Russia and France. Not to mention Germany and Italy, Austria succeeded only in straining her relations by the game she played in the Bulgarian Coburgiad.

"The idea of a partition of Turkey between Austria and Russia has never been viewed with favour in St. Petersburg. Is there any reason to think that these views have changed? We believe not. Russian policy now, as formerly, cannot refuse moral and political solidarity with the Balkan Slavs. But Russia does not think of a partition so much as of preserving those peoples from being swallowed up by Austria. It would

be hypocrisy for us to predict a *rapprochement* with Austria. A peaceful co-existence of the two countries is possible without raising the delicate question of spheres of influence. In time the Eastern Question will be solved, as far as Austria is concerned, by those very nationalities which, by the help of Russia and in spite of Austria, have founded their independence on the ruins of the Turkish Empire. We are convinced that these nations will not allow themselves to be absorbed by Austria, notwithstanding the great ingratitude they have shown to Russia. Pan Slavism is a spectre which frightens nobody. Russia threatens no one, but she has historical traditions, and will always watch over the weal of the Balkan Slavs, quite independently of the direction of her general policy."

The first measure taken by Prince Lobanoff in his new capacity was the issue of a circular to the Russian representatives in the Balkan Peninsula directing them to abstain from all interference with the domestic affairs of the States to which they are accredited, and stating that the Czar's Government is in favour of an independent development of those States. This policy was also pursued by Russia in the Armenian question. She joined England and France in urging the Sultan to grant reforms to Armenia, but refused to apply any coercion to the Turkish Government for this purpose. In Russia, as in France and Germany, the British Government was believed to be actuated by motives of self-interest in its intervention on behalf of the Armenians; and some sensation was created by a very bitter attack on England which appeared in an article on this subject in the official *Messenger* of October 29. An explanation, however, was issued by the Foreign Office to the effect that the article in question did not appear in the official part of the paper, and that it was not in any way inspired by the Russian Government. With France the relations of Russia continued to be extremely cordial, though there was still no proof of an alliance having been actually concluded between the two countries. An article by M. Valfrey, formerly of the French Foreign Office, published in the *Figaro* on July 3, made the following remarks on this subject:—

"If there exist Frenchmen so blind as to suppose that an understanding has been come to between France and Russia with a view to the contingency at an early date of a war of aggression against Germany, I can formally and absolutely declare that they are mistaken. No doubt, if Germany were to be beset by such difficulties as to paralyse her movements against us, no power, human or divine, could prevent us from attempting to tear up the treaty of Frankfort, but in the meanwhile we have got to live on and promote our development. Therefore, the Franco-Russian alliance is strictly defensive. It involves on our part, without its being expressly specified, the indirect acceptance of the treaty of Frankfort and of the frontiers it has assigned to us. As to that point there can be

no possible misconception. If we had asked Russia to assist us in reconquering Alsace and Lorraine, Russia would have replied by an absolute refusal. If, on the other hand, Russia had applied to us to take up arms against the treaty of Berlin, we should have declined her advances. Russia and France have made their compact on the basis of the existing territorial *status quo*—nothing more, nothing less."

M. Valfrey further pointed out that the advantage France has reaped from her understanding with Russia is an absolute security against the possibility of a German attack. Another advantage is that it has enabled France to "play a considerable part in conjunction with Germany in the Chinese and Japanese question, and, in conjunction with England, in Armenian affairs." He also hinted that when the Egyptian question would cease to be an "unequal duel between France and England, the co-operation of Russia and Germany might help to counteract the Anglophile zeal of Italy."

A further opportunity for the exchange of friendly sentiments between France and Russia was afforded by the presence of Prince Lobanoff and General Dragomiroff at the French manœuvres in September.

The announcement that after Germany had supported Russia and France in their demand that Japan should abandon her claims on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, those Powers had arranged for a loan to China from which Germany was excluded, considerably strained the relations between Germany and Russia. On this subject the *Exchange Courier* (*Börsen Courier*) of Berlin said: "If the co-operation of Germany in the Franco-Russian intervention in Eastern Asia was wise and justifiable at all, it was so only if she had her share of the commercial advantages anticipated for the European countries, the leading bankers of which, it was said, would participate. The present operation, however, is a complete surprise for the German and English diplomatists, and it is also maintained that our representatives, who have tried to effect a Chinese loan in common, have suffered a check! German financiers have been no less taken by surprise, and that, too, in a highly unpleasant manner."

The loan, which, though guaranteed by the Russian Government, was mainly subscribed in France, and which was given a prior claim on the maritime customs dues of China to any and all future loans for which those dues might be accepted as guarantee, was issued in July. It was generally asserted that the *quid pro quo* would be a territorial cession by China to Russia to enable the latter Power to make a branch line from the Siberian railway to an ice-free port in Chinese waters, and in October some alarm was caused by a telegram from Hong-Kong stating that a treaty had been concluded between Russia and China granting the former Power the right of permanently stationing her Pacific squadron at Port Arthur. The Russian

Embassy, however, denied that any secret treaty had been concluded between Russia and China, or that Russia had obtained any advantage which is not conceded to other Powers.

II. TURKEY AND THE MINOR STATES OF EASTERN EUROPE.

The most important of the questions connected with Eastern Europe during the year was that of the massacres in Armenia. According to the special correspondent sent in January to Armenia by Reuter's agency, the evidence collected by him tended to show "that both Turk and Armenian are in the wrong, and that, as very often happens, it is the innocent who have suffered for the wrong-doings of the guilty. When it is asserted on behalf of the Turks that they are engaged in suppressing a revolutionary movement in Armenia, the statement is fully justified by the facts of the case. There does exist in Armenia an extremely vigorous revolutionary movement, and it is equally beyond question that the methods of some of the leaders of this movement are no less shocking than the barbarity of the Turk in suppressing it. At every step," he added, "I became more and more convinced that the inhuman ferocity displayed in this terrible struggle for the mastery has not been in the least exaggerated in the reports of the massacres already published in England. At Bitlis I heard the story of a Turkish soldier who boasted, as one who had achieved a glorious feat, that he had taken part in the disembowelling of thirty pregnant women. 'Two lives in one' was the rallying cry of the armed men who perpetrated this butchery. Another soldier, who had taken part in a massacre in a church, described, gloating upon every ghastly detail, how he had slipped and slid along the blood-washed floor while the inhuman work proceeded. Unfortunately, something very like a counterpart of these atrocities is presented by the methods of some of the leaders of the Armenian revolutionary movement. I believe there is no doubt of the fact that certain of these Armenian conspirators arranged to murder the Rev. Dr. Edward Riggs and two other American missionaries at Marsovan, and fasten the blame upon the Turks, in order that, as they imagined, the United States might inflict summary punishment upon the Turkish Government, thereby rendering Armenian independence possible. The missionaries only escaped through a timely warning which they received from an Armenian friend. Dr. Riggs has devoted his life to the education of Armenian youth in the missionary schools, but the conspirators, in their blind fanaticism, gave this fact little heed."

According to authentic information, the number of ecclesiastic and lay Armenians who had in March been thrown into prison in the various provinces, for political reasons, was from

2,500 to 3,000. In May a note was presented to the Porte by the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Russia proposing the following reforms for Armenia:—

(1) The appointment of a high commissioner, the granting of a general amnesty in the case of prisoners sentenced for crimes and offences other than those against common law, the re-hearing of certain trials which had resulted in the imprisonment of the accused, the stopping of pending political trials, the release of prisoners, and the appointment of a commission to sit at Constantinople, and be associated with the high commissioner in supervising the carrying out of the reforms decided upon.

(2) The governors and vice-governors to be Mussulmans or Christians according as the relative numbers of the Christian population may seem to require. A Mussulman governor to have under him a Christian vice-governor and *vice versa*.

(3) The taxes to be no longer collected by soldiers or by the Treasury agents. Once the proportion of taxation to be paid by any commune or canton has been determined by the Council General of the Province, the mayor of the commune or the chief of the canton shall make arrangements for having the taxes collected by municipal agents, who shall show receipts for the amounts handed to them.

(4) A special commission to be appointed to see that no Turkish subject is imprisoned unless a regular warrant of arrest has been previously issued, and also that the accused is examined within the period prescribed by law, and is released without delay in the event of acquittal—the commission to ensure the complete abolition of every kind of physical torture.

(5) The number of Christian judges to be increased in proportion to the number of Christian inhabitants in any district. A force of mixed gendarmerie recruited in equal numbers from Mussulmans and Christians to be established in each canton, and some of the officers in the gendarmerie to be Christians. The Kurds to remain enrolled in the Turkish Hamadie Cavalry, but to be allowed to keep their arms only during the periods of exercise.

These proposals were, in accordance with the usual practice of the Porte, not definitely accepted or rejected, and were followed by dilatory negotiations without any result. On June 8, Djevad Pasha, the Grand Vizier, was deprived of his post, and Said Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed his successor; but this did not make any practical change in the situation, for the Sultan continued to direct the policy of the empire as heretofore. Shakir Pasha, formerly Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and afterwards Governor of Crete, was appointed inspector-general of some provinces in Asia Minor; this, however, went but a little way towards satisfying the requirements of the Powers, which had demanded the appointment of a high

commissioner with executive powers. At length the Porte agreed, on September 7, to make the following concessions:—

(1) The Dragomans of the three embassies to be entitled to communicate directly with the President of the Turkish Permanent Committee of Control, which is to sit at the Porte to superintend the proper application of the Armenian reforms.

(2) No Christian Vali nor Mutessarif to be appointed, but other administrative functionaries to be chosen in proportion to the population, Mahomedan or Christian.

(3) Christian officers to be admitted to the gendarmerie.

(4) The Mudirs to be elected by the Councils of Elders.

(5) A rural constabulary to be established.

These concessions were generally regarded as unsatisfactory, and meanwhile the Armenians at Constantinople, and in other Turkish towns—prompted by the “Hintchak” and other secret societies—assumed a very menacing attitude towards the Government authorities. At the end of September, and the beginning of October, there were very severe conflicts with the police in the capital itself, in which a great number of Armenians were killed and wounded. The result was the appointment of a new Grand Vizier—Kiamil Pasha—(October 3); but the grievances of the Armenians still remained unredressed.

The “Hintchak” was founded in 1887, in Tiflis, by three Armenians—Rupen Kambour, Nishan Magavourian, and Hamayak Roosbазian. Its first object was the publication of a newspaper of the same name, which, after appearing successively in Tiflis, Geneva, and Athens, was finally edited and printed in London.

Article 6 of the statutes of the society says: “The committee shall name a chief spy, chosen from amongst its members. This chief spy should be either in Government employ, or else in close relations with an Armenian civil servant, so as to be in a position to reveal to the committee the secrets and intentions of the Porte. He should be brave and discreet, and should have under his orders a brigade of ten men to warn the committee of all danger. These secret agents should penetrate everywhere, under various disguises. The committee will only know their chief.”

Article 8 provides that “the committee shall have a chief executioner, under whose orders shall be a detachment of *aides*. Their duty shall be to execute any person whom the committee shall order or designate as noxious. There are three degrees of punishment—reprimand, bastinado, and death. The sentence of death may be carried out by the knife or revolver, by strangulation, or by poison. To blow up buildings, three materials are to be used—dynamite bombs, nitro-glycerine, or fire-balls containing powder.” Among the other means provided for the carrying out of the programme of the society are mentioned—the attacking of mosques and barracks, the assaulting of valis

and mudirs, resistance to tax collectors, forcible delivery of prisoners, and other revolutionary acts.

After some more pressure on the part of the Powers, an Imperial Iradé was issued on October 17, approving the scheme of Armenian reforms drawn up by the British, French, and Russian embassies; and it was followed by an official *communiqué* in the Turkish newspapers, stating that "his Imperial Majesty the Sultan—whose constant desire has always been to carry out reforms adapted to the circumstances, and calculated to secure the well-being of his subjects—has, in order to give another proof of his paternal feelings for all his subjects, decided that reforms shall be introduced into all the provinces of the empire; and, first of all, in the provinces of Anatolia. These reforms will meet the wants of the population, and the exigencies of the situation; and will all be within the limits of the existing laws, and the regulations based on the Hatti Humayoum of Gulhané. They will comprise an increase in, and the reorganisation of, the gendarmerie and police forces, and the amelioration of the administrative and judicial branches of the service."

The object of this *communiqué* was to show the "young Turkish party," that had for some time been again clamouring for a constitution, that the reforms promised for Armenia would be extended to the Turkish as well as the Christian inhabitants of the empire. The party was neither large nor influential—being mainly composed of students—but it had caused some alarm to the Sultan by its noisy demonstrations. On October 19, a further official communication was sent to the Turkish papers, giving the details of the proposed reforms. It began by recalling the Hatti Humayoum and the different laws and regulations for the administration of the empire, according to which all subjects, without distinction of creed, enjoy equality before the law, and may take part in the administration of the country; also the various reforms which had since been accomplished, and the progress which had been achieved. Certain reforms, it added, had become necessary in the administration of certain Asiatic provinces on the basis of existing laws, and would accordingly be introduced, including reforms in the administration of the Nahies (communal districts), the inspection of prisons by six judicial inspectors, the formation of a mixed body of police and gendarmerie in each vilayet in proportion to the number of the population, and the appointment of a sufficient number of rural policemen, together with the following provisions:—

1. The inhabitants and the local landed proprietors will be protected by gendarmes and troops when they visit their pasture lands in the mountains; the inhabitants will thus be able to conform to the laws regarding the carriage of weapons.

2. The nomadic tribes will be settled on lands granted by the Government.

3. Special regulations will be drawn up by the Minister of War for the regiments of Hamadie Cavalry.

4. A committee of four members, under the presidency of the Director of the Cadastral Survey Office, will be formed in each vilayet and sandjak, in order to examine and verify all titles to property.

5. Four officials will be sent each year from Constantinople to inquire into any abuses on the part of the new administration.

6. The collection of taxes is to be entrusted to the Mukhtars and to tax-gatherers elected by the inhabitants.

7. The sale of tithes will take place separately in each village.

8. The *corvée* system will continue abolished.

9. The sale of land or cattle, necessary for the subsistence of persons imprisoned for public or private debts, is forbidden.

On October 22, the following vizierial order, addressed to the Valis of Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-ul-Aziz, and Sivas, and to the Inspector, H. E. Shakir Pasha, was issued :—

“In accordance with the glorious provisions of the Hatti Humayoun of Gulhané, promulgated on the 26th of Shaaban, 1255, by his late Imperial Majesty Abdul-ul-Mejid Khan, the illustrious father of the sovereign, as well as the terms of the firman of reforms issued in the beginning of Jemazi-ul-Akhire, 1272, and in pursuance of the laws actually laid down and in force, as all men know, the selection and appointment of the officials and employees of the Imperial Government are effected by virtue of an Imperial Iradé and in due compliance with the special regulations on the point, and all classes of Ottoman subjects, to whatsoever nationality they may belong, are to be admitted to the service of the State.

“It has, therefore, been decided that these shall be employed according to their merits and capacity, in virtue of regulations which shall be observed in respect to all classes alike, and also that all Ottoman subjects who comply in point of age and attainments with the existing regulations of the State schools shall be received into such schools, without any distinction being made. Moreover, just as from time to time a number of measures and regulations have been introduced of a nature to bring about the necessary reforms in proportion as these are requisite and possible, in every part of the Ottoman dominions, and to bring about the well-being of the subjects and increase the prosperity of the country, so, since the auspicious accession of his Imperial Majesty, his thoughts have been directed towards the complete realisation of these benevolent designs. It is, therefore, intended by the Imperial Government to carry out gradually useful reforms throughout his Majesty's dominions, corresponding with local requirements and the nature of the inhabitants, and, accordingly, it has been

decided to effect reforms in the Asiatic Vilayets of Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-ul-Aziz, and Sivas, to comprise the application of the laws and regulations contained in the Destour, as well as the provisions of the aforesaid Hatti Humayoum of Gulhané and the firman of reforms.

"This decision, being submitted by a special council of ministers to the Sultan, has been sanctioned by his Majesty in an Imperial Iradé, and certified copies, obtained from the imperial divan, of the schedule containing the points of reform decided upon having been transmitted to each of the six vilayets mentioned, a copy is enclosed to your Excellency herewith. Besides this, four other articles included in the decision, and sanctioned in the Imperial Iradé, are subjoined as follows :—

"1. An official in every respect worthy of regard shall be appointed by the Imperial Government with the title of General Inspector, to attend to the carrying out of the reforms and superintend their application, and shall proceed to his post. In the event of the absence of the inspector, or of any impediment, another high Mussulman official may be temporarily appointed by his Majesty to replace him. The inspector will be accompanied during the execution of his duties by a non-Mussulman assistant.

"2. As the Armenians accused or convicted of being implicated in political events were granted the imperial pardon on (11) July 23 (1311), 1895, this measure will be applied to all Armenians who shall not be proved to be directly concerned in any offence at common law, and who, having been imprisoned before that date, still remain in confinement.

"3. Armenians exiled from the country, or who have fled for refuge to foreign countries, shall, upon proving their Ottoman nationality and their good behaviour, be allowed to return freely to the Ottoman dominions.

"4. In Kazas, such as Zeitoun and Hadjin, measures similar to the aforesaid rules shall be applied. It is unnecessary to explain or repeat that the most ardent desire of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, the bounteous benefactor, is the increase of the prosperity of the Ottoman dominions, and, in general, of all his subjects, and the ensuring of their comfort and happiness, and these articles and enactments will still further assure the realisation of this aim. His Excellency Shakir Pasha, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp, who has been appointed to the important post of general inspector, has been named, in accordance with an imperial order, to the six vilayets aforesaid, and the appointments of the assistant who is to accompany him, as well as the Commission of Inspection to be named in accordance with the schedule already mentioned, are in course of progress, and I have to desire you to proceed to carry out the matters decided upon with extraordinary zeal, attention, and care in your district, and to report in due course upon the results thus attained."

On the day of the publication of the above order, news arrived at Constantinople of a terrible massacre of Armenians at Trebizond.

A native of Cologne, who was on board the Austrian-Lloyd steamship *Venus*, wrote to the *Kölnische Zeitung* on the 8th inst., giving, as an eye-witness, the following details of the massacre:—

“At seven o'clock this morning our steamer anchored close to the town of Trebizond. After all the passengers had landed, except the three Europeans, of whom I was one, and the unloading of the cargo had begun, the sound of a shot came from the eastern side of the town, not far from the shore. All the Turks on board looked to see what was going on. Soon shots were fired in quick succession, and then the Turks, leaving everything as it was, jumped into their boats, and rowed in wild haste to the shore. The whole town was clearly in a state of great excitement. People were running about in all directions. A moment later, an Armenian rushed frantically round the corner of the Custom House, making for the shore, when he was struck by a bullet, and fell to the ground before my eyes. The military came up, and, with their rifles loaded, marched through the streets. Close to where the fallen Armenian lay, another was seized, and thrown into the sea. But the water was not deep enough to drown him, and his head appeared above the surface. The people then began to hurl stones at the unfortunate wretch, and one struck him on the head, so that he sank; but he soon again rose to the surface, when a new volley of stones was poured upon him. This, however, did not suffice; and at length a Turk got into a boat, and, rowing out to him, smashed in his skull.

“The excitement in the town increased every moment. The soldiers were firing down from the fortress unceasingly, and cavalry patrolled the streets; and now another Armenian was caught on the shore, and beaten to death by ten to twelve boatmen with their oars. At the same time, a boat with three Armenians put out, hotly pursued, and there began a race for life. Scarcely a hundred metres from us lay a Russian steamer, which was the goal of the fugitives. As they came near to her, the Turks gave up the chase; but then the most horrible thing happened. Brutally and inhumanly, the people on board the steamer threw the Armenians down the ship's ladder, kicking them with their feet. When the Turks saw this, they pushed forward with renewed courage, and beat the Armenians to death.

“Filled with horror, I turned my eyes from the scene, but only to encounter a fresh spectacle. Three Turkish boatmen seized an Armenian—one of their mates—threw him out of the boat into the water, beat him about the head with their oars, and finished by holding him underneath the water with an oar until he was drowned. Then, as if nothing had happened, the Turks rowed quietly and slowly back to land. On the eastern shore

an Armenian was shot down, but he was only wounded, for he tried to get up. When the Turks saw this, they gathered round him, and whenever he endeavoured to rise, they hurled stones at him. This lasted half an hour, until at length a Turk fractured his skull with a large stone. So horrible was the spectacle that I had continually to look away. The places of business were, of course, all closed; but the Turks, after a time, broke them open, and began plundering them, throwing the goods out of the windows into boats below. Firing went on the whole morning, and we awaited with great anxiety the return of a gentleman from Vienna, who had landed early. Towards three o'clock he reached the *Venus* safely. This is the story which he had to tell:—

“ ‘I had scarcely reached the hotel, and was about to put my things in order, when I heard shots, and, looking out of the window, I saw soldiers marching through the streets with rifles at their shoulders. A few minutes later the hotel-keeper—a Greek—was brought streaming with blood into the house. He had been wounded in the streets. At half-past two I went, in the company of an officer and two soldiers, down to the quay. The street is thickly strewn with corpses, the shops of the Armenians are closed or plundered, women are screaming, children crying for their parents. Whole families have been destroyed. Two thousand women and children are in the Jesuits' Hospital. Six hundred Armenians, if not more, have been killed.’ ”

Writing later, the correspondent added: “The bodies remained in the roadway a day and a half. Two days after the massacre I walked through the town, and my feet were wet with the blood of Christians, for the pools of gore were often so close together that it was impossible to avoid them. The Austrian consul had on that day 200 women and children in his charge. Of the Turks, only five men fell—a sign that the Armenians were unarmed, and taken by surprise. I am prepared to assume every responsibility for what I have related. The rising has broken out in the whole neighbourhood. On a hill near Trebizond are some Armenian settlements. They were surrounded and set on fire. Any one who tried to escape was shot down, and the people were burned alive. In the evening the columns of fire rose high into the sky, and lighted up the darkness. The Austrian-Lloyd steamer has been detained by the consul, in order that the Europeans may be able to take refuge on board her if another outbreak occurs.”

Further massacres took place in October at Erzeroum, Bitlis, Marash, Kharput, Zeitoun, and other places in Armenia, but whether the Mahomedans or the Armenians began the fighting at any of these places is not clear. Early in November the ambassadors of the Powers urgently demanded that measures should at once be taken to re-establish order in Armenia; and the Porte informed them in reply that all the

Redifs or Landwehr troops of the first class had been called out. The Sultan, however, was greatly alarmed at the increasing discontent of his Turkish subjects, and the continued pressure of the Powers. He took the extraordinary step of writing personally to Lord Salisbury on the subject, and on November 7 there was a further change in the holder of the post of Grand Vizier—Kiamil Pasha having been succeeded in that post by Khalil Rifaat Pasha. Nothing was done, however, to carry out the Sultan's promises of reform; the bloodshed in Armenia continued, the American missions there were looted; and finally, on November 19, the six Powers forming the "European concert" requested the Porte to issue firmans to enable a second gunboat to join those already stationed at Constantinople, for the service of the ambassadors. After much hesitation on the part of the Porte, which feared the effect of such a measure on its prestige among the Turkish population, this proposal was complied with (December 8). The second gunboats were allowed to go through the Dardanelles, but no further steps were taken by the Powers for the relief of the Armenians. On December 9 a curious incident occurred, which illustrated the feeling of general insecurity that prevailed at Constantinople, even among the highest functionaries of State. Said Pasha, who had been invited by the Sultan to resume the post of Grand Vizier, and on his refusal was confined at Yildiz Kiosk, escaped the vigilance of his guardians, took refuge in the British embassy, and refused to return, though the Sultan sent envoys daily to persuade him to do so. The negotiations lasted five days, and Said only left the embassy after his safety had been guaranteed by the Sultan to the British ambassador.

That the conditions of Armenia at the close of the year had in no way improved is shown by the following account, by an eye-witness who had previously written in favour of the Turks, of the massacre in the Kara-Hissar district:—

"At the time of the arrival of the Mutessarif, there were 5,000 cut-throats in Kara-Hissar, whose thirst for rapine and blood was hourly augmenting. Everything is now (Dec. 1) quiet, and affairs are assuming their normal state. All danger is over for the present, but everything will depend upon the way Europe regards these totally unprovoked massacres. The official reports are all in the same strain: 'Armenians have burned Turkish mosques, killed Turks whilst at their prayers,' etc. So far as the Kara-Hissar district is concerned, 3,000 to 5,000 Armenians have been butchered and one Turk killed. Those who dared shelter the Armenians were threatened with a like fate. The goods of none, whether Greek, Armenian, or other Giaour, were safe, and every Greek village was searched nightly for refugee Armenians. Those found in Greek houses and villages were immediately butchered, and all their goods were stolen."

On passing through Tamzara, not far distant from Kara-

Hissar, the writer states that he "saw not a solitary man in the town"; there were only women, girls, and boys crying bitterly and begging for bread. He added that he could swear to the fact that 250 Armenians were massacred in this village or township alone, and could produce 1,000 witnesses, if necessary, to attest this. Moreover, several massacres took place at the same time in all the other vilayets where the Armenian population predominated. Thus one article in the promised reforms had been entirely disregarded.

The writer continued:—

"Never can I, or will I, say a word in favour of the Turks again. The day I went to Kara-Hissar, the second day of the massacres (Oct. 29), I saw what I trust I may never see again. Were I to live to a hundred years I should not forget that night.

"The financial outlook for next year is very gloomy, and terrific burdens will be imposed on the Greeks, for the following reasons:—

"1. Very few male Armenians remain.

"2. The widows and orphans must be fed. They cannot do field work unaided, and the fields of those massacred are already appropriated by Turks.

"3. Nearly every Turk (excepting eldest sons and a few others) has been taken for a soldier.

"The conclusion I arrive at is that for every man lost, whether by massacre or enrolment, there will be a double loss to the revenue, as, instead of earning his living for himself, he will have to be provided for by the State, and the taxes previously paid by him must be borne by others.

"During the pillage and massacre everything, even bedding and clothing, was stolen from the Armenians, and the women and girls were stripped absolutely naked. The present time is, perhaps, even worse than during the massacres. In villages where a few Armenians are still alive, such as Broussaïd and Tamzara, protection has been sent to them in the shape of soldiers, who every day make their requisitions for women. They go to one Armenian's house and say: 'Bring me your wife or your daughter to-night, or else we will not protect you.'

"A Yuz-Bachi (Captain) was sent by the new Mutessarif to Broussaïd, about eight days ago, to protect the remaining inhabitants and prevent further massacres. This Yuz-Bachi's name is Saïd Agha. The first day of his arrival at the village in question, he demanded that a young girl should be brought to him, and the terrified inhabitants could only comply with his request. He remained there two days, and on leaving told his soldiers (fifty in number) that they could do as they liked with the women, but they must cut up no more Armenians.

"At the time of writing, what few possessions remained in Tamzara belonging to the poor starving women and children are being daily carried off, such as straw, wood, etc. Winter

has set in already in great severity. What will become of them during this winter God only knows. Soldiers have now been withdrawn from Tamzara at the earnest entreaty of a few remaining Armenians, as they would rather be killed than yield up their wives and daughters to outrage.

"On November 26, an Armenian was killed by a Turk in a *café* in Kara-Hissar. Soldiers were sent for at once, but they failed to find the murderer. The new Mutessarif is a good man, a man of great energy and determination. He has worked wonders, and with a handful of raw soldiers on his arrival (say 400) held the town and kept in check 5,000 assassins. But his officers, his assistants, his soldiers, *zaptiehs*, etc., with but few exceptions, are all athirst for plunder and bloodshed."

The difficulties of the Ottoman Empire with regard to Armenia were increased by insurrections in Macedonia and in Crete. The Macedonian rising originated in the kidnapping of a Wallachian girl, which caused a dispute between the Turks and Christians at Kruscova in the beginning of June. This precipitated the outbreak, which had been for some time in preparation by Macedonian refugees in Bulgaria and Servia. There was much fighting between the insurgents and the Turkish troops during the month of June; and, as the insurgent bands were all organised on Bulgarian territory, strong representations were made to the Bulgarian Government both by the Porte and the other European Powers on the subject.

In consequence of these representations rigorous measures were taken by the Bulgarian authorities against the Macedonian committees at Sofia, and by the end of July the insurrection collapsed. In Crete there were some sanguinary conflicts in July and November, but the risings were suppressed by the troops.

The Bulgarian National Assembly (*Sobranie*) closed its sittings on January 1, and passed, among other Government bills, one increasing the *ad valorem* duties on imports by from 8 to 10½ per cent., and imposing a new excise tax on spirits, sugar, petroleum, coffee, beer, matches, tea, perfumery, and other articles.

The Bulgarian finances, both national and municipal, had been left by the Stambouloff *régime* in great disorder. The Government announced that if the proposed loan of 500,000 francs was not granted to the city of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital would be compelled to declare itself bankrupt; and other towns were said to be in hardly a better position. Again, the national exchequer had to refund 45,500,000 francs to the foreign loan fund, devoted to the construction of railways and harbours and other productive works. The whole of this sum had been employed to cover the yearly deficiencies and non-productive extraordinary expenses of the general government. Adding to this the acknowledged yearly deficits, it was found that the exchequer was about 55,000,000 francs

short, although there was rather more than that amount standing on the other side of the account in unpaid taxes.

The principle adopted in the new budget was to remit the land taxes, in order to assist the distressed agriculturists, and to make up the deficiency by raising the indirect taxes.

That M. Stambouloff—notwithstanding the immense services he had rendered to Bulgaria—had ceased to be a power in the country was shown by the result of the supplementary elections which took place at the beginning of February. At these elections the Ministerialists obtained eighteen seats out of twenty, M. Stambouloff being among the defeated candidates. The Russophiles, headed by M. Zankoff, now began a propaganda for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation with Russia; and the Sobranye, on reassembling after the Christmas holidays, decided that a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed to investigate the acts of M. Stambouloff's Government. Reports were current that the ex-Premier's life was in danger, and he had armed men in his house to protect him. In June he applied for passports to enable him to go abroad for his health; but the application was refused by the Government, on the ground that the commission required that he should be present in Sofia during the course of the proceedings. In July a Bulgarian deputation, with Archbishop Clement at their head, proceeded to St. Petersburg, ostensibly to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Emperor Alexander III. The Archbishop on this occasion delivered an address, in which he dilated on the debt of gratitude which the Bulgarian people owed to the Russian imperial house and the Russian nation, who had liberated them from the Turkish rule. They were received by Prince Lobanoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and afterwards by the Czar.

Meanwhile, on July 15, as M. Stambouloff was returning to his house in the evening from the Union Club, he was attacked by four persons armed with revolvers and knives, and he died of his wounds three days after. This terrible event, for which a certain amount of responsibility was cast upon the Government, and upon Prince Ferdinand himself, was predicted by M. Stambouloff in the following curious conversation which took place at the beginning of the year between him and a correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* :—

“I cannot help thinking that something serious is in the air. Everything takes time. I hear from my friends that things have reached a head. If I must fall, my friends will not desert my wife and the children. I do not grudge my enemies that triumph. In influential circles care will be taken that telegrams are sent from ‘all Bulgaria’ denouncing the murderers, but expressing in the liveliest terms the satisfaction of ‘the people’ at being freed for ever from the ‘tyrant’ and the ‘adulterer.’ When we were planning the first rising against the Turks in 1876, every Bulgarian knew about it. The Turks alone lived on placidly till we had cut off the first dozen heads. When the attempt on

my life—to which Beltscheff fell a victim—was being planned, all Sofia knew of it. The Chief of Police and his people alone remained in blissful ignorance. To-day, too, numbers of people are aware of the impending attempt on my life, and my friends—and friends I have, thank God, everywhere—are more shrewd than the Turks and the police. I cannot give you names, but my information is to be trusted. The former Chief of Police, Ilija Lukanoff—a man of honour and great ability, who is sincerely devoted to me, and who has even to-day very extensive connections with all home circles—came to me yesterday. He was quite excited—this grave, reserved man. He wished to go to the Prince to acquaint him with everything. ‘Ilija,’ I said to him, ‘it would be the stupidest thing you could do. Don’t you see that the murderers have the strongest support?’ ”

“Have you, then, absolutely certain proofs of a conspiracy against you? Who are believed to be mixed up in it?”

“We know for an absolute fact that in Netschbunar—a suburb of Sofia—there is a band which is being drilled in the use of arms. This is ostensibly for Macedonia; and the Government, which never knows what to do, lets things go on. We know, however, that these people—Beltscheff’s murderers are among them—have taken an oath to murder me, in order to avenge Panitza and the four men who were hanged after the Beltscheff trial. That the Prince is also on the list is really curious. He had Panitza shot in order to leave for Carlsbad on the same day. The gang of which I have been speaking consists of Rosareff Halu, Arnaut, Tufektschieff, and some others. Tufektschieff has been sentenced at Constantinople to fifteen years’ hard labour for the murder of Dr. Vulkovitch. Nevertheless, he goes about here in safety. Nebil Bey, the Turkish Vakouf Commissioner, asked for his surrender, but Natchevitch entreated him not to press it, since it would cause bad blood against Turkey, and fan the Macedonian rising. Velikoff and the other culprits are now at the head of affairs. Stoiloff is nowhere obeyed. Why, therefore, should not the tyrant, the vampire, the adulterer, be assassinated?”

The assassination was more regretted in other countries than in Bulgaria itself, for M. Stambouloff had made many bitter enemies by the severity of his rule when he was in office; and there is no doubt that the act was prompted by a feeling of vengeance for the execution of Major Panitza in 1890. Disgraceful scenes took place at the ex-Premier’s funeral—a crowd having gathered to hoot the funeral procession, which could only be kept back by calling in the troops.

In August shocking accounts appeared in the Philippopolis papers of outrages committed by Bulgarian police on Mussulmans in Eastern Roumelia, which, though denied by the Bulgarian Government, were afterwards confirmed from various independent sources. The Mahomedan village of Dospad was destroyed by dynamite, many of the inhabitants perishing in the

flames, and three Mussulman children were cut to pieces by the incendiaries, who, it was said, had previously been reviewed by a Bulgarian officer.

Prince Ferdinand, in his speech at the opening of the National Assembly on October 31, referred to the visit of the deputation under Archbishop Clement to St. Petersburg, and spoke of their reception by the Russian Government and the people as encouraging the hope that better relations would be established between the Bulgarians and their "liberator." Among the conditions laid down by Russia was, it was said, the re-baptism of the young Prince Boris in the orthodox faith, and Prince Ferdinand expressed a desire that this should be done, though both his family and his wife were strongly opposed to it, and the Pope had threatened to excommunicate him if he took a step so hostile to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. Nothing, however, had been done by the end of the year to carry out the Prince's intention.

In Servia the Cristitch Ministry, appointed after the re-instatement of the Constitution of 1869, had to resign in consequence of its inability to provide for the payment of the July coupons of the State debt (July 4), and a Progressist Cabinet, under M. Novakovitch, was, for the first time during the past eight years, constituted in its place. The new Ministry was notoriously friendly to Austria, and had but little following in the country, the majority of the people being Radicals and friends of Russia; but it attempted to disarm opposition by granting an amnesty to some Radicals who had been found guilty at the beginning of the year of having conspired against the reigning dynasty. It was chiefly occupied during the year in endeavouring to establish the finances of the country on a more solid basis; and King Alexander, in opening the National Assembly on November 27, was able to state that a guarantee had been virtually secured for the regular payment of the interest of the debt and its amortisation, as well as for the unification and conversion of the principal loans.

In Roumania the principal event of the year was the opening at Tchernavoda of a railway bridge over the Danube, by which Bucharest was directly connected with the Black Sea (Sept. 26). The King, who was present on this occasion, observed that Roumania had now no longer to fear any impediments to its prosperous development. The Roumanian fortifications, one of the greatest works of the kind in Europe, were nearly completed. The forts which encircle Bucharest, and also those near the Moldau, had received their armaments. The infantry as well as the cavalry were in a highly efficient state. The army was provided with one of the best systems of repeating rifles of small calibre. The railway system was now connected with the Black Sea harbour of Constanza, and, in addition to the three existing through lines from Roumania to Austria-Hungary, two further strategic lines through the passes

of Transylvania were to be constructed, by an agreement between the two Governments, as quickly as possible—two lines which had been proposed so long as twenty years ago. Before Roumania had joined the Triple Alliance by treaties and conventions with Austria, these lines were in both countries regarded as rather dangerous additions to the existing means of sending an army into neighbouring territory, while now they were represented as necessary junctions between the two allied countries.

A change of Ministry took place at Bucharest on October 25. M. Catargi and his coalition Cabinet of Unionists and Conservatives (see "Annual Register," 1891, p. 332), finding it impossible to carry on the Government in consequence of the violent opposition of the National Liberals to its agrarian reforms, resigned, and M. Demeter Stourdza, the Liberal leader, was appointed to succeed him. M. Stourdza and his colleagues in the Ministry had, while they were in Opposition, taken a prominent part in the Irredentist movement in favour of the Roumanians in Hungary, but he had always shown himself a devoted adherent of the Triple Alliance, and there was no reason to believe that as a minister he would allow his national prepossessions to interfere with the foreign policy of the State.

In Greece much commotion was produced by the sudden resignation on January 22 of M. Tricoupis, the Premier, though he had a large majority at his back in the Chamber. The Opposition had held meetings all over the country against the proposed new taxes, and when one of these meetings was being held at Athens, the troops and the police were directed by M. Tricoupis to disperse it. The Crown Prince, however, as head of the army, ordered them to allow the meeting to proceed, upon which the Premier resigned. On January 24 a provisional Ministry was formed under M. Nicholas Delyannis, and the Greek Parliament was then dissolved. The general election, which took place at the end of April, resulted in a crushing defeat for M. Tricoupis and his party. The ex-Premier himself lost his seat, and only thirteen of his supporters were returned. M. Tricoupis then declared his intention to retire from political life—a decision which caused universal regret, notwithstanding the unpopularity of his system of taxation. The provisional Ministry having then resigned, a permanent Cabinet was formed on June 10, with M. Theodore Delyannis, the leader of the late Opposition, at its head.

CHAPTER IV.

MINOR STATES OF EUROPE.

I. BELGIUM.

THE most important political event of the year was the discussion and passing by the Legislative Chambers of the electoral law concerning the Communal Councils. As in the case of the election of the Chamber of Representatives, the Senate, and the Provincial Councils, the Communal Elections Bill admitted the principle of universal suffrage and the plural vote; the obligation to vote was also included and enforced by more or less severe penalties. Still, there were between the two laws several and not unimportant differences. Thus, whereas in Parliamentary elections no one could give more than three votes, certain electors for the Communal Councils were allowed four, granted in respect of the conditions of age, habitation, intellectual capacity, and payment of personal or property taxes. But the most essential feature of the communal law was that it admitted the principle of proportional representation, which, it will be remembered, had been excluded from the legislative electoral law. This principle was applied in every case where the first polling had not resulted in an actual majority, and when there were several lists of candidates. The law, moreover, laid down at great length the details regulating the application of this principle.

Another new and interesting point of the new law related to those who were eligible for seats on the Communal Councils. Independently of the number of members existing according to the previous laws on the matter, the Communal Councils were to be augmented by four supplementary members in communes numbering from 20,000 to 70,000 inhabitants, and eight in the communes of more than 70,000 inhabitants. These additional members were not, however, elected by the ordinary electoral body, but by a special and limited class of citizens possessing conditions required for election to Trade Councils, one-half being chosen by electors belonging to the working class, and the other half by employers of labour (*les patrons*).

This very complicated law was rather hastily voted by the Chambers, whose attention was, at about the same time, called away to various other and important questions. The consequence was that several serious anomalies were suffered to pass unnoticed, which would necessitate sooner or later important modifications in the existing law. Thus, in order to become communal elector, three years' residence in the commune was a primary condition, whilst under the Parliamentary electoral law an elector continued to be inscribed upon the lists of the commune he had left until such time as his new domicile was

sufficient to give him the right of being registered on the electoral roll of this district. This was not foreseen in the communal law, and the consequence was that numerous persons, especially civil functionaries and military officers, although legally in possession of the right of vote, would be practically disfranchised for years on account of the frequent changes of abode imposed upon them. Again, whilst a man aged twenty-five was considered of age to elect a representative to Parliament, no one under the age of thirty was considered fitted to be an elector for the smallest Communal Council. It might also happen that an elector who had two or three votes (under the fancy franchise) for the elections for the Chamber, might possess only a single vote for the Communal Council.

The elections for the renewal of all the Communal Councils throughout the kingdom took place, according to the terms of the new law, in November. The results were, as had been generally foreseen, widely different from what they would have been under the former law, and in several cases they caused considerable surprise. On the whole, they disclosed most unmistakably the important fact that another and important victory had been gained by the Socialists. The Radical party sustained the most serious losses, whereas the Catholic and Liberal parties generally held their ground. From a practical point of view, it seemed that considerable difficulties might arise from the new state of things, inasmuch as in most of the large towns, Brussels and Liège amongst others, the number of seats in the Communal Councils was pretty equally divided between the three parties ; and it was anticipated that, whichever party obtained the direction of communal affairs, the two others would promptly on important questions unite against the first and paralyse, if not entirely annihilate, its power of action.

Another question which greatly occupied public opinion in the course of the year related to a new school law presented by the Government, of which the leading feature was the re-establishment of the teaching of religion in public as well as in private schools. According to the new law, this teaching was to be made obligatory ; but every parent was authorised to give a written attestation declaring his wish that his child should not receive religious instruction, given during school hours by the Catholic priests. This law called forth the most violent opposition on the part of the Liberal and Socialist parties, who considered it as opposed to the principle of liberty of conscience guaranteed by the Constitution. They momentarily forgot their dissensions, and united to organise important public manifestations against the projected law. It was, moreover, worthy of notice that the law was somewhat reluctantly accepted even by the Catholic party ; thus its essential article, declaring religious instruction to be necessarily a part of primary instruction, was only voted by 79 against 60 and 2

abstentions by the Chamber of Representatives, where the Catholics held two-thirds of the seats. In the end, however, notwithstanding the opposition it evoked, the law was voted by the Chambers and sanctioned by the King.

The important question of military reforms received no solution, notwithstanding the formal assertions of the Minister for War during the previous Parliamentary session. Quite at the close of the present year the War Minister, Lieutenant-General Brassine, recalled the fact that the Government, during the session of 1894, had recognised the necessity of a more equitable repartition of the military charges. In accordance with these views, the minister announced that he had carefully worked out a project for the reorganisation of the army, that his work was completely achieved, but that he could not immediately submit it to the Chambers, as certain parts of it had still to be examined by other Ministerial Departments. The minister said that his proposals would be laid before the Chambers as soon as possible, adding that only on this condition would he continue to occupy a seat on the Ministerial bench.

No notice of the War Minister's declaration was taken by his colleagues, and by the majority of the students of politics it was inferred that no general ministerial crisis would arise upon the important questions of national defence. This idea was strengthened when, at a later date, the most ardent adversary of the project—M. Woeste—met with no contradiction when he publicly declared in the Chamber of Representatives that the announced project of military reform would not be presented as a proposal of the Government.

An incident illustrative of the change introduced into parliamentary life by the new constitution occurred at the beginning of the year. A Socialist representative who was vividly describing abuses committed against workmen by their employers, was heatedly interrupted by a Conservative member. The President of the House—M. de Lantsheere—at once called the interrupter to order. The latter refused to accept the censure, whereupon the Speaker immediately put the question to the Chamber. The whole of the Left (Liberals and Radicals) voted that the censure should be maintained, but the Right, or Conservatives, voted in the opposite sense. The Speaker thereupon immediately declared that since he could not obtain the means he deemed necessary for the maintenance of order, he was obliged to resign his office; and all the efforts of the Liberals, as well as of the Catholics, to make him change his resolution were unavailing. The Chamber of Representatives then elected as its President, M. Beernaert, the former Prime Minister, who somewhat unwillingly accepted the task imposed upon him.

An important question with reference to the history of Belgium was forced upon public opinion in the course of the

year. In 1885, King Leopold II. was authorised by the legislative Chambers to add to his title of King of the Belgians that of Sovereign of the Independent State of Congo. At a subsequent date (1889) the King executed his will, by which he bequeathed to Belgium the Congo State, that he had created and governed until then. Since that time, however, the rapid growth of the King's enterprise in Africa had increased beyond anticipations the cost of administering the Independent State, and rendered financial help from others absolutely inevitable. It was but natural that Belgium—which was to inherit the State—should come to its aid; and with this object in view, the Belgian Government concluded with the Independent State of Congo an arrangement (July 3, 1890), according to which a loan of 25,000,000 francs, spread over a period of ten years, was raised on account of the Independent State. At the end of this decennial period—in 1900—Belgium was to have the option between the repayment of the principal of this loan and the annexation of the Independent State, which in this way would become a Belgian colony. Various unforeseen financial circumstances caused the Belgian Government, in the course of the present year, to examine whether it would not be expedient to hasten the term fixed by the convention of 1890, and to take into consideration the immediate annexation of the Congo State. Early in the year a bill, signed by the King, and countersigned by all the ministers, was submitted to the Chambers, asking Parliament to approve a treaty for the cession of the Independent State of Congo to Belgium. Before taking any decision upon so highly important a question, the Chamber of Representatives nominated a committee of twenty-one members of this body, for the purpose of closely examining the question. Before this committee had had time to bring its labours to a close, the country learned, with the utmost surprise, that the Government, fearing that a Parliamentary majority in favour of the proposal would not be forthcoming, had decided to postpone the whole affair indefinitely. The surprise caused by this decision was the greater, inasmuch as it was an open secret that the question of the annexation of Congo had provoked protracted and rather difficult diplomatic negotiations with the French Government, of which the happy conclusion had been hailed with great satisfaction by the country.

Although the whole Ministry had signed the proposal thus summarily withdrawn, the Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. de Mérode—alone considered he could no longer remain in office; and notwithstanding the remonstrance of his colleagues, persisted in his resignation. The Ministerial crisis that ensued was promptly ended. The Government created a new department—the Ministry of Industry and of Labour—which was confided to M. Nyssens—a Catholic representative for Louvain, and the principal author of the revised Art. 47 of the constitution. The President of the Council—M. de Burlet—took

over the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and was replaced as Minister of Interior by M. Schollaert, another Catholic representative for Louvain.

Hardly had the emotion created by these events subsided, when a fresh incident—also relative to the Independent State of Congo—was forced upon public attention. An officer belonging to the Belgian army—Captain Lothaire—who had been authorised to serve in Congo, had, it was reported, captured a British citizen—Mr. Stokes—accused of selling arms to the Arabs. Mr. Stokes, by a council of war, was summarily condemned to be hanged, without having been allowed the time and opportunity of lodging an appeal before the Court of Justice of Boma. The culpability of Stokes appeared to the Belgian press and public to be beyond any doubt; but on the other hand, Captain Lothaire's proceeding was recognised to be decidedly illegal. The British Government, after a strong protest, claimed from the Independent State of Congo a heavy indemnity, which was paid without demur; and further, insisted that Captain Lothaire should be tried by a regular tribunal. After some hesitation, his recall from Africa was agreed to; and his trial by court martial in Belgium on his return was accepted as the best solution of the very involved question of jurisdiction.

II. THE NETHERLANDS.

Few events of importance marked the history of Holland during the year, the primary question of electoral reform being again postponed. Of the Socialist agitation noticeable in recent years a new token was given on the occasion of the Queen's annual visit to Amsterdam in April. The child Queen and her mother were grossly insulted by men in disguise; and in the meanwhile the well-known Socialist leader, Domela Nieuwenhuys, and his followers scattered among the crowd, from the windows of their printing office, offensive and seditious libels. The same scenes were again enacted in August, during the royal visit to the Amsterdam exhibition, when, in spite of the measures taken by the police and military authorities, their Majesties became the objects of insulting and hostile manifestations. The offenders arrested on these occasions were doubtless aware that in all probability they would escape any penalty, the Dutch code not having foreseen the case of insults against royalty. The absence of any notice of such offences from the code called for considerable criticism, and it was urged that the time had come to introduce into the code special articles similar to those in force in other countries, punishing acts, speeches, or writings injuriously hostile to the royal person.

Riots of a worse kind, and unfortunately followed by bloodshed, broke out on the occasion of strikes among the Amsterdam

diamond workmen. These strikes were interesting especially from the fact that in the end the diamond workmen had to a certain degree gained their object—for instance, they obtained that the day's work should not exceed eleven hours, and that a committee of conciliation, composed equally of workmen and employers, should be chosen to adjust trade disputes.

The situation in the Dutch Indies, which had assumed a serious aspect in the previous year, was more satisfactory, and no fresh outbreak of the natives was reported. A slight misunderstanding occurred in the course of the year between the Dutch Government and the Sultan of Morocco, arising out of the pillaging by pirates of a Dutch vessel on the coasts of Morocco. The Netherlands Government insisted upon prompt satisfaction, and several men-of-war were sent to the Barbary coast. Here they met German men-of-war employed on a similar mission on behalf of their own Government. In presence of this imposing display of force the Sultan of Morocco hastened to express his regrets to the Dutch Government, and promised that the offenders should meet with adequate punishment, and that the required indemnities should be paid.

Quite at the close of the year a misunderstanding arose between the Dutch and German Governments on the transport of cattle on the frontiers, the consequence of which was that the admission of Dutch milk into German territory was refused. This measure, adopted as a precaution against a wholly imaginary outbreak of cattle plague, was of special importance to the Dutch farmers, who exported milk annually to Germany to the value of 800,000 florins. The Dutch Government took up the matter warmly, and in answer to an interpellation in the second Chamber of the States General, the Prime Minister, M. Roell, expressed his hopes that Holland would not be forced to reply by similarly prohibitive measures.

In the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg the most important event of the year was the abolition of personal taxes voted by the Chamber, notwithstanding the opposition of the Agrarian party. The principal argument presented by the Agrarians against any modification of the existing tax system was that in 1912 the treaty of commerce with Germany would expire, simultaneously with the predominant influence exercised by that Power over the railways of the Grand Duchy. The Agrarians held that this event, although remote, should be an incentive to more economical financial management. The Grand Duchy in this way would in 1912 find itself all the more able to treat on an equal footing with Germany in the financial point of view.

During the discussion of this important question by the Chamber the Minister of State, M. Eyschen, seized the opportunity to deplore the general tone of the press, which was continually stirring up the ill-feeling certainly existing on the side of the population of the Grand Duchy against Germany. A decisive proof of this want of cordiality was afforded by the fact

that during his stay at Courcelles, quite close to the frontier, Emperor William II. declined to receive the officials whom the Grand Duke had proposed to send over to greet him. This step was undoubtedly dictated as an answer to the anti-German attitude of the population of the grand duchy, which had become marked during recent years.

III. SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland during the year passed through a political crisis, of which the importance was not to be disregarded. On several occasions unmistakable tokens of misunderstanding between the Federal Council and the majority of the nation had been brought to light. For instance, in its evident desire to content the Radicals and Socialists, the Federal Council proposed various measures, more or less completely inspired by Socialist theories, which were successively laid aside by the popular *referendum*. Conspicuous amongst these proposals was that dealing with military reforms. The whole tendency of the measure was towards centralisation, of which the principle had been growing in favour from year to year amongst the members of the Federal Council. On the first occasion the committee in the National Council chosen to report on the bill had been divided equally, the casting vote of the chairman having decided its adoption. On coming before the National Council, it was negatived by 88 against 48 votes. This result, however, was not solely intended as a protest against centralisation, for other considerations had also exercised a considerable influence upon the vote. Chief amongst these was the decline of public confidence in the management of the War Department. Several points of the actual military organisation were doubtless open to criticism ; so that the hostile vote of the National Council was, in a great measure, inspired by the conviction that the War Department might not be sufficiently prepared for the task thrown upon it in the event of the new military proposals becoming law.

In Switzerland this rebuff given by the National to the Federal Council provoked no Ministerial crisis, and shortly afterwards a new Army Reform Bill, based upon the same lines, was presented by the Government. The essential characteristic of the revised scheme was that it conferred upon the Confederation the whole administration of the army. Hitherto each canton had been responsible for training its own contingent, but the authors of the federal project believed that much opposition would be disarmed by the proposal that all the cantonal military establishments should be bought up by the Confederation at an aggregate minimum price of 10,000,000 francs. The bill on this occasion was almost unanimously adopted by the National Council, but in the Council of State it met a vehement opposition ; the Conservatives refusing even

to take it into consideration, on account of its disregard of the federalist system and the rights of individual cantons. It was, however, at length adopted, and finally submitted (Nov. 3) to the test of the *referendum*. The vote on this occasion proved disastrous for the Government, inasmuch as only four and a half cantons voted in favour of the project, while seventeen and a half rejected it, and of the number of the electorate it was supported by only 195,000 against 270,000 votes.

Although the most signal, this was not the only defeat that was inflicted upon the Government in the course of the year. With the same object of centralisation in view, the Federal Council brought forward a bill granting to the Confederation the exclusive monopoly of the manufacture of matches, on the ground that, in consequence of the non-observance of the regulations drawn up by the medical faculty, a certain number of cases of necrosis had occurred in the match manufactories. The question was not a new one. Several years before, in 1880, in order to put a stop to such accidents, a federal law had forbidden the use of white phosphorus in match factories; but this law had been withdrawn in 1882, on account of the numerous and serious objections to which it had given rise. In order, therefore, to put a decisive stop to the cases of necrosis, the Federal Council proposed to create a State monopoly of matches, subject to the special condition that in no case should use be made of white phosphorus in the Government workshops.

The question was eagerly discussed, and finally submitted (Sept. 29) to the popular verdict. The result was that seven and a half cantons voted in favour of the bill, fourteen and a half rejected it, whilst the aggregate votes were 184,000 against 140,000. It was ultimately recognised by every one that the existing law and rules, if strictly enforced, were sufficient to guard against the danger of necrosis without the intervention of a State monopoly of manufacture.

At the outset of the year (Feb. 3) another *referendum* had been equally adverse to the views of the Government. The question submitted on that occasion was whether it was expedient or not to change the law concerning the diplomatic representation of Switzerland in foreign countries. Up to 1882, new diplomatic posts were created by a simple decree of the Federal Assembly; but in that year, for the first time, it was decided that the creation of a new post should be submitted to a popular *referendum*. Later on, in 1884, the Federal Council decided to increase the salary of one of its diplomatic agents, but the measure created violent protests, and the popular verdict when taken proved hostile to the proposal. Subsequently, however, new posts had been created, and fresh sums voted by the Chambers for the new agents, without any question of the matter being submitted to the test of the *referendum*. It was therefore time to definitely settle the question as to whom belonged the right of creating the new diplomatic posts

which might be considered necessary, and a law, with this object in view, was submitted to the popular vote in the beginning of the year. It was not in point of fact a matter of great importance, as the whole question was practically laid down in the constitution. This would probably account for the comparatively few electors who took part in the vote, which showed 178,000 against and 124,500 in favour of the proposed alteration.

Although the point at issue was of but small importance in itself, public attention was aroused by the small number of citizens who had deemed it necessary to take part in the vote; and the question arose whether it might not become necessary to insist upon a greater number of signatures in favour of a *referendum*; and, moreover, whether it would not be useful to render the vote obligatory. No kind of decision was arrived at upon these subjects, but they were freely discussed in influential circles. At the same time it was obvious to careful observers that the movement in favour of proportional representation was making a considerable advance in Switzerland. Several cantons have already adopted this principle, as far as concerns the communal elections, and the day is probably not far off when it will also be adopted for the legislative elections.

The important question of commercial relations between Switzerland and France was brought to a happy termination, after long and often laborious negotiations. In virtue of the arrangement that was concluded between the two Governments, France granted to Switzerland important reductions upon a certain number of products, and submitted all the others to the minimum tariff. On the other hand, Switzerland was to admit all French products at the ordinary tariff. By a strange contrast with the previous votes on the matter, the French Chamber ratified the arrangement by 513 against 11, the Senate being, with one single exception, unanimous. In Switzerland, in spite of a rather vigorous campaign made against the convention by a certain number of irreconcilable Protectionists, the arrangement was adopted at the National Council by 109 against 18, and in the States Council by 26 against 10 votes.

The termination of the commercial conflict with France was received with all the more pleasure by public opinion, in view of the probably approaching renunciation of the treaty of commerce with Italy. The economical relations between the two countries were far from pleasant, on account of the vexatious customs measures taken by Italy; and latterly the Italian Government had caused great annoyance by insisting upon the payment of customs duties in gold.

Among the other important questions which were discussed, but on which no decision was taken, were the proposals by the Federal Council to establish a federal bank, and the purchase of the Swiss railways by the Confederation.

The Federal Assembly at the close of the year elected M.

Lachenal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, president of the Confederation; and the vice-presidency was given to M. Deutcher, who had been at the head of the Department of Industry and Agriculture.

IV. SPAIN.

With the opening of the new year, the political situation in Spain seemed to have taken a turn for the better. The disturbances in Catalonia had subsided, work had been resumed, and the Government found itself justified in raising the state of siege in that centre of industry. The Ministry of Señor Sagasta pursued with studious deliberation the treaty negotiations with foreign countries, dexterously obtaining concessions for the wine growers—eager to find an outlet for their products—and without neglecting the interests of the cotton spinners, metal workers, and the farmers, on whom foreign competition weighed disastrously. This was especially the case with the *modus vivendi* temporarily arrived at with England, which in the ordinary course would have expired (Jan. 8), but was allowed to remain in force until a definitive treaty could be ratified. Under this agreement Great Britain obtained the benefit of the minimum tariff, coupled with the “most favoured nation” clause, except in its application to Portugal. This arrangement, however, did not meet the wishes of the agrarian party, which took up a hostile attitude towards the Ministry. Señor Sagasta was too astute to allow matters to proceed dangerously far, and managed to satisfy the grumblers by increasing the duty on foreign imported corn by two and a half pesetas per hundred-weight. With more regard to the needs of the consumers, the Government simultaneously commenced negotiations with the various railway companies, with a view of obtaining a reduction in the cost of transport of home-grown cereals, the loss to the companies being made good by a corresponding increase in the charges levied upon foreign corn. This scheme, however, broke down in consequence of the opposition of the Northern Railway Company, which declined to make a reduction in its tariff.

Economical questions, however, seemed for the time to be taking the place of political topics in the minds of statesmen. Señor Canovas del Castillo gave a significant proof of this change in a speech addressed to a large meeting of Conservatives and Protectionists. The ex-Premier assured his audience that the moment was come to reorganise political parties, in view of the impossibility of carrying on the Government with two parties divided into groups, hostile to each other. He urged, therefore, the grouping of a new federal party, consisting of both Liberals and Conservatives, who should be united under the name of Monarchists, and should support the same economical programme.

These debates, moreover, which were scarcely more than

academic, were somewhat rudely disturbed by unforeseen events. The Morocco envoys—who had come to Madrid on behalf of the Sultan, Muley Abdul-el-Azis, to obtain some modification of the treaty made in the previous year—were grossly insulted. On the day of their reception by the Queen Regent, General Fuentes violently struck in the face the chief of the mission. Although it was at once asserted that the aggressor was not in full possession of his reason, the Spanish Ministry were compelled to offer very important concessions in order to avoid an open rupture with the Morocco Government. The amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Sultan was reduced to 16,000,000 pesetas, payable at four months, with a discount of 5 per cent. The settlement of the frontier at Melilla was postponed until the end of November, and the establishment of a Spanish Consul at Fez was to be dependent on the issue of negotiations going on with other foreign powers. At the same time, the favours accorded to the agrarian party naturally excited the hopes of the Protectionist manufacturers; and a monster meeting was held at Bilbao (Feb. 3) to demand similar benefits for the most important national industry. Practically nothing resulted from this and similar demonstrations. The customs tariff was voted both by the Chamber and the Senate, in accordance with the scheme settled by the Government; the latter, however, consenting to the parliamentary inquiry into the naval expenditure. At the same time the Ministry gave practical evidence of their wish to conciliate even the Republicans by consenting to the return of the exiled Don Ruiz Zorilla, whose critical condition rendered him altogether harmless. Señor Sagasta gave, moreover, an assurance to the Cortes that, notwithstanding the events passing in Cuba, the relations of Spain with the United States remained on a cordial footing.

Suddenly and without warning the aspect of affairs was changed, and the Liberals who seemed so secure were summarily driven from power. A Republican journal took upon itself to criticise with rather brutal frankness certain details of army administration. Thereupon a number of officers representing different branches of the service forced their way into the office of the paper, assaulted the editor and others of the staff, and broke up the type and presses. With scarcely an exception, the organs of all parties in the press took up the defence of their colleague, but the very justifiable criticisms of the journalists aroused the anger of the officers to such a pitch that a military *pronunciamento* seemed imminent. The discussion was speedily transferred to the Chamber and the Senate, when both General Bermudez, the Governor of Madrid, and the Minister of Justice adopted a wholly unexpected tone. Instead of attempting to calm the popular feeling aroused by this explosion of militarism, the Minister of War turned upon the press and upbraided it with its attitude towards the army. The newspaper editors at once held a meeting (March 16) to

protest against such an unjustifiable shifting of responsibility. Their protest was widely published, and the military authorities at once replied by commencing proceedings against four Republican newspapers in the military courts. Searches were ordered in the houses of the editors and several arrests were made, and one of the most distinguished historians of the day, Professor Moray, of the Madrid University, distrustful of the ways of military justice, found safety in flight to Lisbon. As a matter of fact, there had been a distinct and open violation of the Constitution, the law, as confirmed by appeal to the highest courts, having over and over again declared the exclusive authority of juries in press prosecutions. The example set by Madrid speedily spread to the provinces, and even in remote Catalonia the editor and two writers for the *Autonomia*, of Reus, were arrested and thrown into the military prison. In like manner, in the extreme south a military tribunal at Alicante passed sentence upon the editor of a Republican paper, who had to pay the penalty of plain-speaking. The situation was indeed critical, and the authority of the law was manifestly disregarded. There was a general feeling that Marshal Campos alone possessed sufficient authority to awe into discipline the indignant officers, but all efforts to induce the marshal to intervene on behalf of the Liberal Ministry were fruitless.

Señor Sagasta, with his customary astuteness, seized the situation and announced his intention of resigning office. He was, moreover, at the end of his resources, for, notwithstanding his subtlety and powers of temporisation, he found himself face to face with financial and political difficulties, from which even his adroitness could not, as on previous occasions, extricate him or his party. His intimate acquaintance with the drift of public affairs showed him that there were serious dangers ahead, of which it was more politic to leave the responsibility to the Conservatives than to throw the solution of them on the Liberals.

There was, moreover, no hesitation on the part of the Opposition to take office, and, on the refusal of Marshal Campos to form a Cabinet, the task was accepted (March 22) by Señor Canovas del Castillo, who on the following day submitted a complete Conservative Cabinet to the approval of the Queen Regent. Señor Canovas became the President of the Council, without any portfolio; the Duke of Tetuan became Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Romero Robledo, Justice; General Azcarraga, War; Admiral Berenger, Navy; Señor Navarro Reverter, Finance; Señor Corgayon, Interior; Señor Bosch, Public Works; and the young Aragonese deputy, Señor Castellanos, became Colonial Minister. The previous achievements of several of the members of the Cabinet were fresh in public recollection. The Minister of Finance had three years before negotiated the commercial conventions with France and had drawn up the protectionist tariff of 1892. The Minister

of Public Works was the former Mayor of Madrid, whose rupture with Señors Silvela and Villaverde had been the immediate cause of the break up of the old Conservative party. His present claim to office was his intimacy with the President of the Council, who, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his colleagues, persisted in offering Señor Bosch a seat in the Cabinet.

The programme of the Conservative Government was, at least, unpretentious and unobtrusive ; it aimed chiefly at being allowed to adopt the financial proposals of its predecessor, and asked for an unlimited credit for the suppression of the Cuban insurrection. The state of affairs in that island, indeed, seemed critical. General Gallega, who held the chief command, had been reinforced by seven battalions, and yet was so persistently calling for further troops that the nation at home began to realise the difficulties of the campaign. From this moment the whole efforts of the Ministry, and it might be said of the whole country, were to fill up the ever-recurring vacancies in the expeditionary corps caused by yellow fever.

But before all things, it was necessary to find a competent chief for the huge army which was being rapidly despatched to the West Indies. All eyes were turned towards Marshal Campos, who, confident in the continuance of that good fortune which had befriended him so often on critical occasions, accepted the post without demur. He was allowed a free hand in the selection of his staff, of which he appointed General Valdez, director of the Military School at Madrid, to be the chief ; and he selected 200 officers and a picked force of 7,000 men to accompany him. Marshal Campos on setting out (April 2) made no secret of his intended plan of campaign, and announced his intention of occupying the principal towns in the island, thereby confining the insurrection to isolated spots, which he hoped to hold in check, whilst at the same time he would be able to carry out his own scheme of colonial reform.

In the Cortes business was pursued with equal deliberation in face of the obstructions raised at every turn by the Republicans and Carlists. Señor Sagasta had, indeed, promised his successor the support of the Liberal party in dealing with the financial situation and the Cuban insurrection, but difficulties arose on all sorts of unforeseen questions. The loss of the iron-clad *Reina Regente* on the coast of Morocco was a serious matter in itself at any time, but especially at a moment when complications in the Far East seemed imminent. The interests of Spain in the Philippines were too great to be neglected, and she decided to throw in her lot with Russia, France, and Germany against victorious Japan.

At home the Socialists, especially those of Catalonia, were in a chronic state of unrest. They insisted upon the enactment of an eight hours' day, claimed the right to celebrate May Day after their own fashion, and, without awaiting the decision of

the Government, commenced agitation. At Bilbao, where matters were pushed furthest, a miner was killed, and for more than a week Anarchists and Socialists were mingled in a common revolt against the law.

The moment was not altogether auspicious for the elections of the Municipal Councils, of which one-half had to be renewed. They passed off, however, without serious disturbance, scarcely more than 40,000 voting, out of 122,000 electors. As usual, the Government of the day managed to obtain (May 12) all the success it desired. In Madrid it satisfied itself with eighteen supporters—leaving four seats to the Liberals and six to the dissident Conservatives. The latter, however, came to the conclusion that their importance was not sufficiently recognised, and on the morrow of the election their leader, Señor Silvela, bitterly attacked the Ministry on the score of the illegalities practised at the Madrid municipal election. A few days later (May 21) Señor Sagasta joined in the fray, delivering himself of an important speech, of which the principal points had been settled at a private meeting of the Liberal party. He declared that he and his followers, whilst out of regard for the Queen Regent they would vote for the Ministerial Budget, strongly protested against the shameless exercise of pressure displayed by the authorities in the recent elections. Señor Canovas replied that he would be willing to meet a vote on his general policy as soon as the Budget had been passed. After some discussion and more fencing the general Budget was voted (May 21), but a few days later (June 3) the Ministry found itself in a minority on a refusal of the Minister of Justice to communicate to the Budget Committee certain documents bearing on his department.

The Spanish Budget was finally approved by 219 to 14 votes, and the Cuban by 214 to 24, coupled with an instruction to the Government to give force to the Cuban Budget and tariff simultaneously with the concessions to the autonomists of the island, which Marshal Campos had been authorised to grant. The Senate offered no opposition to the financial proposals of the Government, although they admitted a deficit of more than 25,000,000 pesetas, whilst it was a matter of common knowledge that the actual condition of affairs was far worse, as was promptly shown by the advance from 3 to 4 per cent. in the rate charged by the Bank for its advances to the Government.

The financial situation thus created was made to appear tolerable only by taking into account the ordinary expenditure of the year; the extraordinary expenditure, including the enormous cost attendant on the Cuban expedition, being carefully omitted. The first step to raise the necessary funds was to obtain an advance from the Bank of Spain on the security of bills drawn upon the resources of the island itself; and the next to obtain permission (June 1) to renew for a short period the Treasury bills falling due. But the demands of the

campaign increased far more rapidly than the means of paying its cost. The mobilisation of an entire *corps d'armée*, numbering 25,000 men, was decided upon, and the addition of a third battalion to act as a reserve was made to every regiment.

Having obtained these powers, the Ministry promptly prorogued (June 30) the Cortes for an indefinite period—the state of affairs in Cuba affording a pretext for not bringing the parliamentary recess to a close. These tactics, however, were only partially successful, for in various parts of the country there were symptoms of general discontent. The Madrid bakers were among the first to give expression to their feelings—complaining of the increased price of flour consequent upon additional taxes levied upon their materials. The bakers decided upon a general strike, which the authorities endeavoured to render nugatory by obtaining bread from neighbouring towns and villages. Troubles ensued, and angry encounters took place between the town and country folk, in the course of which blood was shed. At Alcoy, at Zamora, and other places, the troops and the people came into conflict; whilst in the north of Spain the increasing demands for the army, consequent upon the drain of soldiers to Cuba, produced as much disturbance as the trade disputes in the other provinces. This state of feeling induced the Minister of Justice, on the opening of the Law Courts (Sept. 16), to make a speech, in which he deplored the decay of patriotism among the Spanish people, attributing it chiefly to the influence of a section of the press. Neither the minister's appeal, nor his promise of legal reforms, had much effect; and soon afterwards the whole of Catalonia was in a state of ferment once more. This time the cause was religious rather than social. A professor of the Barcelona University—Señor Buen—whose writings were placed on the Index at Rome, was deprived of his chair by the Minister of Public Instruction. The students took up their professor's cause. Rioting followed, and the university was closed; but quiet was not restored. General Weyler, whose energy in such matters was well known, was thereupon despatched with orders to co-operate with the civil authorities to maintain order. The threat was found sufficient for the students of Barcelona, as well as for those of Madrid, who were preparing to make common cause with their colleagues.

This curious outbreak of clerical intolerance was, however, speedily forgotten in the scandal concerning the Madrid Municipal Council. The Marquis de Cabriñana, son of General Urbino, and holding an important official post, denounced through the newspapers several municipal councillors, whom he accused of corruption, and of making profit out of their position in carrying out public works. On the evening of the day on which these articles appeared (Nov. 19) the marquis was attacked, and two shots were fired at him by an unknown person, as he was leaving his uncle's house. Great excitement

reigned throughout the capital. The students—always ready to take the lead on such occasions—organised demonstrations against the Government, which at first refused to give credence to such imputations, but at length ordered a judicial inquiry to be instituted. The Ministers of Justice and Public Works were, it was asserted, fully cognisant of what had been going on; and by their silence hoped to shield the Madrid ediles. At first the Minister of Public Works—Señor Bosch—affected to treat these charges with contempt, and even went so far as to express his belief that the Marquis de Cabriñana was the victim of some strange delusion. A challenge to fight a duel, followed by an appeal to the Courts of Law, left matters as before. The population of Madrid threw itself into the fray, assuming the guilt of the accused from the first. A monster demonstration, organised by the representatives of the press, finance, and commerce, was carried out (Dec. 9), without the least attempt to hinder it; and the Ministry—conscious, at least, of its own impotence—resigned (Dec. 13), but was at once reconstituted without the two incriminated Ministers—Señor Bosch being replaced by Señor Linares Rivas, President of the Council of State, and formerly a deputy belonging to the democratic group. Señor Romero Robledo's portfolio was assigned to Count Tejada de Valdoseza, Governor of the Bank of Spain, and at one time secretary to the Government of Cuba. The general result of this outburst of feeling was to show that in Spain, as in France and Italy, it was more easy to promise the repression of financial scandals than to carry it into effect.

V. PORTUGAL.

The parliamentary session—once the Address in reply to the King's speech had been voted—pursued an uninterrupted course, notwithstanding the criticisms of the Opposition on the attitude it adopted towards Brazil. The Council of War, assembled at Lisbon, after careful inquiry acquitted (Jan. 12) Captains Castello and Oliver, for having received on board their ships the Brazilian revolutionists, who thus made good their escape into the Argentina. This decision was favourably accepted by the Portuguese, whose sympathies had throughout the war been with those who were believed to be engaged in an attempt to restore the former state of things in Brazil.

In its home affairs, the Government was less successful in giving satisfaction; and at one moment (Feb. 9) a serious strike of the workmen employed on the State railways threatened to disorganise internal communications. By a judicious display of firmness, the danger was averted, and shortly afterwards the Government, in order to meet a real grievance of the working classes of the large towns, agreed to admit, up to July 31, 900,000 quintals of corn free of duty.

The most important change, however, in political matters

was the issue (March 30) of the decree reforming the electoral laws. The number of deputies was in future to be reduced to 120, elected by a restricted vote, and on the principle of the *scrutin de liste*. The electors were at liberty to choose their representatives from any class, provided that not more than forty officials and twenty doctors (of medicine) were returned. The representation of minorities, which had been elaborated with the most perplexing care in 1882, was abolished. Elections were to be held in November, and the Cortes to assemble in the January following. From every point of view the new electoral law marked a retrograde movement, without any apparent reason; for it could not be urged that the old Chamber had in any way hampered the Government, and by its dissolution the ministers were gaining nearly a year of practically absolute power.

As usual, the chief difficulties with which the country had to deal during the year arose out of its colonial possessions. Warned, however, by the experience of Spain, the President of the Council, Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, and the Minister of the Colonies, Captain Ferreira Almeida, foreseeing troubles ahead, and anticipating the actions of the malcontents of the Azores, issued a decree (March 24) conferring upon that group of islands full powers of local self-government. This wise and timely concession was received with every appearance of gratitude and loyalty by the inhabitants of the West Islands, which came opportunely to support the Ministry in its determination to put down outbreaks of disaffection in other colonies. Almost simultaneously, South and West Africa, Goa, and Turia, became the scenes of disorder and discontent. On the western coast of Africa, the momentary trouble was promptly met by the occupation in force of the district of Lunda; but in South Africa, the situation was far more critical. King Gungunhama, at the head of a large native army, pressed the Portuguese forces hard, and for several months was practically master of the country round Lourenço Marques. At length, however, the European troops gained the ascendancy, and the native king was captured and brought as a prisoner to the Portuguese headquarters. Whilst this struggle was being prolonged in South Africa, an outbreak of the natives in Portuguese Guinea demanded prompt attention, and almost at the same time a far more serious rising took place at Goa—the chief city of the old Lusitanian Empire of the Indies. The state of affairs here at once assumed a grave aspect. All the Portuguese officials and all the European inhabitants had fled from the city, and although the Government still remained master of the citadel, all efforts to bring the rebels to treat on a basis of a general amnesty had failed. At home, public feeling was so much outraged by this state of affairs that the dismissal of the Minister of Marine was called for, and his portfolio was given (Nov. 27) to Senhor Sacinto Candido. The troops which had already been despatched under the command of the King's

brother, the Duke of Oporto, had acquitted themselves satisfactorily ; and after the recapture of Fort Nanez, which the rebels had seized at the outbreak of the revolt, order was gradually restored throughout the colony. The news of this success reached Lisbon at the moment (Dec. 1) when the city was celebrating the capture of King Gungunhama and the defeat of his troops, and helped to console the Portuguese for many of the accidents of the year.

In domestic politics the most exciting incident had its origin in a religious dispute. A Catholic congress, held in the month of June, after much violent debate had drawn up a sort of Petition of Rights, addressed to the Government, in which the clerical party insisted upon the need of taking steps to prevent the spread of anti-religious opinions at home ; and demanded the re-establishment of the religious societies, in order to recruit the Portuguese missions in their African colonies. In support of the latter appeal, the congress rehearsed the services rendered in past times by the missions, in the expansion of the Portuguese colonial empire, and promised like results from the employment of similar means. The Liberal party at once took alarm, and urged that both in France and in England the lay character of the State was recognised by all parties and all creeds. This principle, however, was by no means admitted in Portugal, and in support of this view a religious procession was organised in honour of the closing of the Catholic congress, and in memory of the seventh centenary of St. Antony of Padua. The supporters of freethought—anarchists, communists, republicans, and others—found the opportunity suitable for expressing their views. The procession was attacked and partially broken up, a general riot ensued, and but for the firm conduct of the police, many lives would have been lost.

From the streets the dispute was transferred to the press, and for two months a campaign was carried on by the Liberal papers against the Jesuits, who, in spite of the law, had managed to find their way back to Portugal. It was, moreover, asserted that the country was being overrun by numerous foreign priests and monks, and the Government was urged strongly to put the law in force to clear the country districts of these mendicant friars who went about exhibiting relics and collecting money for grotesque objects of charity. The Ministry, finding itself in some difficulty, decided upon a middle course, and, whilst prohibiting under severe penalties foreign ecclesiastics from meddling with political questions, it declared its intention of severely repressing any attacks upon religion or its ministers.

Portugal, in truth, was still unfitted for a purely lay Government, and an additional proof of this was seen in the temper with which was received the account of the *fêtes* held at Rome on the anniversary of the occupation of that city by the Italian troops. Belgium was the only Catholic country which could

in any way show a corresponding number of protestations against the seizure of Papal territory. A few weeks later another incident was to prove how widespread was the feeling of sympathy with the Pope in "his prison."

With the object of discussing a number of colonial questions, especially those relating to South Africa, Dom Carlos had determined to pay visits to the chief European capitals, accompanied by Senhor L. de Soveral, his representative at the Court of St. James. After a short stay in London and Paris, the King was about to set out for Monza to visit his uncle King Umberto when it was intimated to him that the King of Italy could only receive him at Rome, and at the same time he learnt that the Pope would not consent to receive him as the guest of the King of Italy. His family ties and his religious duties thus conflicting, the King of Portugal solved the difficulty by not crossing the Alps. The ill-humour of the Italian Government vented itself in public meetings, which produced similar manifestations of feeling in Portugal. The Portuguese Ministry, moreover, were reminded that in 1887 when its predecessors were in considerable straits, the reigning King Dom Luis had appealed to Pope Leo XIII., who had enjoined upon the Portuguese Catholics the duty of supporting the Ministerial candidates. Doubtless, however, Dom Carlos's own feelings of regard for the Pope were sufficient, without evoking these memories of the past, to determine him not to take a step which would have been displeasing to the Holy Father.

The general elections, so long postponed, passed off (Nov. 17) with the greatest calm. Of the 120 elected deputies, 90 were those designated by Senhor Franso Castella Branca, the Minister of the Interior—the remaining fourth belonged to the various groups or shades of the Opposition. In this way, the Cortes started under totally new conditions, whilst the Chamber of Peers, by the mere exercise of the Royal prerogative, had undergone an almost equal transformation. The number of life senators had been summarily reduced from 139 to 90, inclusive of those who still retained hereditary seats. The new law, moreover, did away with the special classes from which the Government was formerly obliged to select senators when any one of the hereditary peerages lapsed or became extinct.

The closing days of the year were marked by an incident, trifling in itself, but interesting, as showing that Portugal was forced to submit to the same social influence as the rest of Western Europe. A party had been organised for the social and intellectual emancipation of women, and the sympathy of the Queen had been so far aroused that she had undertaken not only to act as patroness, but to take an active interest in the crusade. With this object she formally enrolled herself as a student in the Faculty of Medicine, in the University of Lisbon, and, notwithstanding the manifold duties of her position, she claimed to be allowed to pass the examinations like any ordi-

nary student in order to establish by her royal example a precedent which might at any future time be cited by Portuguese women desirous of taking up a medical career. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that her Majesty's examination was declared to have been quite satisfactory, and that she had fully earned her degree.

VI. DENMARK.

From a political point of view, the year 1895 cannot be said to have been a satisfactory one for Denmark, as the principal political event of the year, the general election to the Second Chamber (the Folkething), in a manner undid the labour of the previous two or three years. This work aimed at creating, through compromise, a stable Government majority in the Lower House on the more important questions. This compromise or coalition, for it could not lay claim to having been a *bonâ-fide* union or fusion, had been sealed on April 1, 1894, when the Government succeeded in getting their Budget passed in the Lower House, although the majority was only a very modest one. This result filled all the factions of the Opposition with intense wrath, and they could hardly find words strong enough in which to denounce the Conservatives and, still more, their new friends, the "traitor" Moderates. But although 1895 left the two Chambers, as had been the case for a series of years previously, with majorities of opposite views, Conservative in the Upper, and Liberal, not to say Radical, in the Lower, it also tended to show that, even under such circumstances, it was possible to keep the legislative machinery in fairly harmonious motion, and as a consequence a greater and more general deference to the constitution became perceptible in political and parliamentary life.

The debate on the Budget did not offer any points of special interest. As a natural sequel to the negotiations of the previous year, moderation was the order of the day; and the Moderate section were obviously anxious not to give cause for more offence amongst their constituents than necessary. It must be borne in mind that the Moderates had, on their own responsibility, and rather at variance with their mandates, formed at least a temporary compact with their old adversaries, and some of them were no doubt ill at ease at the thought of ere long having to face their constituents. Apart from the Budget, the most important measure which became law was the Military Bill (March 1), which for the time being settled the military, and more especially the artillery, arrangements in connection with the Copenhagen fortifications, whereby these obtained the official sanction of the Folkething in spite of the determined opposition of the Radicals. Otherwise no measures of special interest were dealt with. Of the acts passed was one dealing with the storage of bonded goods and another dealing with Danish con-

sular arrangements in certain ports. This was the last session of the Lower House, but its dissolution came somewhat unexpectedly, only about a week being left between the dissolution and the new elections. The Opposition was anything but satisfied with this short warning, but was powerless to raise any serious objection to the exercise of the royal prerogative.

A violent and acrimonious agitation, however, was fostered all over the country by the Opposition, who quickly turned to account the materials within their reach. The cry of "traitors" was freely raised against the Moderates, who certainly were not in an enviable position, especially as it was part of the tactics of the Opposition to prove the support given by certain prominent Conservative leaders to the Co-operative Stores movement. This cry, however, was raised with perceptible results against the supporters of the Government. Moreover, the Conservatives themselves, or more especially the Old Conservative group, were not quite so enthusiastic as they had been formerly, whilst the late Premier, M. Estrup's, more immediate followers were not altogether pleased with the new order of things, and would no doubt have had to own to a latent dissatisfaction had their candid opinion been asked. The Opposition in Parliament had argued that the new districts which had been created would favour the Conservatives, but this turned out not to be the case, and the result of the elections was no doubt an almost equal surprise to both parties. The agitation had, however, been carried on with such reckless fervour, more especially by the Radicals, and their statements were in many instances so audacious, that numerous electors were carried away by them and induced to vote in a manner which may not have been quite in harmony with their real interests. In Copenhagen especially the agitation was fanatic, and the war against the stores-supporting Conservatives was fought with extreme bitterness. This helped to materially swell the ranks of the Social Democrats, although the indignation was artificial and hollow. The stores in question were, as a matter of fact, a perfectly private affair, with the support of which the Opposition had no right to charge their opponents. The Conservatives, doubtless, had a good many political mistakes to answer for, still they were innocent of having any share in this extremely unpopular movement. The Government, moreover, had committed a grievous error in not giving seats in the Cabinet to the Moderates. Had this been done, it would have greatly weakened the Radicals and at the same time would have given the Moderates something to show that their constituents exerted an influence on the Government policy. The Conservatives were either unable to recognise this policy, or they were unwilling to hand over even a small portion of their power to their former opponents, now become their allies. The result was that the "Kartel" which was supposed to exist between the Conservatives and the Moderates did not

operate so perfectly as had been anticipated. On the other hand the Radicals came before their supporters with a clear conscience. They could refer to their steadfastness in the past, at the same time holding out hopes and promises for the future, although their electioneering programme was rather of a negative than a positive nature. In any case, it did excellent service and worked surprisingly well. The number of members was to be increased by 12—from 102 to 114—half the increase being reserved for Copenhagen and suburbs, of which the ten divisions were increased to sixteen, although the capital, by strict ratio of population, would have been entitled to some six or eight more districts. Of the ten seats in the former Folkething the Conservatives held six, the Socialists two, and the Left two. The Conservatives had expected that the Socialists would take an additional seat or two, but fully hoped that the bulk of the new seats would fall to their lot. But not only did the Conservatives fail to gain any seats, but they were not even able to retain their previous position, securing only four out of the sixteen Copenhagen districts, whilst seven fell to the Social Democrats and five to the Left. The Conservatives were not slow in pointing out that the new Folkething was not a fair representation according to the numbers of votes recorded; for whilst, as regards Copenhagen and the suburbs, the Conservatives had 40 per cent. of the votes given, their representatives were only to carry four out of sixteen seats. In three suburban districts the Conservatives had over 43 per cent. of the total number of votes, and yet not a single Conservative member had been returned. The Conservatives did not show any material retrogression in their total of votes, but their opponents had gained very important accessions to their views. No doubt the Agrarians in several instances failed to support the Conservatives to the same extent as before. This attitude may have influenced the result, if it had not actually turned the scale in several divisions. The supporters of the Government lost some of their best men, including General Bohnson, for many years War Minister in the Estrup Government. His defeat, by Commander Böjesen, was a great triumph for the Opposition. Count Schell, M. A. Slage, M. Wassard, etc., were unsuccessful. The Minister for the Interior, M. Hörring, also failed in one of the suburban divisions, being defeated by M. Bing, a well-known Radical.

Before the general election the supporters of the Government had a small majority in the Folkething, just large enough to carry through the various measures connected with the compromise. In the new Folkething the Government was in a minority, its supporters, Conservatives and Moderates together, in about equal proportions, forming fifty-three, whilst the Left was represented by exactly the same number, and the Socialists by eight members. On all questions of party voting, however, the Left, or as many of the supporters of the Govern-

ment preferred to call them, the Radicals and the Social Democrats, would vote together. The Conservatives and their Moderate allies were bitterly disappointed, and the Radicals correspondingly jubilant at this result. The new Folkething, in accordance with the Constitution, met (April 17) for a short sitting extending over a few days, and occupied itself with entirely formal business.

When Parliament met again (Oct. 7) Professor Matzen was chosen President of the First and old M. Högsbro President of the Second Chamber. The various sections of the Left promptly (Oct. 9) amalgamated into one party, calling itself the Reform party, with a somewhat lengthy programme, of which the following were the more important features:—

A liberal reform of the tariff in connection with a tax on income and capital, and a complete revision of both State and municipal taxation; a reduction of the military budget with at the same time an increase of the pay of the common soldiers and provision for the families of soldiers in want; distribution of land in small lots, and improvements in the conditions of life for agricultural holders of small homesteads; reform of the national schools and improvement in the pay of the teachers; an increased influence of parishioners in the appointment of their clergy; reform of the civil and military administration of the law; the election of burgomasters by their fellow-townsmen; voting by ballot at political elections; workmen's insurance against accidents; improvement in the old-age pension scheme; the establishment of industrial courts of arbitration composed of masters and men; cheap and quick transport of agricultural produce for export, and State support to the fishing industry, more especially on the west coast of Jutland.

This lengthy programme showed that the tactics of the Opposition had been almost entirely reversed. Instead of a renewal of futile constitutional struggles which had rendered barren so many of the previous sessions, useful social legislation was to be taken in hand. This new departure came as a surprise to many, especially when following upon the heels of the electioneering campaign. Both sides in the House were, however, in all probability weary of the strife of the last decade, and knew that the nation was utterly sick of the endless and resultless constitutional wrangling. An abortive attempt by M. Krabbe at mending the constitution was the only move in this direction, and the Conservatives as little as their opponents seemed anxious to take in hand constitutional problems. It was at one time expected that some measure bearing upon this question would have been introduced into the Landsting, but neither the Estrup section nor the less extreme faction of the Conservatives thought fit to approach it. The former probably refrained lest the Government should reap all the honour and glory in case of success, whilst they themselves would have the blame in case of failure. The Government itself was hardly

in a position to adopt any very active policy, having so unexpectedly lost its working majority in the Lower House. But the almost harmonious manner in which the Folkething settled down to ordinary, albeit very useful and desirable, legislative work came as a surprise to many. The Radicals at the same time gave proof of their common sense by offering no factious opposition, recognising that good practical legislation was not incompatible with majorities of opposite political views in the two Chambers. Several useful bills were then introduced and more or less advanced, and the Budget, too, was being handled in a fairly conciliatory manner. There could, however, be no doubt as to the demoralising effect, politically speaking, which the last eight or ten years of strife and stagnation had exercised upon a very large portion of the Danish nation, who either decided to leave politics alone for the present, or only to take part in the political life in a half-hearted, almost indifferent manner.

An event of some importance was the opening, in October, of the steam-ferry traffic between Copenhagen and Malmö, in Sweden, whereby an important link was added to international communication. Denmark's telephonic connection with the Continent was also materially extended during the year by the opening of the Copenhagen, Odessa, Fredericia, Hamburg, Berlin line, whereby Scandinavia was brought into telephonic connection with the European Continent. A very large number of illustrious persons visited Denmark during the year, and the engagement between Prince Carl of Denmark and Princess Maud of Wales was (Oct. 28) officially announced.

VII. SWEDEN.

The most interesting chapter of Sweden's political history during the year was that dealing with the relations, or rather conflicts, between Sweden and Norway on the question of the Union. Feeling ran high on both sides, but in the end wiser counsels prevailed, and events took a far more satisfactory course than looked likely in the earlier part of the year. This was brought about not only by great patience and considerable tact, but also by mistakes and exaggerations on both sides, which strengthened the hands of more moderate politicians, and paved the way for a compromise. The more Radical leaders did not view this course of events with much satisfaction, and to them the year proved one of unpleasant surprises and of reaction.

The first of these surprises was a fiscal alteration dealing with grain and flour; the Government having, immediately before the opening of the Riksdag, on its own responsibility decided to raise the duty on grain from 1 kr. 25 öre to 3 kr. 15 öre, and that on flour from 2 kr. 50 öre to 6 kr. 50 öre. This was the outcome of an energetic and persistent agitation

during the latter half of the previous year by the Agrarians, who had urged the Government to either convene Parliament for a special or "Urtima" session, or to make use of a royal prerogative by which the Government was empowered to raise the tariff for grain and flour without consulting the legislature. The Government preferred the latter alternative, but by doing so they incurred the displeasure of both the Radicals and the Free-traders, whilst some of those for whose benefit this somewhat unusual step had been taken grumbled that it had not been made earlier. The debates on the tariff question occupied a great deal of the earlier part of the session, and many futile attempts were made to bring about a compromise. There was a tendency to place the heavier burden on the raw material—the grain—and to let off flour at a cheaper rate, although this would have been likely to defeat the desired ends of the protectionists, and to injure Swedish farmers and Swedish millers alike. After much discussion the matter was ultimately settled by a joint vote of the two Chambers, resulting in a majority of 194 for the increased tariff, against 171 Free-traders. The figures fixed by the Government were, however, slightly modified as regards grain, for which the duty was increased to 3 kr. 70 öre.

Another important parliamentary event early in the session was more or less connected with the Government's tariff policy, *viz.*, the amalgamation of the two Landtmanna parties—the old and the new. This fusion of the two agricultural groups came as a great surprise, and its result would doubtless make itself distinctly felt in future Swedish parliamentary doings. The amalgamation, moreover, was a serious blow to the Liberals, who endeavoured to show that several of the leading men of the Landtmanna party in the past had utterly failed to maintain their position and influence in the Riksdag after the amalgamation of the two sections had been effected. They had been separated since the earlier part of 1887, up to which year they, for a couple of decades, had been almost all-powerful in the Second Chamber. It was only by its alliance with the Old Landtmanna party that the more Radical element had been able to hold its own; so that their disappointment at the new development was as deep as it was natural. The prospects, too, of the town representatives did not become brighter by the split, which soon became manifest, between the more Radical Stockholm members and their borough colleagues.

The Swedish-Norwegian question was at the beginning of the year in hopeless confusion. The Norwegian Premier had tendered his resignation as soon as the new Storting assembled—the general election of the previous year having resulted in a small Liberal majority—and for a time things were most unsettled in the Norwegian Government. The Norwegian Radicals assumed a more aggravating position towards Sweden than ever, which called forth a corresponding irritation in the

latter country. The Bogga section was furious, and advocated at one time openly war with Norway, and both countries materially increased their military votes—Norway following Sweden's lead. The Swedish estimates seemed to have been framed and carried, not as against any foreign enemy, but far more as if against the sister country. Great credit was, however, due to the tact and moderation of the Swedish King and the Swedish Government. King Oscar went several times to Christiania in order to put an end to the political crisis; and M. Boström, the Swedish Premier, prudently refused to be carried away by the excessive zeal of some of his supporters. More than once there were serious apprehensions of a rupture, but the Swedish Government found their way out of the difficulties without sacrifice of their dignity, but showing a laudable firmness, without that aggressiveness which might easily have proved fatal. Although the letter of the constitution recognised the appointment of a secret committee, the King only resorted to this expedient in the very exceptional situation. In accordance with clause 54 of the constitution, however, he now asked for a secret parliamentary committee, which was elected (March 20). Such a committee had only twice before been demanded—in 1848, when the Germans attacked Denmark, and in 1854, on account of the war between Russia and the Western Powers.

It was not stated what was the definite object of the committee, but no one was for a moment in doubt. In Norway, the fact that the affairs of Norway—albeit in connection with those of Sweden—should be discussed by an exclusively Swedish committee, called forth a storm of indignation. In Sweden, too, the step met with hostile criticism in certain quarters, but it was soon admitted to be an expedient arrangement which could but strengthen the King at the same time as it relieved him from part of his responsibility, and brought him in more immediate contact with the Riksdag, as representing through its delegates public feeling.

The differences between Sweden and Norway were not only political, they were also financial—or, perhaps, more correctly, commercial. The act regulating the commercial intercourse between the two countries with regard to tariff, etc., had for some time been considered unsatisfactory and unfair by a large portion of the Swedish nation, and a cry for revision had made itself heard on several occasions. The embittered political feeling between the two countries gave a fresh impetus to this movement, so much so, in fact, that the termination of the existing tariff regulations instead of their revision was now called for. An attempt at the latter was, however, made, and a compromise arrived at, according to which the notice of the termination of the act should be given before August 1, and, if possible, a new and revised proposal was to be framed and to be laid before the Swedish and Norwegian Parlia-

ments in the following year. Two committees—one Swedish the other a Norwegian—were appointed, and met in October. Whatever hopes may have been entertained as to the labours of these committees they soon came to nought; the answer from the Norway delegates being that they could not discuss this matter with Sweden until a full and exhaustive report had been obtained as to the views and opinions of the commercial and industrial world in Norway. It was considered by many to have been a mistake on the part of the Swedish Riksdag to terminate the "*mellanrikslag*," between the two countries, and that the Swedish Government ought to have given conditional instead of absolute notice of its intentions; but in the first place the Swedish Government preferred to leave the responsibility of this step with Parliament, where it properly rested; and, secondly, the effect of the termination of the act was different to what was expected in Sweden. Norway showed an indifference in this matter, which in Sweden—at least in some quarters—was looked upon, perhaps unjustly, as feigned, whilst in Swedish industrial circles the fear was entertained that the loss of Norwegian trade might prove rather a serious blow.

The most important of the numerous parliamentary committees was that known as the Union Committee, the labours of which were bound to have the greatest influence upon the future relations between Sweden and Norway. A Swedish-Norwegian committee of this nature seemed the most natural and sensible way out of that state of chronic discord and disagreement which had for so long existed between the two countries, but it was impossible to realise this idea so long as the Norwegian Storting remained intractable. The Swedish nation at large supported the Government, and in the latter part of the summer the agitation became more and more active. A number of meetings were held at which resolutions were passed in favour of the conditions of the union between the two countries being promptly regulated in accordance with the memorandum from the constitutional committee, which had been approved of by the Riksdag. It became evident that the nation, with the exception of its more Radical elements, was losing patience with Norway, and thought it was time that some progress should be made. King Oscar again went to Christiania, and M. Slagerup at last succeeded in forming his Ministry (Oct. 14), which was the result of a coalition, the Radicals, the Conservatives, and the Moderates being all represented. Thereupon the Swedish and Norwegian Governments promptly arranged for a Union Committee, and the Swedish members were appointed (Nov. 13). M. von Ehrenheim was the president of the Swedish section, which numbered seven members, with Professor Hammersköld as secretary. The Norwegian section also consisted of seven members. The committee met several times in Stockholm, and adjourned shortly before Christmas, purporting to meet again in Christiania.

Great hopes were entertained as to the result of the work of this committee, and in the meantime the more extreme sections, both in Sweden and in Norway, would have leisure to agree upon their own lines of action.

In connection with this Swedish-Norwegian conflict it should be mentioned that the Riksdag, on the Storthing having refused to vote Norway's contribution to the joint consular and diplomatic expenses, approved of the Swedish Government in the meantime finding the money, at the same time endowing the statement of the Constitutional Committee, praying the King to do all he could to bring about a complete revision of the union. The Storthing subsequently agreed to vote the sum, making future grants dependent upon future diplomatic appointments, in cases of only temporary or provisional vacancies, a condition in which the Swedish Foreign Minister in two cases acquiesced under protest. This protest, which was duly recorded, was intended to signify that the next Riksdag would be asked to pass a vote enabling the Swedish Government to pay the whole of the joint expenditure, should Norway again attach unacceptable conditions to her vote.

Amongst the most important measures passed by the Riksdag during the year were those dealing with limited companies and commercial syndicates, for the purchase by the State of the five private railways, and for the building of a line from the North Trunk line to Umea. A grant was voted to the Stockholm Exhibition of 1897, the works in connection with which were considerably advanced during the year. The Riksdag, however, refused to make the extraordinary annual vote for the navy, providing for the building of new warships, etc., permanent, but otherwise neither the war nor the naval Minister had much reason to complain. Parliament once more voted in favour of erecting Houses of Parliament, and a building for the National Bank at the "Helgeandsholm," a plan to which the municipality of Stockholm was opposed.

A movement was set on foot, towards the close of the year, among the Radicals and the Social Democrats—the latter being at times rather active in Sweden—for the election of a People's Parliament, to meet in Stockholm in the spring of 1896. The Universal Suffrage Union took the initiative, with the object of showing what views were held by a Parliament elected on the universal suffrage principle, and partly to lodge a direct protest against the existing qualification of 900 kr. (50*l.*). The People's Parliament—the second of its kind in Sweden—would number 150 members, of whom eight came from Stockholm. Every voter would be called upon to state his name, age, vocation, residence, etc., and it was expected that about 2,000,000 voters, who had no suffrage under the existing laws, would record their votes. The funds were collected by subscription—an important contribution being that of one day's wages decided upon in the spring. Should the Government ignore the resolu-

tions of the People's Parliament, or should the measures and reforms prove inadequate—from the People's Parliament point of view—the Social Democrats announced their intention of showing their displeasure in some unmistakable manner. The "great strike"—that is, a strike among several of the leading industries—was to be the weapon which was most in favour.

During the year two changes were made in the Cabinet—the Prime Minister, M. Boström, gave up (March 3) the financial department, M. Wersöhl being appointed Minister of Finance; and some three months later, Count Ludvig Douglas took over the Foreign Secretaryship. Although Count Douglas was held to be a stronger man than his predecessor, neither appointment signified any change in the policy of the Government.

VIII. NORWAY.

Norway during the year 1895 passed through a serious political crisis, and there were times when an absolute rupture with Sweden, pregnant with the gravest consequences, seemed inevitable. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and it was found that some at least of the Radicals refused to act up to the full extent of their threatened policy. The Radicals for several years had kept up an extreme and violent agitation. Their programme contained such reforms as universal suffrage and independence of Sweden in diplomatic representations—words which appealed to the national sentiments of a large section of Norwegians. With all these planks in their platform, the Radicals managed to obtain a bare majority in the Storting, numbering 59 supporters against 55 opponents; and an attempt to unseat some of the Conservative members remained without result. The majority found itself in a difficult position, and realised the common experience—that it was easier to make promises than to fulfil them. There was, moreover, reason to believe that on some points the Radical leaders were not agreed among themselves, and that they had much trouble in settling upon a distinct plan of action. To many of the Radicals, therefore, the year brought much bitterness and disappointment—a fact which was candidly, albeit reluctantly, admitted—with the result, from a Radical point of view, of retrogression, and of the abandonment of more than one old principle. They found, in a word, when the moment came for action, that they could not carry through their high-handed programme.

The Stang Ministry, in accordance with their avowed intention, tendered their resignation shortly before the Storting met, in the beginning of February, finding themselves in a minority. The King who during the first half of 1895 made several visits to Christiania, invited M. Steen, the Radical ex-Premier, and M. Sivert-Nielsen, the President of the

Storthing, to form a Ministry, on condition that the resolutions of the Storthing of March 1, 1892, and March 17, 1893, were withdrawn. This was a natural and a necessary demand on the part of the King of the two sister countries; as these resolutions contained the express determination of the Storthing not to discuss the union question with Sweden—Norway claimed for herself the right to single-handed decision in the matter of her joint-consular and diplomatic arrangements with Sweden; the latter holding that it took two not only to make but also to break a compact of that nature and significance—King Oscar did not and could not give way on this question. The Radicals were equally firm, and, moreover, threatened to oppose the formation of any Ministry formed outside their party, which was willing to fall in with the King's natural and indispensable request. M. Stang repeatedly asked to be relieved from his troublesome task, but the King's efforts to bring about another combination of parties were for a long time futile. M. Jacob Sverdrup tried to form a moderate Ministry, but without result; and similarly the attempts of M. Michelet, in the beginning of April, to form a neutral Ministry—a mere *Cabinet d'affaires*—were equally unsuccessful. Meanwhile, in the absence of any fresh Cabinet, M. Stang's resignation was still held over by the King. The natural consequences of such a situation ensued. The Radical majority, persisting in an attitude of negation and hostility, soon began to lose not only part of its prestige, but also its compactness. Disaffection began to make itself felt among its rank and file, and thus paved the way for the only possible solution—a coalition Cabinet. But the formation of such a Ministry was only possible by a compromise between members of the various parties within the Storthing. This view of the situation led up to the important resolution of the Storthing (June 7), the adoption of which had already been made a certainty some little time previously. Its ten sponsors comprised five Radical members, three Conservatives, and two Moderates, whereby the small Radical majority would in any case be transferred to the supporters of the resolution. The motion laid stress upon the necessity of forming a Ministry, which should have the confidence of the Storthing, and which would therefore be able to open amicable negotiations with Sweden about a solution of the whole question of the union. Within the Radical ranks there had, prior to the matter coming before the Storthing, been some stormy meetings; but several of their leading men, when the division was called, had withdrawn. M. Steen, to the surprise of many, voted for the resolution recalling the events of 1860, and because the motion, indirectly at least, endorsed the Parliamentary principle, which recognised the necessity of a majority within the Storthing being constituted, out of which a Ministry of stability and influence could be formed. M. Ullmann hedged considerably in his speech. He thought

the resolution capable of more definitions than one, and did not think much good would come from it. Still, as several of his political friends were disposed to support it, and thought it might lead to some result, he—referring to the reasonings of M. Steen—was also willing to vote in its favour. M. Berner also did his best to disclaim any personal responsibility. He did not think the time had yet come for negotiations, and in his opinion the proposed resolution was pregnant with discord. He would, therefore, vote against it; but were it adopted he would loyally abide by its consequences. The Conservatives pointed out that in supporting the resolution they did not sacrifice any of their views and opinions. The resolution was eventually carried by 90 against 24 votes.

On the result being made known the Radical press was despondent and indignant. The leading paper for the Steen faction had written a week or two before the division, and without anticipating the importance of the majority, "that this joint resolution meant nothing but an abandonment of all that the Left had been working for for years. The standpoint of the Storting on the consular and diplomatic question is surrendered, and, in distinct opposition to the decision of the general election, negotiations with Sweden are entered upon without Norway's right to her own consular service and diplomatic representation being maintained. After the passing of this resolution it will in fact be the Conservative programme which will be the basis of the unionist policy of the next few years. The electioneering programme of the Radicals will be found in the 'lost property' depôt," etc. Some of the provincial Radical papers gave vent to much stronger language, such as "rather die with honour than live in shame"; or that "every one might now spit at the Storting," and so on. It was, however, a matter of congratulation that the vote of the Legislature was so decisive, for a mere trifling majority would, under the circumstances, hardly have enabled any Ministry to act with authority, nor would a large Radical minority have been in an enviable position, as they themselves had always been the champions of the principle of the absolute majority. It was, nevertheless, questionable whether the voting on June 7 signified a permanent schism in the Radical party. More probably it was a temporary and transitory divergence of view caused by various motives, amongst which a not altogether unwise opportunism may have had its place. Not a few of the thirty-five Radicals who supported the resolution might also have indulged in a faint and secret hope that Sweden would view with some hesitation the new basis for future negotiations which was the outcome of the resolution.

Subsequent events indeed soon showed that the new order of things would at least have to pass through some anxious phases, and that things would not altogether work so smoothly

as had been anticipated, more especially by the Moderates, who had had more to do with bringing about the compromise than any other section within the Storting, M. Jacob Sverdrup especially having been assiduous in his efforts. The attempt, however, on the part of M. Sverdrup and of M. Bonnevie, after the compromise, to form a Ministry was no more successful than had been several others earlier in the year, the Radicals placing various obstacles in the way. That party, to show that it had not forgotten its old animosity against Sweden, and that the time of peace and goodwill was as far off as ever, showed a lavishness in voting money for military expenditure which came as a genuine surprise. It was only a few days before the end of the session (July 25) that the Storting, which had been in the habit of persistently stinting the military and naval ministers, came out most handsomely with military and naval grants, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of 20,000,000 kroner. This large sum of money was to be applied to two ironclads and sundry smaller torpedo ships, etc., new rifles, the re-armament of fortifications, etc. These liberal grants were coupled with a scheme of progressive taxation not likely to make a comparatively heavy financial burden more acceptable. Another military bill—the Limit of Age Bill—was duly passed, the friends of national defence finding that more ships, etc., would also entail additional and more competent officers and crews. Another military bill, however—the Pension Bill—was not passed although its necessity was evident, but the hope was held out that it would be dealt with early in the new year. In more ways than one the Radicals tried to show that they in a manner repented and were sorry for their part in the compromise, and so they visited their displeasure upon measures and institutions which had very little to do with politics. The Christiania University was again made the scapegoat, and the Radicals in the Storting could scarcely be complimented upon their financial tactics, which in many instances were dictated by party, not by economical, considerations. Apart from the military and naval grants, little legislative work of any importance was got through—nor could it hardly be expected to have been otherwise in view of the political situation. A boisterous and in many ways remarkable session was brought to a close when the Storting was prorogued (July 30) without a Ministry having been formed. The Storting met with few friends; the Radicals were bitter at the collapse of their plans, and the other sections only reluctantly admitted that the session might have been worse, although they were forced to allow that it answered its purpose and left the door open to more settled political conditions all round.

After a long and careful study of the political situation, and having obtained the views of the leading men through trustworthy Norwegian channels, King Oscar once more, at the beginning of October, repaired to Christiania, and was able to

bring the long protracted Ministerial crisis to a close. M. Hagerup, Home Secretary in the Stang Government, after much negotiation succeeded in forming a coalition Ministry; M. Gram, the Norwegian resident State Minister in Stockholm, consenting to retain his office; whilst, as representative of the Left, M. Engelhart, who introduced the June 7 resolution into the Storting, obtained a seat. The Moderates were represented by their two leading men—M. Hanglund and M. Sverdrup. This combination, on the whole, met with a favourable reception. The new Ministry had not been long in office before—in obedience to its principal *raison d'être*—it arrived at an understanding with the Swedish Government for the appointment of a Union Committee to fully investigate all questions in connection with the union between Norway and Sweden. The Norwegian committee consisted of seven members, of whom three were Conservatives, three belonged to the Left, and one Moderate, with M. Getz, Advocate to the Crown, as President. The committee began by holding several meetings in Stockholm during the winter, and subsequently the meeting place was to be Christiania. The attempt to get the question of the Tariff Act between Norway and Sweden—with which there was much dissatisfaction in the latter country—referred to a mixed committee, was less successful, Sweden ultimately giving notice to determine the act. The whole of the relations between Norway and Sweden—political, commercial, and otherwise—will in consequence have to be completely revised in the coming year. Exception was taken in Norway to this commercial act being terminated by Sweden; whilst the preparations for the great Stockholm Exhibition of 1897 were going on, and there was some inclination in certain quarters in Norway to boycott the exhibition, but this momentary explosion of temper was not likely to last long.

In the earlier part of the year the municipal elections in Christiania resulted in the overthrow of the Conservative majority, although the new Radical majority was only a small one. It displayed, however, great activity, and brought forward several questions in an almost social democratic spirit. Otherwise the Socialists in Norway had not attained a representative position, and had no members in the Storting, although they had some spokesmen amongst the Radicals—more especially M. Andresen and M. Myrvang. The Socialists were fairly active during the year, and held some meetings of importance, but they met with little encouragement among the scattered population of the country, and their press laboured under pecuniary difficulties.

CHAPTER V.

ASIA.

I. INDIA, ETC.

Afghanistan.—In March it was announced that the Ameer Abdurrahman had given up his proposed visit to England, and that his eldest son and heir, Prince Habibullah, would come in his stead. Later the Ameer decided to send his second son, Prince Nasrullah Khan, and on April 26 the young prince arrived in Bombay with a numerous retinue. He was received by a Government deputation, and thousands of the native Mahomedan population of that city came together to welcome him. On the 29th he sailed for England, where he arrived May 24. During his visit, which was protracted till September 3, he was the recipient of great honour as the representative of the Ameer. On the occasion of his reception by the Queen at Windsor, a request from the Ameer that the Government of Afghanistan should be allowed direct diplomatic relations with Great Britain received an unfavourable reply. The Prince with his suite arrived at Kurrachee October 16, returning homeward, but was detained at Kandahar till December, when he was summoned to Cabul.

A force of 5,000 Afghans under General Gholam Hyder was massed on the Kunar River in December; another Afghan army was assembled in Kohistan, and still another in Badakshan, north of the Hindu-kush. The alleged intent of all this martial array was the subjugation of the mountain State of Kafiristan, which had maintained its independence for centuries against the most powerful Mahomedan conquerors. The region belongs to Afghanistan, and all plans were made to begin military operations as soon as the passes were open and the Ameer had satisfied himself that he would meet with no opposition from the Government of India. Some fighting took place in the Verno valley late in the year. The Kafirs made a desperate resistance, killing some 200 Afghan irregulars, while their own loss was 180. Regular Afghan troops afterwards occupied the Kafir position.

About half of the Afghan-Beluch boundary delimitation was completed in February, including 350 miles of the border as far as Chaman. An agreement between the commissioners appointed by the Indian and Russian Governments to determine the Afghan frontier was signed March 11, and representatives of the Ameer co-operated with the Russian and English officers employed in the work.

At the beginning of the year the expedition in three columns under the command of Sir William Lockhart, which had made an advance into Waziristan in December, 1894, met with

some resistance from the Mahsuds. On January 21, Sir William announced to a full jirgah of Mahsud chiefs the final conditions laid down by the Indian Government. They included the restoration of the horses, rifles and money stolen the previous year from the Wano camp, the exclusion of the Mullah Powindar from Mahsud territory till the Waziristan boundary delimitation was completed, and the opening of the Shahur valley route from Jandola to Wano. The Mahsuds were allowed till March 1 to comply with these conditions, and finally they expressed their willingness to submit to them.

The Pamir Boundary.—The delimitation of the Pamir frontier to the east of Victoria Lake was successfully arranged in September by the Joint Anglo-Russian Commission, and the boundary line was defined up to the high spur of the Mustagh range on the Chinese border. The northern frontier of Afghanistan was thereby determined from Zulfikar on the Heri Rud to the Pamirs. A dispute arose over a few miles of unimportant territory, but when the matter was referred to London the British Government almost immediately coincided with the Russian view, and the commissioners were enabled to finish their work speedily and to the satisfaction of all parties. At a banquet of the officials (July 29), General Schweikowski, the Russian commissioner, congratulated his colleagues on the satisfactory conclusion of the Pamir question. In reply, General Gerard, the leading British commissioner, returned thanks to the Russian members, and declared that the work had been rendered easy by the mutual respect of the commissioners of the two Governments for the interests of both. After the friendliest parting the commissioners returned to their respective homes in Ferghana and India.

Burmah.—With ten years of British administration Burmah became one of the most peaceful provinces of the Indian Empire. This was brought about by the splendid services of the several Chief Commissioners and their highly efficient subordinates who ruled the country after the overthrow of King Thebaw. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, was succeeded by Sir Frederic Fryer in March. Although the Chins threatened in January to give more trouble, their opposition collapsed and in February the disarming of the Southern Chins proceeded peaceably. The military garrison in the Chin Hills was withdrawn, and an armed police was substituted. The Sana Kachins beyond the administrative border, who had given trouble for some years, were needing punishment, and an expedition against them was only delayed in December by the difficulty of obtaining sufficient mule transport.

Fifty Shan chieftains attended a durbar (May 7) at Taanggyi, and Sir F. Fryer, while congratulating them on the marvellous progress and prosperity of their states, urged them to expend more money on public works, and to suppress public gambling

—the curse of the Shan States. He said that Keng-cheng would remain part of the Empire, and a political officer would in future be stationed there. In August, it was announced that the revenue of Burmah for the past financial year was 245 lakhs of rupees, being an increase of 12 lakhs. It was estimated (Nov. 30) that the area under paddy cultivation, in the fourteen chief rice-producing districts, in Lower Burmah was 4,968,417 acres, being an increase of 175,076 acres as compared with last year; and it was officially estimated that 1,550,000 tons of cargo rice—equivalent to 26,270,000 cwts. of white rice—would be available for export in the coming season—the largest quantity on record.

Work was begun on a Burmo-Chinese railway from Mandalay to a point on the river Salween, near the Chinese frontier, and was vigorously pushed forward.

Chitral.—The Mehtar, Nizam-ul-Mulk, while on a hawking excursion (Jan. 1), was murdered by one of his own men, at the instigation of his half-brother, Amir-ul-Mulk. Mr. Robertson, the political agent at Gilgit, arrived at Chitral (Jan. 31) with a large force of Sikhs, and had a long interview with the usurping Mehtar, previous to commencing an inquiry into the truth of his complicity in the murder. Early in February, Umra Khan, of Jandol, brother-in-law to Amir-ul-Mulk, invaded Southern Chitral. After investing the Kila Drosh fort—about thirty miles south of the capital—he captured it on the 9th. Mr. Robertson, the British Commissioner, warned him to leave Chitral; and in response, Umra Khan disclaimed any intention of showing hostility to the Indian Government. He said that he would leave Amir-ul-Mulk alone if he was willing to make peace. In March, Sher Afzul, the brother of old Aman-ul-Mulk, and an aspirant for the Mehtarship, joined Umra Khan at Drosh fort, with a number of Chitralis. Another warning was sent to Umra Khan to evacuate Chitral territory by April 1, or he would be compelled to do so. An attack made on a British force (March 10) proved the hostile intentions of Umra Khan. In this fight, Captain Ross, forty-six Sepoys, and eight followers were killed while advancing from Buni to Roshun. A force of about 14,000 men, commanded by Major-General Sir Robert Low, was got ready at Peshawur to advance in case of need against Umra Khan. The Government issued a proclamation to the people of Swat and Bajaur, setting forth that Umra Khan had forcibly entered the Chitral Valley, and attacked the Chitralis, and that force would be used if necessary to compel him to retire.

News came to the Viceroy of India (March 31) that Mr. Robertson and his men were closely invested in Chitral fort by Sher Afzul and a Bajaur force. The beleaguered party included Captains Campbell and Townshend, Lieutenant Gurdon (Chitral political officer), Lieutenant Harley, and Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch, with some 500 men, chiefly Sikhs and Goorkhas.

Sher Afzul had captured the town, and had been recognised by the Chitral troops as Mehtar. After March 3 all the Chitralis outside the fort were compelled to join Sher Afzul. Amir-ul-Mulk was but temporarily recognised as Mehtar, and he virtually resigned on March 2. He was found to be making overtures to Umra Khan, and was taken into custody.

The relief forces were now advancing from opposite directions. Colonel Kelly, who had been encamped at Gizr since March 25, went first to the relief of the garrison at Mastuj, fifty miles north-east of Chitral fort, crossing the Shandur Pass, 12,000 feet high, through the deep snows. The pass was impracticable for beasts of burden on account of the heavy snow, and for the last seven miles the guns were carried by the men.

Some severe fighting was met with where the enemy had posted themselves behind sangars or stone breastworks.

Sir Robert Low's relief force met with resistance at the Malakand Pass, which was stormed by the first and second brigades, April 3, after a severe fight of five hours against some 5,000 Swati tribesmen. On the 10th the second brigade of General Low crossed the Panjkora River into Bajaur. On the 12th the Corps of Guides attached to the brigade were attacked by large bodies of tribesmen, Colonel Battye, in command, was shot dead and Captain Peebles, in charge of the Maxim guns, was mortally wounded. The troops occupied Miankalai and Munda fort without opposition (April 25), as Umra Khan's forces had fled to the Asmar hills. A detachment under General Gatacre pushed on to Dir with twenty days' supplies, and there was a race to reach Chitral and relieve Robertson between General Gatacre's brigade and Colonel Kelly's 600 men. The siege was raised by the advance of the Khan of Dir's levies, for two thousand of these troops marched through Kila Drosh to aid Mr. Robertson. Sher Afzul absconded with about 400 followers, but was afterwards caught by the Khan of Dir, with all the leading men who had taken part in the insurrection. Some 1,500 more prisoners, men, women, and children, were taken afterwards, but all were released except the chief men. Great credit was due to the Khan of Dir, and also to Major Deane, the political officer. Colonel Kelly arrived at Chitral April 20, and General Gatacre with his flying column May 14. Mr. Robertson reported his casualties during the siege at forty killed and sixty-one wounded. It appeared that on March 3 Captain Colin Campbell made a sortie from the fort, but was attacked in force by troops of Sher Afzul and Umra Khan. Captain Campbell was first wounded, but, though shot through the knee, conducted the retreat in the most gallant manner. In this engagement Captain Baird was mortally wounded, and was carried back helpless to the fort by brave Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch.

The siege then commenced, and the besiegers fought extremely well, but Mr. Robertson was continually devising some new way to frustrate their plots. On March 8 the enemy at-



tempted to burn the water tower and cut off the water supply, but was driven off, and the fire was put out. Similar attacks were made on the gun tower. The event of the siege was the sortie under Lieutenant Harley with a company of the 14th Sikhs, when they drove the besiegers from a summer house which they occupied in the garden near the gun tower, blew up their mine within a few feet of the wall, and bayoneted thirty or forty men, with a loss of eight killed and thirteen wounded. Mr. Robertson was wounded in the shoulder, April 11. The Chitral campaign was brought to a close by the withdrawal in perfect order of the 15,000 troops under General Sir R. Low.

The tribes inhabiting the country about Chitral were petitioning the Indian Government in September not to withdraw the troops, offering to pay a revenue and give land for posts and camping grounds. It was finally decided by the home Government that Chitral should be retained. The youthful Shuja-ul-Mulk, brother of Amir-ul-Mulk, was declared Mehtar to be assisted by three headmen, and to have the advice of the political agent in the conduct of the State. Traffic in slaves and murderous outrages were absolutely forbidden. The garrison would protect the country from foreign aggression, and would provide the Mehtar's guard during his minority. Amir-ul-Mulk, and Sher Afzul were taken to India as prisoners. Umra Khan fled to Cabul and was imprisoned by the Ameer.

Religious Riots.—A disturbance took place at the great temple of Budh-Gaya in the Behar district of Bengal on February 25. An ancient and artistic image of Buddha, sent by the high priest at Tokio, was about to be enshrined in the temple, which was included within the bounds of a Hindoo monastery, when a mob of Hindoo devotees rushed into the temple, and, with abuse and threats, told the officiating priest to take the image away. The Government custodian remonstrated, and the officiating Buddhists, refusing to remove the image, sat down in front of it in an attitude of religious contemplation. Again the Hindoo mob made a rush into the temple, carried off the artistic statuette, and contemptuously threw it on the ground outside. The chief dedicator and one of the priests remained quietly sitting before the altar till the arrival of the police. Arrests were made and a protracted trial, followed by an appeal to the sessional judge, was the result. The legal expenses must have been 100,000 rupees, but in the end three of the mob were sentenced merely to pay a fine of 100 rupees each. Finally in September, on further appeal to the High Court, the sentence was quashed, and the fines were refunded on the ground that the assailants represented the interests of the abbot of the Hindoo monastery, and that they were enforcing the right of control which the abbot believed he was entitled to exercise over worship in the temple.

Another riot occurred early in July at Porbandar, in the native State of Kathiawar, owing to certain Hindoo marriage processions conflicting with the date of the Mahomedan

Mohurrum procession. The Hindoos attacked the Mahomedans, driving them into their mosque, killing some, and in the fight 184 were injured, of whom about three-fourths were Mahomedans.

Serious rioting took place in August and September between Hindoos and Mahomedans at Dhoolia, in the Khandeish district of Bombay. The disturbances began August 24, when the Mahomedans routed a Hindoo bullock procession. On September 1 the Hindoos celebrated their Gunpati festival, when the Mahomedans took exception to an order issued by the superintendent of police, authorising the Hindoos to have music played in their procession. Mr. A. Cumine, the collector, stated that the order would be carried out. This greatly excited the Mahomedans, who refused to give way to the procession. Mr. Cumine replied that his orders must be obeyed, and the procession then continued its progress. On its way it had to pass the *Musjid* or Mahomedan church. Here Mr. Cumine, who had been standing in front of the building, with a guard of armed police and *sowars* to see the procession pass by unmolested, was attacked and beaten with sticks. The armed police—to save the life of the collector—fired on the Mahomedans, killing four and wounding many others. Five afterwards died in hospital, and in all about fifty persons sustained injuries.

Hemp Drugs Commission.—The Indian Government issued a commission of inquiry as to the deleterious effect of using hemp stimulants, particularly in the forms of ganja for smoking and bhang for drinking. After a thorough examination of 700 witnesses, the report was published in Calcutta, together with the resolution of the Governor-General in Council thereon. It was found that in the great province of Bengal, only one in 200 of the inhabitants consumed ganja at all, and not more than one in 4,000 to excess; and that the total proportion of people consuming hemp drugs at all in India was very much smaller than the corresponding proportion of alcohol consumers to the general population of Great Britain. As to hemp drugs being a fruitful cause of insanity, the evidence completely broke down. After a review of the whole evidence, the Governor-General in Council declared that any attempt at the total prohibition of the hemp drugs would be unjustifiable. "To a million of people in India," said the Governor's report, "ganja affords a harmless pleasure, and in some cases even a beneficial stimulant."

Opium Commission.—The long-deferred publication of the report of this commission was made in April, and the report was signed by eight out of nine members of the commission. The commissioners declared that it had not been shown to be necessary, or to be demanded by the people, that the growth of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in British India should be prohibited. Such a prohibition, if extended to the protected States, would be an unprecedented act of interference

on the part of the paramount Power, and would be sure to be resisted by the chiefs and their people. The existing treaties with China in regard to the importation of Indian opium into that country had been admitted by the Chinese Government to contain all they desired. The evidence led the commissioners to the conclusion that the common use of opium in India is moderate, and its prohibition is strongly opposed by the great mass of native opinion. The expense of the commission was met by the Home Government.

Bombay.—Nothing of very great moment happened in the Bombay Presidency during the year. On the departure of Lord Harris in February the Acting-Governorship of Bombay devolved upon Hon. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., as senior member of the Council. Lord Sandhurst, the new Governor, arrived on the 18th, and on February 24 Lord and Lady Sandhurst held their first official reception at Governor House, which was largely attended.

An influential public meeting was held, May 9, in the Bombay town hall to give expression to sentiments of high appreciation of the manner in which Sir Charles Sargent, the retiring Chief Justice, had discharged the responsible duties of Judge and Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay for twenty-nine years, and it was resolved to raise money to erect a suitable memorial of his services.

Lord Sandhurst made a tour in Sind in November, and while at Kurrachee laid the foundation stone of the new municipal offices building. Returning to Bombay, December 16, on the 19th he unveiled the new statue of Lord Reay erected in that city.

Bengal.—Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., was appointed in August Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to succeed Sir Charles Elliot, whose term of office would expire in December. One of the final official acts of Sir Charles Elliot before his retirement (Dec. 17) was to appoint a commission to deal with the whole subject of migration of labour in Bengal. The commission, while reporting specially on certain questions connected with the coal mining industry, was "to consider the possibility of establishing one central agency through which alone all labourers, whether for coal mining, tea growing, or any other purpose, except colonial emigration, should be recruited; and if this is possible, what the nature, constitution, and powers of such an agency should be." The commission would be presided over by an administrative officer of great ability, assisted by a high sanitary expert and representatives of the industries concerned, together with a native gentleman experienced in the questions specially referred to it.

N.W. Provinces.—Sir Charles H. T. Crosthwaite, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, was appointed in March a member of the Council of India, and Sir Anthony MacDonnell succeeded him as Lieutenant-Governor.

Madras.—Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. Havelock, was appointed in August Governor of Madras, in succession to Lord Wenlock, whose term of office would expire in December. Sir Arthur was born in 1844, and had held important positions in different parts of the British Empire. In 1890 he was Governor of Ceylon.

The Periyar Irrigation Works were formally opened in October by Lord Wenlock. They had been begun in 1887, upon plans prepared by Colonel John Pennycuik, and the completion of the project was regarded as a splendid achievement of modern engineering. The total cost amounted to Rx. 8,750,000—original estimate eleven years ago, Rx. 6,500,000.

Ere Lord Wenlock retired, he deputed a civilian of wide experience to inquire into the possibility of creating a system of agricultural banks in the Madras Presidency. It was an attempt to solve the difficulties in the way of bringing cheap money within reach of the peasant cultivators of India.

Native States.—An important land reform was carried out in the great feudatory State of Kashmir, where the Mahomedan cultivators were victims to the extortion of Kashmir Hindoo officials. Villages were falling into ruin, the land was stripped of its cultivators, the revenue was almost impossible to collect, when in 1889 Lord Lansdowne sent a settlement officer, Mr. Walter Lawrence, to the Maharajah of Kashmir to attempt the arrest of the general decay. In spite of being boycotted by corrupt Kashmir officials, and of their threats to the peasants, Mr. Lawrence went on with the work resolutely, and in six years accomplished his task. The revenues were increased, while every peasant had his land rights secured to him by the reform, and a moderate fixed tax took the place of unlimited extortionate demands.

National Congress.—The tenth Indian National Congress was opened, December 27, under the presidency of Surendra Nath Bannerji. One thousand six hundred delegates attended, with about 4,000 visitors from various parts of India. The President said that the aim of the congress was to assist the Government, and not to revolutionise it. The meeting of the congress was marked by sharp dissensions between the orthodox Hindoo section and the reformers. The usual resolutions were passed, and the congress concluded its sittings on the last day of the year, after having condemned the iniquity of the exchange compensation allowance, and after begging the Government to maintain an import duty on cotton goods for revenue only, and praying for the reduction of the enhanced salt duty.

It was resolved that the next meeting of the congress should be held in Calcutta.

Viceroy.—Lord Elgin, speaking at a banquet at Gwalior, given in his honour by the Maharajah, November 2, acknowledged in the warmest terms the assistance rendered by the

Imperial service transport train furnished by his Highness for the Chitral expedition. His Excellency took the opportunity, moreover, of expressing his thanks not only to the Maharajah of Gwalior, but also to the other feudatory princes who had with equal zeal proffered their subsidiary forces.

In a speech delivered at Poona the Viceroy made reference to the Jury Bill, more especially as to its provision regarding special verdicts, expressing the hope that by the co-operation of all who took an interest in the conservative operation of the law it would be got into a shape that would be satisfactory to Europeans and natives alike.

The Earl of Elgin arrived at Bangalore (Nov. 19) from Hyderabad, and was there given a most cordial and imposing reception. He arrived at Trichinopoly (Dec. 2) from Mysore, and he returned to Calcutta *via* Madras.

Financial.—Sir James Westland presented the Budget to the Legislative Council at Calcutta on March 23. The accounts of 1893-94 showed a deficit of Rx. 1,547,000, but were yet Rx. 246,000 better than they appeared last year in the revised estimate. The Budget estimate for 1894-95 showed a deficit of Rx. 302,000, but the revised estimates indicated a surplus of Rx. 990,000, giving results which, apart from the loss on exchange, amounted to Rx. 3,156,000. The Budget estimate for 1895-96, after providing for sundry unavoidable increased charges, gave a net surplus of Rx. 46,000. Sir James Westland pointed out that, although the prospects of financial equilibrium were distinctly more hopeful than when the last Budget was presented, the crisis had not yet passed; and the financial position could not be considered safe until the Government were enabled to renew the Famine Insurance grant.

In December it was thought that in the next Budget Sir J. Westland would be able to announce that revenue nearly met expenditure, but yet with insufficient margin to allow the repeal of the cotton duties. The estimated income from the duties of Rx. 1,444,000 would not be realised, as the cotton imports were below the average; while in 1894 there was an excess of importation amounting to 18 per cent. beyond the average, caused by the shippers anticipating the duties.

Exchange.—The tendency of sterling exchange, with the exception of a short time in the dull season of July and August, was towards a higher level. The closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver had not affected exports from India to China, although it had diminished the price of silver all over the world.

Exchange absorbed about 27 per cent. of the total net imperial revenue of India. For the last few months of the year there was a steadily maintained advance in price. On December 28 the bank demand rate was 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Silver and Gold.—The total silver brought to Bombay in 1895 amounted to Rs. 6,64,10,359, or Rs. 1,46,81,392 less than

in 1894, when the value received was Rs. 8,10,91,751. The imports of gold on the other hand increased in 1895 as against 1894 by Rs. 2,05,21,271, the totals being last year Rs. 3,66,37,696, and in 1894 Rs. 1,61,16,425. Taking the decrease in silver and increase of gold, the balance showed an increase in the total imports of the two metals amounting to Rs. 58,29,879 for the past year.

From the *Times of India* are culled the following tables :—

Total Imports of Treasure into Bombay from Foreign Countries, from January 1 to December 27 of the years 1894 and 1895.

GOLD.

Year.	Bullion.	Coin.	
		Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns.	Other Coin.
1895	2,18,98,982	1,29,93,606	17,45,108
1894	1,05,11,658	48,56,064	7,48,703

SILVER.

Year.	Bullion.	Coin.		
		Dollars.	Rupees.	Other Coin.
1895	6,01,39,905	9,96,880	52,71,717	1,857
1894	7,30,45,320	17,01,554	62,27,608	1,77,269

II. CHINA.

The war in China continued, and everywhere complete success attended the Japanese arms. Kaiphing was captured on January 10, by a brigade of the second Japanese army under General Nogi. In this severe engagement about 2,000 Chinese were killed and wounded, including many high officers. The Japanese loss was 46 killed and 263 wounded.

On the 16th of January two Chinese corps, armed with several field pieces, advanced against the Japanese position near Niuchuang and opened an artillery fire, to which the Japanese artillery responded. General Katsura finally ordered a charge of infantry, capturing five guns from the retreating Chinese, who were completely routed.

The forts near Teng-chou, a city north-west of the Shan-tung promontory, were bombarded by the Japanese troops on January 19. By nightfall all the forts were silenced. The Japanese declared that they threw no shells into the city.

On the 20th, 25,000 Japanese soldiers were landed from fifty transports at Yung-tcheng Bay, south of the Shantung Peninsula, with little opposition. Fresh fighting took place at Hai-cheng, January 22 and 25, where the Chinese, 10,000 strong, made repeatedly unsuccessful attacks on the positions held by the Japanese.

The next important move of the Japanese was directed to a combined army and navy attack upon Wei-hai-wei, on the Shantung Peninsula. Here were a number of forts, and here was a great arsenal, and the Chinese fleet was within the bay. The Chinese crews numbered 2,000 men, and the fleet was commanded by Admiral Ting-Ju-chang; but the chief preparation for defence had been made by foreigners (mostly English) in the Chinese service. At the head of these organisers was Captain John McClure, inspector of the fleet, who was offered the rank of assistant-admiral, and the plan of defence was drawn up by him with the approval of the Chinese admiral and captains. The forts were badly supplied with serviceable ammunition, and the gunners were badly drilled. The western forts, under General Tai, refused to admit the sailors or foreigners on any conditions. The Japanese attacking forces were twenty-five men-of-war fully equipped, fifteen armed transports, twenty-two torpedo boats, and the recently landed army of 25,000 men. All the southern forts at Wei-hai-wei were captured on January 30. The loss was heavy on both sides, as some of the forts were stubbornly defended. The assault began at day-break by the Japanese troops of the sixth division. Meanwhile the second division advanced from the south-west on the Pai-chihyaiso line of forts, guarded by precipitous sides, about 100 feet high. After several hours' fighting the sixth division made a *détour*, and, advancing behind Mount Ku, which concealed the movement, made a vigorous attack upon the forts, and captured them, while by preconcerted arrangement a signal was given to the fleet, which proceeded at once to take possession of the eastern entrance to the harbour. All the forts to the south-west were speedily taken, the Chinese retreating to Fung-lin-chu. Next day the Japanese opened a heavy fire on the Chinese ships from the captured forts and from their men-of-war. The naval gunner Li blew up one of the forts and perished himself in the explosion.

The fortified island of Liu-kung-tao in the harbour was taken, after desperate fighting, by a force of sailors and marines from the Japanese ironclads, that landed in boats and carried the Chinese batteries by storm. On the night of February 1, General Tai committed suicide at Liu-kung-tao. The town of Wei-hai-wei was not entered till February 2. Early on the morning of February 5, the Japanese torpedo boats crept into the harbour and sank the *Ting-yuen*—the only real fighting ship of the Chinese fleet. On the morning of the 6th, another successful torpedo attack was made on the cruiser *Lai-yuen*, and on

another smaller vessel. Three or four of the Chinese warships were sunk, and nearly all their torpedo boats; but with Wei-hai-wei, the Japanese took ten large Chinese war vessels, and a number of smaller craft in the harbour. It was on February 7 that the heaviest attack of the siege took place, when the entire Japanese fleet and the southern forts together bombarded at daybreak the eastern fort of Liu-kung-tao and Itao. The Chinese soldiers on the island mutinied in a body, and the next day the sailors also refused to fight. The Governor of the province, supported by Generals Tai and Liu, had denounced Admiral Ting, charging him with crimes and misdemeanour, whereby the Admiral's authority over the men had been completely destroyed. Wei-hai-wei fully surrendered on February 13. On the night of the 12th, Admiral Ting sent a letter from his flagship, agreeing to the Japanese terms of surrender, and then, with three other Chinese officers, committed suicide. The authorities at Peking began to see that the Japanese were steadily advancing, that the capital was in danger, and even the dynasty, and they were ready to sue for peace. One or two missions were made abortive by the low rank of the Chinese envoys, and their want of power to act, and therefore the war went on. Concerted attacks were made on the Japanese positions from the Niuchuang and Yingkow districts on February 28, but they were repulsed by General Nodzu's artillery, and the Japanese armies continued to advance nearer and nearer to the sacred city of Mukden.

On March 4, the old city of Niuchuang was attacked by two divisions of the Japanese army under General Nodzu, and after two hours' bombardment the forts were carried. According to the Japanese official report, 1,900 Chinese were killed and 500 made prisoners at the taking of the city. The first and second Japanese armies having effected a junction at Ying-kow—the port of Niuchuang—a division of the first army attacked the forces of General Sung on the west side of the river Liao, and after three or four hours' fighting was victorious. The Chinese fought bravely, and there were many hand-to-hand engagements in the streets. The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, was at last sent by the Emperor of China, with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace. He arrived at Shimonoseki, Japan, on March 19—the arranged place of meeting of the envoys. Negotiations were protracted for several weeks, and were somewhat hindered by an attempt on the life of the venerable Viceroy by a Japanese political bravo, of the Soshi class, who shot at him, and seriously wounded him in the cheek. Whereupon the Mikado ordered an armistice till April 20—applying only to Feng-thien, Pe-chi-li, and Shantung—arresting the movement of troops, and prohibiting the transport of contraband of war by sea for the time. On April 16, the treaty of Shimonoseki was signed, which provided that China should pay to Japan an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels. It stipulated for the cession to Japan of the island of

Formosa and the Pescadores group of islands, and also for the cession of the Liao-tong Peninsula on the mainland; and it arranged for the opening to foreign commerce of four or five new treaty ports. When Russia, France, and Germany remonstrated against the cession of territory on the mainland, Japan was induced, in consideration of an additional indemnity of 30,000,000 taels, to evacuate the Liao-tong Peninsula, and to give up Port Arthur. In this emergency Great Britain declined to help Japan, and even advised her to yield. At the end of August the Japanese were evacuating Port Arthur, and dismantling all the fortifications. It was also asserted in November that Russia had made a secret arrangement with China, allowing for the extension of the Siberian railway through Chinese territory, and for exclusive access to Port Arthur by Russian ships of war; but this was positively denied by Lord Salisbury and others, and there was no proof forthcoming. Russia posed as the special friend of China, by guaranteeing a loan from French capitalists for the payment of the war indemnity. The loan was floated in Paris in July, and the proceeds handed over to China by Russia. Ten millions sterling of the amount raised was deposited by the Japanese Government in the Bank of England, as a fund to draw upon for new ships of war. It was stated that the Chinese Government, wishing to borrow in the open markets, only agreed to the loan under a threat that otherwise the Liao-tong Peninsula would be restored to Japan. Rumours of another loan to be made by Germany, in which England would participate, were rife in November.

While the war lasted the anti-foreign outrages were restrained, but with the advent of peace they were renewed in Szu-chuen and in other provinces. An outbreak occurred in the western province of Szu-chuen in May, lasting three days and causing the destruction of all the property belonging to three British missions, to one American mission, and to one French mission, situated at Cheng-tu, the capital of the province, and at Kia-ting and other places near. There were no actual murders committed, but the sufferings of the people, driven from their homes in a time of excessive heat, were extreme. Cheng-tu is a large and prosperous city on the river Min, of about a million inhabitants, and has been styled the "Paris of China." The outrages there against the missionaries were charged to Liu-ping-chang, the Governor of Szu-chuen, who was afterwards dismissed on a charge of gigantic peculations.

A most shocking massacre of British missionaries was perpetrated, August 1, at Whasang, a mountain health retreat near Ku-cheng, in the province of Fokien. There had been some disturbances before in 1894, and in April, 1895, at Ku-cheng, where the Church Missionary Society had an important station, caused by an anti-foreign sect known as Tsi-li, or "Vegetarians," which had long existed in the north, and then the missionaries narrowly escaped. Religious fanaticism might

have been at the root of the outbreak. The August massacre was carefully planned, and was quite unprovoked. Early in the morning the houses of the station were set on fire while the inmates slept. Rev. R. W. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, and two of their children, with five ladies belonging to the mission, were murdered. In all there were eleven victims, and several of the bodies were burned in the fired buildings beyond recognition. A further outrage of the same kind was committed, August 7, at Fatshan, near Canton. Hospitals were demolished by a mob, the missionaries escaping with their lives. Many foreign residents held the opinion that the Ku-cheng massacre was the natural result of the mistaken leniency shown towards Chinese outrages for many years past, and that the commissions of inquiry had too often included the culpable Chinese officials themselves. To others it seemed a result of incipient anarchy, liable to be followed by worse scenes unless the foreign Governments should deal more strictly with China. The British Government demanded that the authors of the massacres should be summarily punished, and that the mission stations should be protected. The British and United States Governments finally resolved to send a consular commission of inquiry to Ku-cheng. For a time the Tsung-li-Yamen put difficulties in the way, but at last yielded, and granted an escort. The local authorities at Ku-cheng did their best to make the inquiry futile, and another strong protest was sent to Peking. Ships of war were also sent to ports on the Yang-tse-kiang, to Shanghai, and other ports in the vicinity of the disturbed districts. The inquiry proceeded, and some twenty of the ringleaders of the riots were finally identified and executed. A demand for the punishment of the Viceroy of Szu-chuen meeting with no response, it became necessary to present an *ultimatum* to the Peking Government, demanding within fourteen days the issue of a proclamation degrading the Viceroy, and declaring that otherwise the British admiral would take action. The next day, September 29, orders were issued stripping the Viceroy of Szu-chuen of his rank for having failed to protect missionaries, and decreeing that he should never again hold office. In November of the preceding year this official had been denounced by a Chinese Government censor as "weak and incompetent." He had been then degraded from his rank, but was allowed by special imperial grace to retain his post. China was ready to pay money indemnities for the outrages, but what was more important was the prevention of their recurrence.

The supplementary treaty between China and Japan, respecting the evacuation by the latter of the Liao-tong Peninsula, was signed November 8. The restitution of the peninsula on payment of 30,000,000 taels was agreed upon by a joint commission nominated by China and Japan. It was decided that the peninsula should not be occupied by Russia, France, or Germany, or be surrendered to any other power; that Talienwan should be a free port, and that the harbours of Datung and

Takshan should be open to international commerce. On November 25, the Japanese began to withdraw from the island of Liu-kung-tao, opposite Wei-hai-wei, and a fleet of twenty transports was ready to embark troops for their passage home from the island, and also from the Liao-tong Peninsula. The Japanese, however, at last determined to hold Wei-hai-wei till China should pay the last instalment of the indemnity in May, 1902.

A rebellion broke out in the north-west province of Kansu, among the Dungan tribe of Mahomedans, in June, and for a time the rebels defeated all the Chinese Government troops sent against them. They intended to form a kingdom of their own, but before the year closed the rebellion collapsed, and the Dungans were fighting among themselves.

A petition was forwarded to Peking in June from South China, praying the Emperor to introduce constitutional reform, to remove incapable officials, to abolish the pig-tail and foot-binding, and to allow freedom of speech and of the press.

An imperial edict was issued in December for the construction of a double line of railway—seventy-two miles in length—between Peking and Tien-tsin, at an estimated cost of 3,000,000 taels. It was said, too, that the Chinese Emperor had sanctioned the immediate making of a railway from Shanghai, passing through Su-chau and Chin-kiang to Nan-king, in order to forestall the Japanese demand.

The war left China practically unchanged. In the interior of the vast empire the war was unfelt, and almost unknown. Some extraordinary accounts of Chinese victories over the Japanese were extensively circulated throughout the Celestial land, and generally believed by the complacent Mongolians, who, fortunately for the rest of the world, are more fitted for peaceful than for warlike pursuits.

III. HONG KONG.

Notwithstanding the disastrous effects of the plague which raged in Hong Kong in 1894, the revenue of the colony for that year amounted to 457,500*l.* The expenditure slightly exceeded the revenue, but 30,000*l.* was expended in dealing with the plague. In spite of drawbacks caused by the Chinese war, the value of trade between Hong Kong and China increased more than 4,000,000 Haekwan taels (about 3*s.* 2*d.*). British shipping represented 70 per cent. of the total tonnage of foreign shipping entered and cleared at the port.

In March, a petition was presented, from some of the inhabitants of Hong Kong, to the House of Commons, praying for an amendment to the constitution of that colony, in the direction of representative government, and for the "free election of representatives of British nationality to the Executive Council." Excluding the garrison, the population of Hong

Kong is composed of 1,400 British, 2,000 Portuguese, and 211,000 Chinese, with a small number of Americans and Germans. The petitioners claimed that they only desired the privilege of managing local affairs and controlling local expenditure, where imperial considerations were not involved.

IV. COREA.

The independence of Corea was proclaimed at Söul, January 7. The King, at the head of a procession of ministers and civil and military dignitaries, proceeded to the temple of his ancestors and solemnly declared that Corea henceforward would be dependent on no other country.

A *coup d'état* took place at Söul in October, which was a result of the long struggle between the Min faction, headed by the Queen, and the opposing anti-reform party, under the leadership of the Tai-wen-kun, the King's father. The old Tai-wen-kun had been placed at the head of the Government by Japanese influence, but he was convicted of conspiracy with Chinese generals and was obliged to step down and out. Meanwhile the Japanese reforms went on, and the Queen appeared to submit to the changes that put an end to abuses through which her relations and friends had grown rich.

At the end of September Count Inouye, who, as Japanese Minister, had been at the capital attempting to direct Corean affairs without actively interfering with them, was replaced by Lieutenant-General Viscount Miura. The Queen, perceiving that Japan dared not exercise too much control over Corea because of Russia's watchful attitude, on the withdrawal of Count Inouye went on making her appointments and removals, raised the *personnel* of her household from 600 to over 2,000, and, in short, introduced all the corruptions and extravagances that the Japanese were trying to prevent.

The Independents in their extremity formed a coalition with the Tai-wen-kun, and the immediate instrument employed was a battalion of the newly organised troops. These it had always been the Queen's wish to disband, and when the time seemed favourable, collisions were contrived between them and the Palace Guards; a pretext being thus furnished to charge the troops with insubordination and disloyalty. Their disbandment and the punishment of their officers would have speedily followed, but intelligence of the peril having been conveyed to them, they were easily persuaded to avert it by recourse to violence. The Palace Guards offered a desultory resistance, but dispersed after one or two casualties. The Tai-wen-kun obtained audience of the King, and the *coup d'état* was an accomplished fact.

On October 8 a band of assassins, wearing foreign costume and Japanese swords, broke into the palace, and three ladies, one of them apparently the Queen, were dragged from their

apartments, their throats were cut, and their bodies were carried out and burned. The assassinations were perpetrated by Japanese Soshi; hired ruffians, acting in collusion with the Korean soldiers. The King immediately sent word to the new Japanese Minister, Viscount Miura, and he hastened to the palace under a small escort. Proofs were said to exist connecting the Japanese Minister with the plot, and the Japanese Government immediately gave assurance that if any Japanese official were implicated he should be punished. Viscount Miura was recalled and arrested on his return to Japan, and Count Inouye was sent to take his place. An imperial decree was also issued prohibiting Japanese from visiting Corea without special permission. It was afterwards declared that the Queen was not murdered; that scenting danger she concealed herself, and saw the bodies of her ladies-in-waiting carried out; that she remained in this hiding-place for a time, and then fled through a secret passage to the old palace. Afterwards, changing her dress, she escaped outside the city to a place of safety. However the Japanese accepted the account of the Queen's death as true. After the tragedy the Tai-wen-kun took the throne, but was soon forced to retire, Russia insisting upon the restoration of the King.

V. JAPAN.

After the return of peace and with the prospect of tranquillity in the newly acquired island of Formosa, a marked revival of trade throughout Japan soon followed. A great advance took place in prices of shares in joint-stock enterprises, especially cotton-spinning mills. The contempt for trade that was felt by a past generation was fast disappearing, and after their great military success the people were turning to commercial pursuits with ardour. In the press such subjects as the extension of railways, the results of the new treaties on trade, the holding of industrial exhibitions, and the establishment of technical and commercial schools were intelligently discussed. Except to the extreme war party, the conclusion of hostilities with China caused satisfaction in Japan. The extremists would have preferred a Japanese occupation of Peking, but the strain imposed by war had been so great that few were disposed to lament that it was over. It was no doubt true that China was for a long time before the war jealous of the progress of Japan, and if she had possessed the energy would have begun the conflict herself.

Though her arms were successful, it was far from pleasant for Japan to see the fruits of victory in part wrenched from her by the action of European Powers for their own selfish ends. She was wise and prudent, however, not to attempt to resist such a combination, and gracefully to yield to the inevitable.

By the treaty of Shimonoseki it was stipulated that Japanese subjects should be free to engage in all kinds of manufacturing

industries in all the open cities, towns, and ports of China, and should be allowed to import into China all kinds of machinery, paying only the stipulated import duties thereon. Other benefits relating to inland transit, internal taxes, duties, and charges were extended to Japanese subjects in China by the terms of the treaty. Japanese cotton and silk mills were about to be established in Shanghai.

Japan was exhibiting rapid growth in connection with the cotton industry. In 1894 the country imported twenty-four times as much raw cotton as was imported in 1885. There were in Japan at the beginning of 1885 nineteen spinning mills running about 50,000 spindles. At the end of 1893 there were forty-six mills with about 600,000 spindles. During the months from March to August, 1895, about 90,000 new spindles for existing factories were ordered from England by one Tokio firm alone. In 1894, Japan appeared for the first time as an exporter of cotton, amounting to 4,500,000 lb., sent chiefly to China. In 1884, the entire foreign trade of Japan amounted barely to \$65,500,000. In 1894 it exceeded \$230,000,000. Foreign imports had arisen in these ten years from \$28,000,000 to \$117,000,000. The value of Japanese trade for the year 1895 to the end of October was, in imports, \$104,664,272, and in exports \$112,411,369.

The exhibition held every fourth year for the purpose of stimulating progressive arts and manufactures was opened at Kioto in April. It was there made manifest that Japan was extending her manufactures in many directions. Fibres, textiles, leather goods, machinery, upholstery, hosiery, hardware, surgical and scientific instruments, chemicals, glass-ware, and a multiplicity of small articles at prices distancing all possible competition, were displayed, and the exhibition attested the vigour and reality of Japan's industrial competition with all other nations.

Vice-Admiral Ito, who throughout the war held the supreme command of the Japanese fleets, was appointed in May chief of the Naval Department in succession to Admiral Viscount Kabayama.

In July continuous and heavy rains fell throughout the country, greatly damaging the crops, and there were fears of famine in sundry places from the failure of the rice harvest. Floods were reported from different quarters, and many lives were lost thereby, while the damage to property from inundation was immense.

A conspiracy against the life of Marquis Ito, the Premier, was discovered in October, and a member of the anti-foreign league was arrested as the would-be assassin.

The ninth session of the Imperial Parliament was assembled on Christmas Day, about one month later than usual. On December 29 the Emperor proceeded in person to the House of Peers, and formally opened the Diet. In his speech from the throne the Mikado congratulated the country on the

glorious termination of the war with China, and that order had been established in Formosa, and he announced that measures would be introduced for increasing the military and naval strength of the nation.

It was proposed by the Government to expend on the navy for men-of-war 81,000,000 yen within seven years, and 14,000,000 yen for the construction of docks, etc.

Two large battle-ships of over 12,000 tons each were building that were not included in this estimate. The seven years' period would correspond with the period fixed by the Shimonoseki treaty for the payment of the indemnity by China.

The establishment of a large iron foundry in connection with the naval extension scheme was to be effected, beginning with the manufacture from native ore of 60,000 tons annually, including 35,000 tons of Bessemer steel.

Japan was able to maintain both an army and a navy at less cost than any other country. As for the army, it was to be largely increased, and in 1902 the fighting forces of Japan were to be double what they were in 1895, or to be not less than 500,000 men, supported at an annual cost of about 26,000,000 silver yen (2,700,000*l.*).

The court-martial to try the Japanese military officers implicated in the Korean revolution met at Hiroshima in December under the presidency of Major-General Oshima. The last of the Japanese troops garrisoned in the Liao-tong Peninsula had then left Talienwan for home, and the evacuation was completed.

A treaty of commerce between Russia and Japan was signed at St. Petersburg, June 8, identical with the treaty made by Japan with Great Britain in respect of the most favoured nation, therefore granting no privileges which other nations treating with Japan on the same basis would not enjoy. A similar treaty with Italy was to be concluded.

Formosa.—The formal transfer of Formosa to Japan was completed at Kelung on June 2. A Japanese force landed there May 30, meeting with some opposition. On June 3 severe fighting took place, and 200 Chinese were killed. An attempt to establish a republic on the island was soon stifled, but in the meantime many Government buildings were burnt, and bands of soldiers and natives looted Taipehfu and stirred up riots at Hobe, destroying much property. The scheme of the republic was promoted by the Chang-Chi-Tung party in opposition to Li-Hung-Chang's policy, but there was no popular sentiment in favour of it, it soon collapsed, and the President Tang took to flight. A few days later the Japanese army arrived at Taipehfu, and established their headquarters there. The Japanese losses in taking possession were slight, only eight men being killed, but the Chinese were at first completely routed. The foreign residents at Tai-wan fled to Takao, abandoning their property.

The Formosa Black Flags were concentrated at An-ping, on

the west coast of the island, and were making a determined resistance in June. The position of the foreign residents being critical, her Majesty's cruiser *Rainbow* landed there 200 marines, under Captains Shubrick and Brabazon, who were prepared to resist the Black Flags. On July 10, a force of 700 Chinese made a vigorous attack on the Japanese garrison at Hsinchu, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Japanese force of 7,000 men, which left the capital of North Formosa to attack the Black Flags at Tai-wan-fu, in the south-west, captured Chang-hua and Tai-wan, after severe fighting, about the end of August. They then marched on An-ping, where the Black Flags were concentrated. The Japanese forces in the island were now large enough to crush all opposition, and before November the Black Flags were completely subdued. Admiral Viscount Kabayama was appointed Viceroy of Formosa in May.

No sooner was peace concluded with China than numerous enterprises were begun to promote the development of the island by the Japanese. The productions of the island were sugar cane, tea, coffee, and camphor chiefly, and mineral wealth was abundant, affording ample scope for Japanese energy.

The annexation of Formosa was expected to give an immense impetus to the sugar industry, by securing to Japan a field of almost unlimited capacity for the production of raw sugar.

VI. SIAM.

The Buffer State Commission had not found, when the year closed, any solution of the questions involved. In April, French aggression on the frontier was causing uneasiness at Rangoon; and at the request of the local government it was decided to garrison Keng-tung with 200 troops. Armed posts were held by British and French forces, respectively, in territories which each denied the right of the other to occupy. The commissioners were unable to come to any agreement as to the Buffer State, and it was expected that the two Governments would shortly take steps to arrive at an understanding.

In the south the French were pushing forward beyond the Mekong, to extend their frontier to the watershed of the Menam. Chantaboon was still occupied by them, in spite of their solemn pledges to evacuate it as soon as the indemnity was paid by Siam. They had even extended their occupation several miles inland, and fortified the port.

Prince Mahavajirunhis, Crown Prince of Siam, died at Bangkok in January, in his seventeenth year. It was a terrible blow to the reigning dynasty and to Siam. Prince Thaon Kramon Tho was chosen heir to the throne, in succession to the late Crown Prince, and was formally invested in March with the insignia belonging to his position at the Siamese Legation in London. The Prince was being educated at Eton.

Early in the year a royal decree was issued to regulate the

internal affairs of the kingdom. Till then all the provinces of the Malay Peninsula had been under the Minister of War, Chantaboon and other provinces about it under the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the rest of the kingdom under the Minister of the North. By the new decree the whole kingdom was placed under the Ministry of the North, which became thereby the Home Office, under the guidance of Prince Damrong. The judicial system of the country was also being reformed and placed on a higher level.

CHAPTER VI.

AFRICA.

I. EGYPT.

THE history of Egypt during 1895 has been happily barren of events. Once again we have to record a tale of steady and increasing progress in the face of difficulties which few modern governments have ever been called upon to meet. The attitude of the Khedive, though never very cordial towards us, has been governed on the whole by considerations of prudence, and the cessation of the attempts on the part of the Prince to thwart our action in Egypt, which were so conspicuous last year, has resulted in political tranquillity, and has enabled the Government to devote itself to the material development of the country. Of course from time to time explosions of anti-English feeling have occurred. The French have not ceased to hamper and assail us. One French journalist, who showed himself more favourable than his countrymen to British policy, was expelled from Egypt by the French Consul in July. M. Deloncle presented to the French Chamber in June a protest of Egyptian subjects, chiefly against the British administration of justice, which caused some stir among the French colonial party, but which was soon forgotten in the obscurity and ridicule which surrounded its origin. In Paris an Egyptian committee was formed to watch over the interests of the children of the Nile. In Cairo, the Native Legislative Council has not ceased to oppose reforms which we suggest whenever opportunity offers. And two or three incidents which occurred during the year in Egypt, of assaults by native mobs upon British soldiers and British subjects, tended, although unimportant in themselves, to illustrate the ill-feeling which our position in that country causes, and which the French spare no effort to augment. But these things are now the normal incidents of the British occupation, and we must be thankful that there has been no graver cause for anxiety this year.

With regard to the army and the Soudan, there is very little

to record. There has been a small raid by the Dervishes on a village in the Wady Halfa district, and an incursion of no great importance into the Jokar Delta. But apart from these movements, which are a permanent feature of frontier life, the Dervishes upon the Egyptian outposts have maintained a defensive attitude, and no serious fighting has occurred. The telegraph has now been set up between Korosko and the Wells of Murad, that is half-way to Abu-Hamed; and the railway, already carried to Kenh, is now in course of construction beyond that to Assouan. The local firm who have undertaken to carry out the work hope to complete it by June, 1897, by which time Egypt will be able to boast of an unbroken line of railway for 700 miles—from Alexandria to the first cataract on the Nile. The most interesting event of the year, however, connected with the Soudan was the escape of Slatin Bey, once an Austrian officer and a lieutenant of Gordon, who, after nearly twelve years' captivity in the Mahdi's camp, after witnessing the fall of Khartoum and being shown Gordon's head, as he lay in chains a captive in his tent, made good his flight across the desert, and re-appeared, to the delight of his comrades, in the Egyptian camp.

The record of the year's finances is again a record of English ability and success. The results show that the revenue exceeded while the expenditure fell below the estimates drawn up. The actual revenue was E.10,568,000*l.*; the actual expenditure E.9,480,000*l.*; and the actual surplus E.1,088,000*l.*, the largest ever realised by the Egyptian Treasury. After satisfying the demands of the Commissioners of the Debt, this left a balance of E.332,000*l.* at the disposal of the Egyptian Government. The customs showed a large increase of exports, principally due to the rise in the price of cotton, accompanied by an even larger decrease in the value of the goods imported. The latter point, however, was partly explained by the excessive importation which has marked the trade for Egypt in the last few years. The total value of exports and imports for the year was E.20,461,000*l.* The reports of the railways and of the Daira and Domains Administrations continued to show satisfactory progress. The estimates for 1896 contemplate a considerable surplus, and as they have been framed with great caution that anticipation ought to be abundantly fulfilled. Broadly speaking, at the end of 1895 the English advisers of the Khedive were able to boast of an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to more than 1,000,000*l.* sterling, and of a reserve fund of about 5,000,000*l.* accumulated from the savings of past years.

Meanwhile the administration of justice continues to improve. The Egyptian Government, presided over by Nubar Pasha and assisted by the admirable counsel of Sir John Scott and Mr. Gorst, adopted in the spring a large measure of administrative and judicial reform. Commissions were appointed to inquire

into the capacity of all omdehs and sheikhs in Egypt, the omdeh being the headman of the village, who is responsible to the Government for the villagers under his control, while the sheikh in turn is responsible for his own following to the omdeh. The result of the inquiry, which dealt in all with some 3,500 villages, was that about 700 omdehs were discharged as corrupt or otherwise unfit for their duties, and that nearly 2,000 sheikhs were from similar causes dismissed from their posts. The rest were confirmed in their places. Nearly 3,000 additional sheikhs were appointed. The powers of both classes of officials were in some points modified and increased. And there are already indications that this large measure of inspection and reform has strengthened the local administration of justice, and has increased among the natives the authority of the law. About the same time the Central Police Bureau in Cairo was abolished. The provincial police were placed more definitely under the mudirs' control. Reformatories for young offenders were established. A better understanding was arrived at between the executive and judicial authorities, and some other small improvements were introduced into the judicial system.

The same careful attention was paid to public works, and to all other opportunities of material progress. If no great schemes of drainage or construction marked the year, the Works Department, nevertheless, were not idle. Under Mr. Garstin's direction they reorganised the Tanzim, which had long been an inefficient and extravagant branch of their service, decentralised its methods, divided it into two branches—one for repairs and smaller works, the other for new works over 1,000*l.* in cost—and increased the responsibility of its inspectors, who in future will have to reside in the provinces, and not in Cairo, as they have done hitherto. Later in the year the Government decided that the Finance Minister in future should audit the accounts of the Wakt Administration, which is perhaps suspected of mis-managing its very large estates, and although the Legislative Council rejected this proposal the Khedive declined to follow them, and gave his sanction to the plan. The extension of the conscription to residents in Alexandria and Cairo, who had previously been exempt, caused some inevitable murmuring; but the system of permitting exemptions to be bought for 20*l.* supplied a safety-valve for discontent and at the same time a means of replenishing the war-chest. Sir John Scott's efforts to do away with slavery resulted in the Government agreeing to a new convention, which rendered clearer than before the penalties incurred by buyers as well as by sellers of slaves. On all sides, it may fairly be said, the same patient spirit of reform made itself apparent in the administration of the country, and another year of peaceful and secure development was added to the credit of the English occupation there.

II. SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Colony.—Sir Henry Loch, the Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa, sailed for England March 27, to tender his resignation of the offices that he had so ably filled. The rumours that he had been recalled were without foundation. His term of service at the Cape would have expired in the course of the year, and he determined to resign earlier and return to England on leave. Sir Hercules Robinson, who held the same offices from 1880 to 1889, was appointed to succeed him, and on his arrival, about June 1, Sir Hercules received a most enthusiastic welcome. At a banquet given by the citizens of Cape Town he said that the appointment had in no way been sought by him, but that he had accepted it as a matter of public duty, and that in the future, as in the past, he should endeavour to allay all race animosities while maintaining British authority as paramount in South Africa.

Although Sir Hercules Robinson was so heartily welcomed, the regret felt at the departure of Sir Henry and Lady Loch was no less genuine. There were nearly 2,000 people present at the farewell reception given to Sir Henry at the Parliament buildings in March, and addresses were then presented him by delegates from different parts of South Africa that were very flattering and cordial. Sir Henry Loch at this reception took occasion to remind his audience of the great resources existing within the colony itself, which called for the application of energy and capital; and as for the development of the northern country, he said that no doubt the Imperial Government would support that development which did not conflict with the rights and privileges of those affected. During the interval between the departure of Sir Henry Loch and the arrival of his successor, the office of Administrator was filled by General Goodenough.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Cape Premier, was in England in January, and made an important speech at the annual meeting of the British South African Company as its managing director, in which he said that the company had received throughout the complete support of the Cape people; and as to the Transvaal, President Krüger found that he had quite enough to do in dealing with his own people. He spoke of the Cape tariff as one for revenue and not for protection, and said that it would be a wise thing to put in the constitution of Matabeleland that the tariff of that new country should not exceed the present Cape tariff. Mr. Rhodes sailed with Dr. Jameson on February 2 for the Cape. On his arrival at Cape Town he was presented with congratulatory addresses, in reply to which he said that he had gladly accepted the honour of being sworn a member of her Majesty's Privy Council, because it was a compliment to Cape Colony, and because of the charges brought against him and his associates in connection with their work in the north.

Mr. Hofmeyr resigned his position as a member of the Cape Assembly in April, on account of ill-health. This caused much regret, especially to the Afrikaner party, of which he was the recognised leader.

The Cape Parliament was opened, May 2, by General Goodenough, the *interim* Administrator. He alluded to the proposed treaty of commerce between the Cape and Canada, and said that communications on the subject were passing between the two Governments. He announced that, on account of the growth of colonial interests in the north, the Government had determined to introduce a bill for the annexation of British Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony.

Early in May Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Treasurer of the Colony, said in the Assembly that the Government intended at once to introduce a bill, if the consent of the other parties to the Customs Union could be obtained, bringing frozen meat within the definition of preserved meat, and thus raising the duty from twelve per cent. *ad valorem* to twopence per pound. This proposal raised demands concerning other articles of produce, and Mr. Rhodes said that he was in favour of protecting products of the soil, but against protecting manufactures. The arrivals of Australian frozen meat had greatly alarmed the farmers at the Cape, but the people held a public meeting and protested against the duties on wheat and flour, and the proposed duty on frozen meat.

The House passed, after a four days' debate, by forty-four votes to twenty-six, a motion proposed by Mr. Dewaal in favour of the further protection of grain at the coming Customs conference. Messrs. Rhodes, Faure, and Schreiner voted aye, and Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Mr. Laing, and Mr. Frost voted with the minority. The conference was to be held at the close of the Cape Colony and Orange Free State legislative sessions. To a deputation of manufacturers that waited on the Premier and the Treasurer of the Colony, May 21, which declared they were not in favour of protection, but urged the remission of the duty on the raw materials of colonial manufactures, Sir Gordon Sprigg replied that the Government adhered to its policy of admitting raw materials free.

The pastoral interest was strong enough to carry its point in June, and the Tariff Amendment Bill, placing a duty of twopence per pound on frozen meat, passed its second reading in the Assembly by fifty-six votes to nine. Sir Gordon Sprigg justified the action of the Government on the ground that if Australian meat was allowed to come in free the farmers would be ruined, and the revenue would consequently suffer.

On May 14, Mr. Rhodes made a statement in the Assembly with regard to the working of the Glen Grey Act. He said that it was succeeding beyond his expectations, and that it was already applied to 160,000 natives. He hoped ere long to ask Parliament to abolish all private locations, and then

all the people under the Glen Grey Act would be placed in central reserves. The Premier also said that Natal had invited the Cape to a conference on undesirable immigrants, and that they would join for the sake of uniform South African action on this question.

In the Cape Assembly in June, Mr. Rhodes opposed a proposal to levy customs on German trade through Walfisch Bay. He said that it would cause needless irritation in Germany, but, as Damaraland interests were so largely in British hands, he hoped that some day Germany would realise the uselessness of the territory to her and would retire from it. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg said that heavy duties would only encourage the Germans to develop their port at the mouth of the Swakop.

The report of the Leprosy Commission, which was presented to Parliament in June, showed that the disease was steadily on the increase.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg introduced his Budget in June, and declared that the country was in a hopeful condition, except for the continued shrinkage in purely colonial produce. The exports had been affected by a falling-off of 800,000*l.* in diamonds. The profit on the railways, after the payment of interest, would be 265,000*l.* The revenue for the current year was 5,360,000*l.*, and the surplus 198,000*l.* The estimated expenditure for the ensuing year was 5,183,000*l.*, and the estimated revenue 5,214,000*l.* The surplus would be mainly applied to the extinction of the debt and the new Post Office building, which would cost 170,000*l.* before it was completed. The state of the country justified the Government in submitting railway proposals involving an annual burden, in the shape of interest, of 36,000*l.*

Mr. Laing submitted Government proposals for several local railway lines. There was a large majority for going into Committee on the proposals. A debate also was held in the Cape Parliament on the dearth of bank-notes in the colony.

The Germans in Damaraland were organising a system to induce the natives to work by obtaining levies from the native chiefs, drilling them as soldiers and employing them in road construction and in other public works. The chief Witbooi was co-operating cordially with the German authorities.

Great guano deposits had been found at Cape Cross, near Walfisch Bay, and the land was also the haunt of seals.

The reported discoveries of gold in Griqualand West were turning out to be genuine. The local capitalists were acquiring properties, and Kimberley was resuming something of its old activity.

The British Bechuanaland Annexation Bill was delayed through correspondence with the new Home Ministry. Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, required assurances that the Cape Government would not propose to the

Cape Parliament any bills to alter the existing Bechuanaland laws regarding drink, land, or native jurisdiction, or apply the Glen Grey Act without the previous concurrence of her Majesty's Government. There were numerous minor stipulations. The negotiations resulted in Ministers undertaking to ascertain the views of her Majesty's Government before introducing any such legislation.

In the House of Assembly on July 31, Mr. Rhodes moved the second reading of the bill. Referring to the limitations of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he said that as regarded liquor laws many people in South Africa thought that the natives should not have liquor. As to native jurisdiction, the Cape Government never wanted to interfere with it. With regard to the Glen Grey Act, the time was coming when the natives themselves would demand it. He was content to wait. They must recognise that the Secretary of State was obliged to consider the views of the section who held the erroneous idea that the natives were badly treated. The Imperial Government had spent altogether 2,500,000*l.* upon the territory, and now offered it as a free gift with no obligations. They should not then be churlish over conditions.

Mr. Sauer said that he would not oppose the second reading, but added that the conditions imposed made the Secretary of State in certain matters a member of the Cape Cabinet. He approved of the ends sought to be obtained by the conditions, but held that the Cape Parliament should be the sole legislator within the colony. In the first encounter with the new Secretary of State the Premier had come off second best.

Mr. Innes also agreed with the aims of the Secretary of State, but said that they ought never to have accepted his conditions. The Secretary of State's sole constitutional right was to advise that the bill should be vetoed if he disapproved of it. The Home Government should have the moral courage to veto the measure and not make stipulations which bound their hands in advance. With regard to further northern arrangements, he deeply regretted the disposition on the part of the Imperial Government to bow itself out of South Africa.

The bill was read a second time, July 31, and early in August passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Rhodes said that the Bechuanaland revenue was 50,000*l.*, and the expenditure 62,000*l.*, but the cheaper colonial administration would balance matters, and as an additional asset there were 20,000 square miles of land, and that he looked forward to the establishment of a Cape Government up to Tanganyika, either by amalgamation or by federation, with one free tariff.

The Cape imports for the year amounted to 19,094,880*l.*, as against 11,588,096*l.* in the previous year. This included specie to the value of 5,482,475*l.* The exports were 16,904,756*l.*, as against 13,812,062 the year before. Among the items were Colonial produce, 3,826,504*l.*; diamonds, 4,775,016*l.*; and gold,

7,975,637*l.*; all showing an increase. The Transvaal trade amounted to 4,314,390*l.*, as against 2,895,639*l.* in 1894.

The Cape wine product showed a great increase over that of the previous year.

The Cape Government appointed in September a Geological Commission for the thorough exploration of the colony.

Sigcau, the Pondoland chief, was arrested in June for hindering the collection of the hut tax, and the Government appointed a Commission composed of officials to hear his case at Kokstad. The Supreme Court, however, ordered his release in August, and the Governor's proclamation authorising his arrest was pronounced invalid, Sigcau being a British subject.

Zululand.—The Governor of Zululand issued a proclamation in May extending the boundary of Zululand by establishing British sovereignty over the strip of territory west of Amatongaland along the Pondoland River to the Maputa River (being the territories of Mdhlaheni, Zambaan, Umbagesa, and other native chiefs), and the Queen, by letters patent dated May 30, authorised the annexation. Sir Hercules Robinson forwarded a protest from President Krüger's Government. The territory affected was exclusively within the influence of Great Britain under the London Convention of 1884 with the South African Republic, and as the South African Republic had not the power to restrain its citizens from violating the provisions of that convention, the British Government took steps to discharge the duties devolving upon them regarding these territories.

It was announced in June that the Governor of Zululand would act as her Majesty's Special Commissioner for the new protectorate of Amatongaland, except as to matters affecting the Portuguese possessions and the South African Republic.

Encouraging gold mining reports were received in July from Zululand, and the condition of the country was generally prosperous.

Natal.—At the opening of the Natal Parliament in April, the Governor, Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, announced that the Imperial Government had assured the Natal Government that Zululand would be annexed to Natal when the time was ripe. He also stated that the railway from Natal to Johannesburg and Pretoria would be opened before the close of the year.

A great political meeting was held at Durban, August 26, to protest against the rejection by the Natal Legislature of the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the controversy between the Government and the chief engineer of the harbour works. The report acquitted the engineer of all the charges made against him except in regard to two minor points. A resolution was passed condemning the Government and its supporters in the Assembly for voting against the report, and censuring the members for Durban. A similar meeting was held at Pietermaritzburg censuring the members for that city.

The Indians in Natal were holding large meetings in Octo-

ber, and forming societies to promote their political interests. There seemed to be a possibility that the law passed by Natal preventing Indians from obtaining the franchise might be disallowed by the Home Government, and this was causing some anxiety among the white population outnumbered by Coolies and Kaffirs. Several public meetings were held in Natal in December, strongly protesting against an Indian franchise. At the same time there was a strong feeling in Natal against the Government's affording facilities for supplying native labour to the Rand goldfields of the Transvaal. Natal was making great efforts to secure a part of the Rand passenger traffic, besides the goods traffic, in view of the enormous influx of people journeying to the gold mines.

The actual receipts of the colony during the year ending June 30 amounted to 3,288,193*l.*, or an increase on the year of 158,763*l.* The main source of revenue was the railway, which showed an increase of 89,420*l.*; customs yielded 180,929*l.*; land sales realised 45,320*l.* The total expenditure amounted to 1,141,093*l.*

Orange Free State.—The Volksraad passed a resolution in June to the effect that it was ready to consider any proposal from the Transvaal in favour of federal union with that State, and in July appointed a commission to assist the President to negotiate a closer union. It passed a resolution expressing regret at the recent British annexation of Lebombo, and a hope that the British Government would reconsider that step. It also agreed to join the Customs Union Conference, and resolved that a railway should be constructed from Bloemfontein to Kimberley and to Harrismith.

President Reitz resigned his office in November on account of ill-health, and on December 11, at a special session of the Volksraad, his resignation was received, and it was resolved to grant him a pension of 1,400*l.* Two candidates were named for the Presidency—Mr. Frazer, the President of the Volksraad, and Judge Steyn.

A provisional agreement was signed in December between the Cape and the Orange Free State Governments for the construction of certain railways in the Free State by the Cape Government. These railways were from Kimberley to Bloemfontein and from Harrismith to Kronstad, and two other lines for grain traffic.

A diamond of exceptional beauty, and of the unusual size of 655 carats, was found in November in the Jagersfontein mine, in the Orange Free State.

Swaziland.—Queen Victoria's message to the Swazi Queen was delivered in February. The Swazi Queen, the King, and the Queen-mother refused to sign the organic proclamation of November 1893, allowing the Transvaal Government to control the country, but not to annex it. Therefore a new proclamation dated February 19 was issued in Pretoria, which stated that

the Transvaal Government assumed the administration from that date. Mr. T. Krogh became the Administrator, and Colonel Martin was appointed British Consul under the right reserved by the treaty to the British Government. The two Queens resigned their powers in favour of the young King Buna, and they all, after some threats of resistance, and declaring that they would ne'er consent, consented. The King was summoned (March 9) to appear at Imbabane to be installed as paramount chief. He went with the two Queens, met the Transvaal Commission, and was installed, having previously sent presents to General Joubert, one of the Transvaal Commissioners.

It was declared in August that the Swazis were still restive under Boer rule, and wished to be protected from "commandeering" and from forced labour. Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary of State, replied in August to an English deputation which presented to him the Swaziland grievances, that the Government would endeavour to see that the convention was strictly enforced, but that the Government regarded the matter as definitely settled.

Transvaal or South African Republic.—At a banquet given in January at Pretoria, to celebrate the birthday of the German Emperor, President Krüger said that the time had arrived for the establishment of the closest friendly relations between the Transvaal and Germany. He had striven to unite British subjects with the Burghers, but his endeavours had been annulled by the troublesome action of the former, and their refusal to join in the defence of the State. Her Majesty's Government, however, had always dealt in a friendly manner with the Transvaal. German subjects, when the State had troubles with the natives, were, he said, always ready to defend the State and to obey the laws.

The Volksraad met in special session, February 12, and on the 13th unanimously passed the Swaziland Convention, similar to the convention of 1893, except that it abrogated the provision requiring Swaziland's consent to the occupation of the country by the Transvaal. The Volksraad, in view of the hostile attitude of native chiefs, modified the "commandeering" law, and authorised the enrolment of paid volunteers.

In February the Staat's Artillery was ordered under arms for active service against Magoeba, a recalcitrant Zoutpansberg chief. In May, Magato, the Zoutpansberg paramount chief, dismissed from his land the Transvaal Commission sent to demand his submission, and a great native war seemed in prospect. The Makatese tribes were collecting at their various strongholds, and it was expected that fighting would begin immediately. The natives were armed with the most modern rifles and ammunition, obtained from Portuguese territory on the east coast. In June the Transvaal army, under General Joubert, routed the native force led by Magoeba, after severe fighting. Magoeba was killed, and the rebellion was suppressed.

Later news came of the death of Magato, who had always openly defied the Government, and was called the "Lion of the North." His death led to disputes among rivals for the succession, among whom a young chief named Mahiot was preferred by the Transvaal Government.

The Volksraad voted 60,000*l.* to be distributed among the men engaged in the campaign last year against the rebel chief Malaboch.

It was noticed in May that the Transvaal Treasury surplus had diminished to the amount of 500,000*l.* The Government declined to give any explanation.

The official opening of the Delagoa Bay Railway at Pretoria on July 8 was made the occasion for a splendid ceremony. The Governors of Cape Colony, Natal, Bechuanaland, and Delagoa Bay, the Commander-in-Chief of the Cape and West Africa Station, and Sir Graham Bower, were present, and there was a brilliant assemblage of British, Dutch, German, and Portuguese naval and military officers. President Krüger welcomed the Governors and other visitors, and a salute was fired, while the bands played the Volkslied and the English National Anthem. A crowd of 10,000 persons cheered heartily as the procession drove through the town, President Krüger and Sir Hercules Robinson being seated in the same carriage. A grand reception subsequently took place, and illuminations in the evening concluded the first day's festivities.

At a banquet next day Sir Hercules Robinson responded to the toast of "The Friendly Powers." He said that immediately he informed her Majesty's Government of that invitation, including as it did British naval officers, two ships were ordered to Delagoa Bay to take part in the festivities as a mark of goodwill towards a friendly State. He had also received a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain desiring him to convey publicly to the President the expression of his most friendly feeling towards the Government and inhabitants of the South African Republic. Sir Hercules afterwards proposed "Prosperity to the South African Republic," expressing sentiments of warm friendship, both on his own part and on that of the British Government, with the Republic. The Transvaal must, he said, remain a member of the South African family, with none but family differences with the British colonies.

In October there was a great rush of settlers to the Transvaal by the way of Cape Town principally, and numbers were also leaving Cape Colony for the Transvaal. Miners, artisans, and adventurers were pouring in, and Johannesburg was growing rapidly. The Transvaal Government closed the Vaal River frontier drifts October 1, but allowed at first duty-paid goods to pass. Afterwards all waggons were stopped, and there were hundreds of waggons in the Orange Free State waiting to proceed, while the railway from Bloemfontein to the frontier was choked with traffic which the Netherlands Company,

favoured by President Krüger, could not clear. The Cape Government protested, and the Imperial Government reminded President Krüger that the closing of the Vaal River drifts was a breach of the Convention of London. Then the Transvaal Government, under the pretence that it would facilitate the business of the Railway Conference to be held, November 4, decided to suspend the proclamation closing the drifts, from November 5 till further notice. This attempt to force the whole current of trade to flow through Delagoa, for the benefit of the Netherlands Railway, and to add to the importance of the port of Delagoa Bay, for reasons sufficiently obvious, was frustrated.

An international exhibition was to be held at Johannesburg during May and June, 1896. All exhibits would be entered free of duty. The Government of the Transvaal withdrew its support for the reason that it did not consider sufficient time had been allowed for Europeans to send exhibits, and desired further guarantees.

A proclamation forbidding the importation of British silver into the Transvaal was issued in May, but even the Boers themselves preferred the British coin and the natives objected to take any other.

For purposes of internal administration the South African Republic is practically an independent State. In relation to foreign affairs, it holds a position similar to that of a British colony. The fourth article of the Convention of 1884, signed in London between Great Britain and the South African Republic, reads as follows: "The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the Republic, until the same has been approved by her Majesty the Queen." And that article has not been abrogated by any subsequent Convention.

At the close of the year the state of affairs in the Transvaal was very unsettled and critical, from the reluctance of the Government to concede anything to the Uitlanders, who vastly outnumbered the Boers, and who were paying nine-tenths of the taxes. The immense success of the Rand gold mines had drawn out not less than 60,000 foreigners to Johannesburg with about as many native labourers. The Boers, numbering some 20,000, were keeping to themselves the whole political power of the country, and the people whose labour and capital had enriched the once impoverished Republic were deprived of any real voice in the management of public affairs. Public meetings for the redress of grievances were restrained, and petitions to the Volksraad were rejected. Evidently a crisis was impending.

Bechuanaland.—The Bechuana chiefs Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen arrived in England, September 6. They made the journey to pay their homage to Queen Victoria, and also to urge upon the Imperial Government their desire that their territory

should not be absorbed by the British South African Company, or by the Government of Cape Colony. Their desire was granted so far as related to their reserved lands. The settlement provided that land should be given up by the chiefs for the railway to Matabeleland, to be marked out by a special commissioner. Each of the three chiefs was to have a country in which to live as heretofore under the protection of the Queen, and an officer would be appointed by the Queen to reside with them, getting his orders from the Queen through the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner. White men's strong drink was not to be brought for sale into the country assigned to the chiefs, and those attempting to deal in it or to give it away to black men would be punished. No new liquor licence would be issued, and no existing liquor licence would be renewed. Ample territories were allotted to each chief, and outside the boundaries laid down it was arranged that the British South African Company would administer. The chiefs were to continue to have their hunting rights under proper restrictions. Khama and the other chiefs were much pleased with Mr. Chamberlain's arrangement of the settlement, and returned to their homes delighted with the welcome they had received in England.

On the 15th of November the British Bechuanaland border police, being no longer required by the Imperial Government, were disbanded at Mafeking and Pitsani Potlugo, near the Transvaal border. The men of the force were set at liberty, to re-enlist, if they desired, in the Chartered Company's service, and a considerable number did so. At the end of December there was going on a considerable amount of drilling and preparation at these places, and a report was current that they were about to attack some hostile native chief.

Rhodesia.—In February 35,000 claims had been "pegged out" in Matabeleland, and in July Dr. Jameson said that an output might be expected from Rhodesia within six months, as they had now raised sufficient money, and had secured proper miners.

Business was brisk in Buluwayo and Salisbury, and these cities only needed railway facilities to make them equal to Johannesburg.

Large discoveries of antique jewellery and gold were made in the ancient ruins of Buluwayo in September, and a company was locally floated there to search for valuables among the ruins.

In June it was given out that Lobengula, the Matabele chief, was still alive, and that it was his brother, a former Induna, who had died at the close of the war. Later it was positively stated that Lobengula was living with some thousands of his people in the upper part of the Manica country, near the Kafua River.

III. EAST AFRICA.

Abyssinia.—The Russians sent a “scientific” expedition to Abyssinia in January; some thought with the object of counteracting a Catholic propaganda in King Menelik’s dominions; others suspected that Russia had objects in view of great political importance.

The Italians were trying to extend their protectorate, having driven the dervishes from Kassala the year before, and annexed considerable territory on the right bank of the Atbara. General Baratieri completely routed the forces of Ras Mangascia, the Governor of Tigre, in January. Mangascia retreated southwards with the remnant of his defeated army, awaiting the arrival of Menelik from the south, and of Ras Makonnen, the Governor of Harrar, who had an army of 15,000 men. General Baratieri left Adigrat, October 7, with over 8,000 men, mostly native troops, intending to disperse the forces of Mangascia before they were joined by the Emperor Menelik’s and Ras Makonnen’s armies. The Italians occupied Antalò, October 9, and carried by assault the heights of Debra Aila, occupied by the rear-guard of Mangascia. In November General Baratieri was constructing a fortified camp at Adowa. He had also fortified Adigrat and Makaleh. On December 8 the Shoans of Menelik’s army of 22,000 attacked an Italian detachment of 2,450 commanded by Major Toselli at Ambalagi, killed 900 of the 1,200 native troops, 17 of the 20 Italian officers, and 37 of the 40 Italian non-commissioned officers, besides capturing 2,000 rifles, a mountain battery, and the entire camp equipment. Major Toselli continued the fight, hoping to receive reinforcements from General Arimondi, who instead sent him an order to withdraw, which it was said he did not receive. Major Toselli was killed early in the battle, fighting bravely.

The Abyssinian army numbers over 60,000 men, well armed and well drilled. The Emperor Menelik is very rich in gold, jewels and ivory. All the land belongs to him, and he has no national debt. The Abyssinians are men of fine physique, and fond of warfare.

Zanzibar.—The number of slaves had not diminished in Zanzibar and Pemba, and even according to Mahomedan law a great part of the present slave population was illegally held in bondage. Mr. A. Hardinge, the British Consul-General, however, deprecated any general measure of abolition; first, because of its effect on the financial position of the Sultanate, and secondly, because the slaves were being freed in increasing numbers every year by the existing decrees. A system of registration could be devised, he thought, to check fresh importations, and an efficient coast guard was needed. Mr. Hardinge estimated that a policy of immediate emancipation would involve a deficit in the revenue of Zanzibar of at least 35,000*l.* a year.

British East Africa.—The transfer to the British Govern-

ment of the territories administered till then by the Imperial British East Africa Company was completed at Mombasa, July 1. A letter was read from the Sultan of Zanzibar announcing that the Sultan's dominions on the mainland would in future be administered by officers under the control of the British Consul-General at Zanzibar. General Sir Lloyd Mathews, President of the Ministry, made a speech to the same effect, and Mr. Hardinge, the Consul-General, then took formal charge of the territory. He announced that the part belonging to Zanzibar would be under the Sultan's sovereignty, and that the Mahomedan law and religion would remain established.

A powerful Arab chief, Mbaruk-bin-Rashid, living between Melinde and Mombasa in territory lately held by the East Africa Company, who had a large following of runaway slaves, having made several raids upon the Zanzibar Protectorate, a British force of bluejackets and native troops landed at Tak-aungu in June to attack him. Gongora was occupied by them, but Mbaruk evaded a fight. Another punitive expedition under Admiral Rawson and General Sir Lloyd Mathews left Zanzibar, August 12. The native stronghold, Mwele, was stormed and captured by the British force, but Mbaruk-bin-Rashid escaped. His camp was burnt, October 2, by a party of sailors from her Majesty's cruiser *Barrosa*, but they failed to capture the rebel chief. Later, Captain Lawrence was killed in a skirmish with the rebels near Gazi. At the end of October Mbaruk's followers were gradually coming in and giving themselves up.

Uganda.—After the proclamation of the Protectorate in Uganda, a tranquil state of affairs followed. Many Mahomedans, who had left the country for German territory, came back, the Protestant and Roman Catholic factions ceased to quarrel, and the Mahomedans were friendly. Scattered through the whole Protectorate there were about 1,200 Soudanese troops.

Colonel Colville resigned his appointment as Acting Commissioner in May, and Mr. E. L. Berkeley, Consul at Zanzibar, was appointed Imperial Commissioner for the Protectorate of Uganda and the adjoining territories. Mr. F. J. Jackson, Vice-Consul, was Acting Commissioner till the arrival of Mr. Berkeley.

Major Cunningham and Lieutenant Vandeleur made a journey down the Nile in January. They passed Wadelai, and arrived at Dufie on the 14th. The rapids below Dufie were found to be unnavigable, and the party returned to Fort Hoima.

An expedition, under Major Cunningham, set out in March to capture the notorious King of Unyoro, Kabarega. He was not taken, but driven across the Nile into the Bakedi country. In one of the expeditions against Kabarega's followers Captain Dunning received a mortal wound, and Major Cunningham was severely wounded. A month or two later a large and well-organised expedition of over 20,000 men was fitted out with the help of the Waganda of all creeds against this Unyoro

chief. The expedition traversed nearly the whole of Unyoro. The Queen-Mother, a very influential person, and second only to the King in the eyes of the Wanyoro, was captured while trying to re-cross the Nile into Unyoro, as she was enormously fat, and unable to walk or to run away. But she was so kindly treated as a prisoner that she used all her influence to persuade Kabarega to submit. However, he escaped into the Bakedi country with a large following. A flying column took nearly all his cattle. Nearly 2,000 women and children (500 of them from Uganda, who had been captured by Kabarega in various raids) were restored to their homes. The expedition established a fort at Masindi with a temporary outpost at Mruli. Many of Kabarega's followers were leaving him, and it was believed that if he were caught the whole trouble would collapse.

Mr. Berkeley, the new Commissioner, arrived at Kampala, August 24, and was cordially received by the King and chiefs of Uganda.

On August 22 the Wanandi, a tribe north of Kavirondo, massacred a small caravan near the Guasso Masa, and a punitive expedition was preparing against them.

The railway from Mombasa on the coast to the Victoria Nyanza was to be constructed as soon as possible. The line would be 657 miles long, and the cost of construction was estimated at 1,755,000*l*.

The annual working expenses of the line on the suggested basis of one train each way per week were set down at 40,000*l*. The total yearly expenditure, taking 56,000*l*. as the amount of the 3 per cent. interest on the debt, would be 96,000*l*. The traffic, it was estimated, would yield a yearly revenue of 60,000*l*.

German East Africa.—Owing to failure of the crops and the ravages of locusts, a severe famine existed in German East Africa in February.

Major von Wissmann received in April the appointment of Governor to succeed Baron von Schele, who was alleged to have neglected the commercial interests of the colony. On assuming the post in September, the new Governor declared that his chief objects would be to develop the colony peacefully and economically, and to further civilisation among the native population. He was compelled, however, in November to obtain permission from the Imperial Government to set out on a punitive expedition against the chiefs Mchemba and Hassan bin Omari, who refused to acknowledge German supremacy.

Veins of auriferous quartz were said, in November, to have been discovered in German East Africa. No mining laws were in existence there, and therefore the Government had power to control its interests with respect to all claims and concessions.

It was said that the German officials on the coast were doing all in their power to suppress the slave trade, and that they were supported in their efforts by the German navy.

Portuguese East Africa.—The Manica boundary dispute was referred in January to the arbitration of Italy.

Early in February 700 Kaffirs made an attack on a Portuguese camp at Maraqueen, near Delagoa Bay, killing many. The Portuguese Resident at Inhambane, in Gazaland, was imprisoned by Kaffirs in April, and troops were sent to rescue him. Gungunhana was suspected to be the originator of this outrage, and 1,000 Portuguese troops arrived at Delagoa Bay in June, destined for Inhambane. The Delagoa Bay Government sent a message to Gungunhana expressing a wish to be lenient, but stating that they must enforce order. The mission to the King failed, and in consequence the troops advanced into his country. Severe fighting took place in September at Mague, when the Portuguese defeated the native chief Zichachu, killing 300 of his men with a small loss to themselves. On November 5 a battle was fought by the column under Colonel Galhardo near Lake Coolera with the army of Gungunhana, led by his son Godide, when the natives were routed with great slaughter. On the 11th the Portuguese troops entered Manjacaze, put Gungunhana to flight, and destroyed his kraal. In December indunas from Gungunhana were at Cape Town asking for intervention, but without success. Afterwards they made similar overtures to President Krüger at Pretoria.

Madagascar.—When a French detachment landed at Majunga, January 16, in advance of the well-equipped expedition despatched from France for the subjugation of the island, there were about 1,000 Hova troops stationed near by who remained passive. In March a quantity of guns and a force of 3,000 Malagasy were sent from the capital, but a majority of the troops deserted. The Hovas were divided among themselves and a large party favoured the French. Disagreements having occurred between the Hovas and the English officers, the latter in April left the Malagasy army to its fate. The Queen endeavoured to arouse a martial spirit in her subjects, and they promised to fight for her, but during the advance of the French expedition to the capital no efficient resistance was made by the natives at any point. The construction of the route, however, was a work of immense difficulty for the invaders, since there were no roads and the way was steep. On June 30 the Hovas made a weak attempt to stop the French from crossing the Beritzoka. Mevatanana was occupied by the army under General Duchesne on July 12. The town had been completely deserted. An attack on Andriba, half way to Antananarivo, ended, August 22, without any regular fight, for the Hovas were demoralised by the effects of the artillery fire, and simply evacuated the place. The heights to the east of Antananarivo, the capital, were taken on September 30, and the city was about to be bombarded when the Queen commanded the Hovas' flag to be lowered from the palace. The Prime Minister was arrested, but the Queen was allowed, by

the treaty that she signed, to remain as the nominal head of the Government of the island, under a French protectorate which differed little from annexation. The French lost by death and disease during the campaign about 6,000 of their force of 15,000 men, owing to the malarious climate. Only twenty were killed in action, and ninety-four were wounded.

On November 22 a mob of 2,000 natives, actuated by hostility to foreigners, attacked the Friends' mission at Arivonimamo and murdered Mr. Johnson, the English missionary, and his family. Afterwards another English mission station at Ramainandro was destroyed by a mob of 6,000, and Europeans residing in the country districts were ordered by the French general to come to the capital for safety. Six hundred French troops were sent to quell the riot.

IV. WEST AFRICA.

Ashanti and Gold Coast.—Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, was in January assuming a defiant attitude towards the Governor of the Gold Coast, Sir Brandford Griffith, and refusing to acknowledge him as the Queen's representative. The Ashantis were continuing raids for the capture of slaves, were refusing to pay the balance of the war indemnity due to the British Government of 50,000 ounces of gold, and were keeping up the horrible practice of human sacrifices. Directly south of the Ashanti capital, Kumassi, lies the Gold Coast, and the trade of the colony with the interior was being seriously injured by Prempeh's conduct. Mr. W. E. Maxwell was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast Colony in March, to succeed Sir B. Griffith, who had held the post for the unusually long period of nine years.

An *ultimatum* was presented to Prempeh in October, from the Governor of the Gold Coast, by Captain Donald Stewart, Special Commissioner. The letter detailed the offences of the King, and demanded that he should fulfil his treaty engagements and cease his attacks on his neighbours. He was informed that a British Resident would be appointed to carry out reforms, and that the ambassadors whom he had sent to England would not be recognised in any way. This was the second *ultimatum* within twenty months, and the King was told that an answer must be sent to it by October 31, or measures would be taken to enforce the treaty of Fomana. No reply was sent, and therefore a military expedition consisting of 700 Houssa troops, 400 men from the 2nd West India Regiment at Sierra Leone, with a picked body of 300 men from various regiments in England, and 30 special officers, including Prince Henry of Battenberg and Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, under command of Sir Francis Scott, Inspector-General of the Gold Coast forces, was prepared to advance on Kumassi as the year expired.

The Gold Coast Colony extends for about 350 miles of coast between the French and German settlements of Grand Bassam and Togoland, the colony and protectorate together covering about 40,000 square miles, most of it dense forest.

Lagos.—The natives in August were opposing the Government proposal to light the town by electricity—the cost to be defrayed by taxation. An ordinance was passed by the legislature of Lagos raising the duty on spirits to 2s. per gallon, and abolishing the drawback on the exportation of spirits. Disturbances took place in the Lagos *Hinterland* in November, and Captain Bower, the British Resident at Ibadan, in the North Yoruba country, attacked and killed the King of Oyo, the head of the Yoruba nation.

There were disturbances also at Okeho, farther north, which Captain Bower suppressed after some fighting.

The rubber trade at Lagos was thriving, and during the year showed a remarkable development. In June the total value of this industry for the preceding six months amounted to 588,633 lbs. of the value of 29,765*l*.

Gambia.—A serious conflict between the police and the inhabitants of Bathurst took place November 17, caused by the killing by the police of a Mahomedan while at his prayers. The whole native population, chiefly Mahomedan, besieged the Government House. Governor Llewelyn, having first removed the police to a place of safety, issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to keep the peace. The Governor then cabled to Sierra Leone for a gunboat, her Majesty's ship *Alecto* arrived soon after, and the police were taken to Sierra Leone and there disbanded.

Sierra Leone.—An agreement respecting the *Hinterland* of Sierra Leone was made with France in January, settling the boundaries by mutual concession except on the southern frontier, and it was said that the colony renounced its influence on the head waters of the Niger, and the possibility of future extension.

Royal Niger Company.—About the close of the year 1894 the Brass negroes made an attack on the factory and station of the company at Akassa, and killed many of the native employees. Sir Claude Macdonald proceeded to Akassa with troops and reoccupied the place. The Brass men objected to the heavy licences required by the company for trade, and to the heavy duty on spirits. The natives had been smuggling and were stopped by the company's officials and their canoes were seized. This exasperated them. On February 22 an attack was made on the Brass men at Nimbi, thirty miles from the mouth of the Brass River, by marines and Protectorate troops, and because the natives refused to surrender their arms King Koko's town was burned. The Brass men celebrated their temporary success at Akassa by a cannibal feast at Sacrifice Island. At the end of April the Brass troubles were suppressed and trade was reopened. Sir Claude Macdonald, of the Niger

Coast Protectorate, fined the Brass men 500*l*. Sir John Kirk was sent as a special commissioner to inquire into the Akassa matter, and the court of inquiry was held at Brass, which lies within the Niger Coast Protectorate.

The governorship of the company, vacant by the death of Lord Aberdare, was filled in March by the election of Sir George Taubman Goldie.

The French gunboat *Ardent*, which had improperly and illegally entered the British Niger from the sea, ran on a sand bank and was forced to remain in the river for several months. The company rendered the *Ardent* every assistance, and received the thanks of the French Government.

The treaty made by Captain Lugard with the King of Borgu or Bariba last year, and which was ignored by French explorers, held good, as the King afterwards declared that he had not concluded a treaty with any other.

The swarm of French expeditions in the company's territories to the east of the meridian of Say did not succeed in establishing French rights in those regions publicly claimed years ago without dispute as British.

Niger Coast Protectorate.—The trial of the insurgent chief, Nana, resulted in his deprivation at Benin of all rights, and he was sentenced to remain a prisoner for life at Old Calabar.

Major Crawford of the Niger Protectorate, Consul at Wari, obtained a trial for the pirate chief Jacquali, August 2. This chief had been a great annoyance to traders, and after a full trial was condemned and executed at Wari. The habits of these pirates were to seize trading canoes, to confiscate their contents, and then to murder their occupants.

The duty on spirits in the Protectorate, under instructions from the Imperial Government, was raised from 1*s*. to 2*s*. per gallon, on guns from 1*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*., and on gunpowder from 2*d*. to 6*d*. per lb.

Owing to a bad oil season, combined with the low prices that ruled for African produce, the report of the Protectorate showed a falling off in import and export trade. With the exception of duties on tobacco and salt, which yielded 18,313*l*., the entire customs' revenue was collected on arms and liquor; and 97·8 per cent. of the trade of the Protectorate was carried in British ships.

French West Africa.—An Inspector-General of the Colonies, M. Chaudie, was chosen in June as Governor-General of French West Africa, and Colonel Boileve, of the Marines, as Commander-in-Chief of the West African troops. M. Chaudie had already been on missions to Senegal, New Caledonia, Martinique, and Réunion. Colonel Boileve had served in Upper Senegal and Indo-China. M. Chaudie was to have under his direction Senegal, the Soudan possessions, French Guinea, and the French possessions in the Gulf of Benin, including Dahomey. Each of these places, however, would preserve its distinct organisation and Governor.

M. Ballot, the Governor of Dahomey, at the head of an expedition into Sokoto, arrived at Gando in May, intending to conclude a treaty with the chiefs. All protests made against his expedition were ignored by the French. The people of Nupe remained loyal to the British.

As commercial progress in a French colony was somewhat unusual, special interest attached to a report on the trade of Dahomey by M. Alexandre d'Albeca, Administrator of the colony. He estimated the population of the kingdom of Dahomey itself at 150,000; Grand Popo, 100,000; Mahis and Ajuda, 150,000; Porto Novo, 150,000; Abeokuta, 120,000; and Ogomocho, 60,000, making a total in the French Colony and Protectorate of 730,000. With regard to the external trade of the whole from 1890—the year of the first Dahomeyan war—it appeared that the imports in 1890 were valued at 139,556*l.*, exports 236,660*l.*—total, 376,216*l.*; in 1891, imports 231,568*l.*, exports 307,163*l.*—total 538,731*l.*; in 1892, imports 258,108*l.*, exports 370,396*l.*—total 628,504*l.*; in 1893, imports 418,274*l.*, exports 347,258*l.*—total 765,532*l.*; in 1894, imports 430,879*l.*, exports 398,948*l.*—total 829,827*l.* The principal trade centres on the coast were Kotonou and Whydah, and the exports of palm oil amounted to a total of about 10,000 tons, and of palm kernels about 20,000 tons per annum. Dahomey was already developing a certain amount of manufacturing industry, and its people were able to work in iron, and also to produce some coarse textile goods, plain and dyed, as well as pottery and leather.

The French expedition under Colonel Monteil directed against the Mahomedan chief, Samadou, returned to the Ivory Coast in April, after heavy losses, due principally to the climate. The reason given for the return was that the rainy season had set in. Practically the expedition was a failure.

Congo Free State.—At the close of last year Mr. Stokes, who had for some years been an enterprising trader in East Africa, arrived in the neighbourhood of Kilunga at the head of a travelling caravan. It was alleged that he had large quantities of arms, ammunition, and ivory, and that he had bought the ivory at a low price from Kibonge, the assassin of Emin Pasha. Captain Lothaire, an official of the Congo State, with a strong force, was then advancing from Stanley Falls to attack this Arab chief Kibonge, in revolt against the Congo State. On Lothaire's arrival at Kilunga, Kibonge was already a prisoner in the hands of his own native subordinates, who refused to join him in fighting the State. Stokes applied to Lothaire for protection of his ivory and goods, which he desired to carry towards the East Coast. Lothaire claimed that letters were found among Kibonge's effects which went to prove that Stokes had sold large quantities of arms and ammunition to this chief, to be used in war against the Congo State. Mr. Stokes was arrested by Captain Lothaire's orders, brought before a court-martial composed of two non-commissioned officers and Lothaire, and

sentenced to be hanged. The execution took place the following morning. When news of this arrived in England it created much excitement for Captain Lothaire had no legal right to pass any final sentence, and the accused had the right of appeal to the court at Boma in the Congo Free State. Mr. Stokes, it was declared, had gone on an expedition to Kibonge's country to demand reparation for the murder of his headman, named Juma, who had been killed by the Arab chief, and was perfectly innocent of any treasonable action against the Congo State.

In September Captain Lothaire was recalled to give an explanation concerning the execution of Mr. Stokes, and if it were not satisfactory he was to be tried by a competent tribunal. The procedure of the court-martial, it was admitted, was not in conformity with the laws of the Congo State. An indemnity of 100,000 francs was paid in December by the Congo State to the natives from German East Africa who were members of Mr. Stokes's caravan, and were deprived of their chief, an indemnity of 105,000 francs having already been paid in November to the British Government for the irregular procedure of Captain Lothaire in the trial and the execution of the hapless trader. Mr. Stokes had been established near Taborah, and the caravan arrived on the east coast, within German territory, in the autumn, with ivory to the value of 40,000*l.*

V. CENTRAL AFRICA.

British Central Africa.—By an agreement concluded with the South Africa Company the British sphere north of the Zambesi River, excepting the Nyassaland Protectorate, was to be directly administered by the Chartered Company. In accordance with this arrangement Major Forbes took charge of the native territory between Lake Tanganyika and the Zambesi westward of Nyassaland to the Kaffir River, but excluding Barotseland, establishing districts under assistant commissioners.

Early in January hostilities were in progress in the Shiré Highlands against Kawinga, whose town was a centre for slave caravans. Kawinga had organised raids into the country of Malemya, a friendly chief, and a British force was sent from Zomba to Malemya's town, from whence an attack was made on Kawinga. After routing him and burning some of his villages, the expedition returned to Malemya's town, which was then fortified and garrisoned by Sikhs and a native force.

Commissioner Johnston, who had been absent in India, returned to his post at Zomba in May. He brought with him a strong force of Sikhs to relieve the time-expired troops in British Central Africa. Later, he went on a tour of inspection through the country, visiting every administrative station and most of the missionary settlements, and returned to Zomba July 28. On Lake Nyassa in the north the threatening attitude

of the Mpata Arabs, who had been greatly reinforced, was causing anxiety to the settlers.

Bishop Maples of Likoma and Mr. Williams, a member of the Universities Mission, were accidentally drowned by the capsizing of their boat at the south end of Lake Nyassa, September 12, and Rev. George Atlay of the same mission was murdered on the Portuguese side of the lake by a raiding party of natives in the same month.

The country in the mission districts was devastated by locusts, and as the year opened there were many deaths from starvation.

War was threatened in April upon the British settlements on Lake Nyassa by Zarifa, the slave-trading Arab chief, who had so long harassed them. A force of Sikhs and trained native troops, under Major C. A. Edwards, routed him, October 28, and his town was taken. The next day a seven-pound gun was captured by Major Bradshaw, which had been taken from the British in 1892. Eight hundred prisoners were taken by Major Trollope, with many slaves who were set free. Zarifa, however, escaped, and was reported to have retreated to an island in the Luganda River, where Mtanka, a powerful Yao chief and slave dealer, had established himself. Sir H. H. Johnston accompanied the expedition.

The village of Matapwiri and his brother Mtiramanja was destroyed in October, and these Yao chiefs surrendered. Isponda, another chief who had caused much trouble, also surrendered to a British force sent against him. Sir H. H. Johnston and Major Edwards went with a strong expedition in November to reduce to submission the North Nyassa Arabs, and early in December, after two and a half days' fighting, they were completely successful. All the enemy's stockades were taken and destroyed, and Mlozi, one of the most cruel slave-trading chiefs, was captured, tried, and executed. The Arabs lost 210 men, there were many taken prisoners, and 569 slaves were released.

At the end of 1894 there were nine steamers, three of which were built during the year, plying in the Lower Shiré and Zambesi, not including gunboats, while the number of barges and cargo boats had considerably increased. On the Upper Shiré a new steamer and several new barges and boats were built, as well as several vessels for Lake Nyassa and a steel sailing vessel for Lake Tanganyika. Extensive deposits of coal of good quality were discovered during the year near the Shiré. Coffee planting promised to be the great industry of British Central Africa. The export of coffee in 1893 was nearly double that of 1892, that of 1894 was nearly double that of 1893, and 1895 was definitely expected to fully double that of 1894, when it amounted to 165,320 lbs. The export of the drug *strophanthus* was increasing.

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICA.

I. UNITED STATES.

THE state of political parties in the Congress of the United States at the beginning of the year 1895 (the third session of the fifty-third Congress convened in regular session December 3, 1894, and expiring March 4, 1895) was as follows: In the Senate—Democrats, 44; Republicans, 36; Populists, 5. In the House of Representatives—Democrats, 219; Republicans, 125; Populists, 12. President Cleveland's Cabinet included Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, Secretary of State; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, Secretary of War; Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General; Wilson S. Bissell, of New York, Postmaster-General; H. A. Herbert, of Alabama, Secretary of the Navy; Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior; and J. S. Morton, of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture.

The financial recommendations of President Cleveland's annual message were rejected by Congress, and a bill "to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve" was defeated by a majority of 27. Early in February the President addressed a further message to Congress on the financial situation, stating that details of an arrangement had been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfil their undertaking whereby thirty year 4 per cent. bonds, payable in coin, would be issued to the amount of over \$62,000,000, for the purchase of gold coin (3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the U.S.), amounting to slightly over \$65,000,000. The President declared that this was the only course open to him because of the "omission thus far on the part of Congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises," and he recommended an alternative proposition to issue 3 per cent. bonds if Congress gave the authority therefor. The message was referred by the House of Representatives to the Committee of Ways and Means. On February 13 the chairman, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, reported a resolution authorising the issue of \$65,116,275 of gold 3 per cent. bonds as recommended by the President; but when the measure came up the following day the House rejected it by 165 to 121 votes. The Treasury free gold balance had fallen (Feb. 11) to \$41,163,712.

On February 9 a petition, signed by members of the House of Commons and other British subjects, in favour of international arbitration was submitted to the Senate by Senator Call of Florida.

During the short session which closed March 4 little was done except to pass the various appropriation bills. Much time

was spent in discussing financial questions, and there was a want of harmony among the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives which paralysed their action. An Income Tax Bill was passed, and a Pension Bill, voting \$140,000,000, became law. The Naval Appropriation Bill embodied a vote for three new battleships of 10,000 tons each and twelve torpedo boats with an additional 10,000 men.

The Senate passed the General Deficiency Bill without inserting any amendment providing for the payment of the Behring Sea claims.

When the Senate Committee, appointed to inform the President of the close of the session, returned, it reported that the President sent his congratulations to Congress on concluding its labours, which caused loud laughter and applause.

The unpopular Income Tax Law came to an untimely end on May 20. The question as to its constitutionality was referred to the United States Supreme Court, and the entire law was declared, by a majority of the judges, to be unconstitutional on the ground that the taxes imposed by it were direct taxes within the meaning of the Constitution and not apportioned according to representation. Five justices held this view—Chief Justice Fuller with Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras. Four dissented—Justices Harlan, Brown, White and Jackson. Amounts that had been paid for income tax were to be refunded. The court had previously decided by 6 votes to 2 that a tax on rents from real estate was a tax on real estate, and therefore a direct tax, and that, as provided for in the Income Tax Act, was unconstitutional; and by 5 votes to 3 that a tax on municipal and state bonds was also unconstitutional and trenching on state rights. It had been officially estimated that the income tax would yield nearly \$30,000,000 per annum.

A bill had been brought into the House of Representatives during the short session ordering the slaughter of the entire Alaska seal herd on the Pribyloff Islands unless Great Britain should at once agree to regulations for protection of the seals. Much annoyance was felt on the subject because the United States were guarding the seal fisheries at great expense, mainly for the benefit of Canadian pelagic sealers, and a valuable source of revenue to the Treasury was lost. It was thought that another season's opportunities for slaughter, under the ineffectual regulations of the Paris Tribunal, would so nearly exterminate the herd as to render its restoration almost if not quite impossible.

State legislation in 1895 was interesting, and in some respects important. There was a general tendency towards relieving married women of disabilities in respect to property. Idaho passed a law providing for a secret and uninfluenced ballot submitting to the popular decision the question of giving the full right of suffrage to women. In Connecticut a novel enactment prohibited the intermarriage of persons either of

whom, whether man or woman, was epileptic, imbecile or feeble-minded where the woman was under forty-five years old, under a penalty of imprisonment of not less than three years. In the same State an attempt was made to settle or prevent labour disputes by establishing a State Board of Arbitration. In Massachusetts an act was passed prohibiting the display of foreign flags on public buildings and providing for the display of the national ensign on school-houses. There were rigorous prohibitions made in another act against secular business on Sunday, and against being present at any game, sport, play or public diversion on that day. Illinois forbade by law the keeping of barber shops open on Sunday. Pennsylvania was particularly conservative and anti-communistic in her legislation. A law was passed in this State prohibiting the wearing in any public school by any teacher of any religious garb, badge or symbol. In the State of Washington an act passed for the protection of shareholders in companies enabling the shareholders at any time to expel a director from office. In the same State a law was passed to repress cigarette smoking by persons under age. Illinois provided for the pensioning of school teachers after a service of twenty-five years by a tax of 1 per cent. on the salaries; and also prohibited under penalties the colouring of every substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter or cheese. An act in Wyoming attempted to preserve the few remaining wild buffaloes by absolutely prohibiting the killing of one of them. South Carolina, in her new State Constitution, adopted December 4, provided for the permanent registration of voters having the customary qualifications of age, residence, etc., "who can read any section in this Constitution submitted to them by the registration officer, or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer." This was intended to diminish the negro vote in the State.

The currency agitation continued, and during the earlier months of the year especially, the people had the silver question continually before them. In March the American Bimetallic League issued an address announcing the formation of a new party for the promotion of the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver on terms of exact equality. Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury, started on a speech-making tour in May, and addressed a "sound money" convention on the 23rd at Memphis, Tennessee. About the same time a silver convention was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, which appointed an executive committee, composed of one representative from each of the eleven "silver" States, to issue an address to the people of the United States in favour of free silver coinage, and a large fund for campaign purposes was raised by the silver mine owners. In June, a Bimetallic Conference at Memphis declared in favour of unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The active silver agitation throughout the country was secretly helped by agents of the silver mining interest who had large funds at their disposal.

The Memphis "sound money" convention adopted a platform favouring the maintenance of all American money—gold, silver and paper—on a parity. At the Ohio Republican Convention (May 28) Senator Sherman advocated a coinage of both gold and silver until a change in the ratio between the metals could be effected, but limiting the silver coinage. He condemned the free coinage policy as meaning a single standard of silver and the demonetisation of gold. In the East the majority of the people seemed to favour the President's sound money policy, but in some of the Western and Southern States there was so much disagreement on the subject that it threatened to break up the old parties. In Ohio the Republican Club's Convention in June adopted an address expressing no opinions on public questions, to avoid a conflict on silver matters, and the Kentucky Democratic Convention was hindered in the transaction of business by the violent hostility between the factions, which at the outset were nearly equal. Nine of the thirteen members comprising the Platform Committee declared in favour of "sound money," and a resolution was passed commending President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle for their efforts to establish the currency on a sound basis. The silver Democrats made a great effort to control the State Convention, but their defeat was decisive. In August the Ohio Democratic State Convention also rejected free silver coinage by 524 to 270 votes.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Silver Party acknowledged in September that the silver issue was dead if business continued to improve and if the improvement turned out to be permanent.

Uneasiness was caused in business circles by the large exports of gold in September, and a fresh issue of bonds seemed in prospect.

The dissolution of the Morgan-Belmont Syndicate (September 21) left the Treasury to its own resources. The gold reserve in the Treasury had fallen to \$95,784,720 on that day, but gold exports were lessening. In the week preceding, the drain of gold had exceeded \$7,000,000. In Mr. Carlisle's opinion the only remedy was to retire the greenbacks and allow the Government to go out of that banking business in which it ought never to have embarked. He declared that the Government must stop issuing notes, pay off those outstanding, and cancel them as soon as a sound and safe currency could be provided to take their place. Till that was done there could be no financial repose.

The riots and strikes of the year were not formidable, with the exception of the street car disturbances which occurred in Brooklyn, New York, in January.

On January 14 about 8,000 street car drivers and conductors struck work in that usually most peaceful and quiet city. The men demanded a full ten hours' work per day, and, although they were receiving \$2 a day, they wanted an addition of twenty-

five cents per day to their wages. When a trolley car flying the flag denoting that it was carrying the United States mails attempted to leave the Brooklyn Central Post Office, it was attacked by a mob of strikers. The police made a way for it, and a notice was issued that another interference with the transit of the mails would result in calling out the military. The next day a crowd of 10,000 persons wrecked the first car that left the station for the line, and mounted police were employed to keep the mob at bay. For several days the cars could not be moved, and regiments of New York State Militia were called out to suppress the rioting. Many of the citizens sympathised with the strikers. On the 21st a fight took place between the soldiers and a large mob, and several rioters were wounded. Another conflict occurred in the evening of that day between a detachment of the New York 7th Regiment and a mob that strove to prevent a car from leaving the station. On the 22nd and the 23rd there were several persons shot by the troops. The police were showing so much sympathy with the men that the chief of the force issued an order threatening to dismiss any one who failed to do his full duty. On February 4, when the soldiers had been withdrawn, after partially succeeding in their attempts to restore order, there were renewed attacks on the trolley cars, and the police arrested thirty of the rioters.

A strike of tinplate workers, which had lasted for three months in Pittsburg, Pa., ended in January by the men accepting a reduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 per cent. on account of the new tariff.

Coal strikes occurred in the Pittsburg region in March. Some 17,000 miners asked an advance of wages, which they secured after a brief interval. In West Virginia 15,000 men employed in the bituminous collieries in that State struck in May, but after seven weeks they resumed work. Various iron and steel manufactories advanced their rates of wages from 10 to 25 per cent. in the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Illinois in May in response to the demands of the workmen. The cotton mills at Fall River, Massachusetts, and at various other New England textile mills advanced their rates without waiting for strikes. But several large manufacturing companies in New England had about decided to establish cotton factories in the South where the cotton was raised and where labour would be cheaper.

The United Brotherhood of Tailors ordered a strike on Sunday, July 28, and nearly 20,000 responded. They were nearly all Jews, and all were employed by contractors. This strike, however, was not against existing conditions of labour, but to compel employers to agree to new conditions of hiring workmen. In a few days 500 out of 600 contractors, who were men of small capital as a rule, yielded to the brotherhood, and the contractors agreed to manage their business as their workmen should direct.

Among the disturbances caused by the alien population was a riot which took place in Boston, Massachusetts, on July 4. In a procession through the streets on that day there was exhibited by the "Patriotic sons of America" a model of a New England school-house flying the American flag, and 300 policemen rode at the head of the procession. As soon as the police had passed, an Irish mob attacked and tried to upset a carriage containing some ladies. The police came up, shots were fired on both sides, and as usual at such times, an unlucky bystander was killed. Although the American Protective Association and some Orange Lodges took part in the procession, and although one lady in the carriage attacked wore an orange-coloured gown, it was generally agreed that the main cause of offence was the exhibited model of the little red school-house flying the United States flag. By this symbol the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England showed that they were still decidedly opposed to the interference of any other "fathers," in the management of their public schools.

Italians were molesting the negro miners at Spring Valley, Illinois, in August and driving them from their work. Governor Altgeld, who made himself somewhat notorious in the Debs' riots of 1894, was appealed to, but without result. Mobs of Italians caused trouble in other parts of the country. In March a deputy-sheriff was murdered at Walsenburg, Colorado, by a party of Italians. They were traced by bloodhounds, and confessed the crime. After an inquest had been held the Italians were being taken to prison when a mob interfered and shot them, and also two other Italians in the gaol who had been arrested on suspicion. The Italian Minister asked protection for Italians in the event further trouble, and the Colorado Legislature passed a strong of resolution denouncing the outrage.

Serious riots took place in New Orleans in March between the white and coloured labourers on the levee. The whites fired on the negroes, and the fire was returned. Three negroes and one white man were killed, and some twenty were wounded. A bystander, Mr. Bain, purser of a British steamer, was wounded in the head by a stray shot. Finally the negroes went on with the loading of the vessels under the guard of a military force.

In attempting to arrest a negro miner at Brookside, Alabama, a racial conflict ensued, resulting in the sudden death of two deputy-sheriffs and six negroes.

Lynching in the United States was still far too common, and some cases of peculiar atrocity took place during the year in Florida and Kentucky and certain Western States. A remarkable case of lynch law was reported from Danville, Illinois. A mob, which included many well-known inhabitants of the district, stormed the gaol, seized two young white men who were accused of having assaulted a young white woman, and hanged them from a bridge. While the crowd was beating in the door of the prison with a telegraph pole used as a battering

ram, the judge of the Circuit Court addressed the people, urging that the law should be allowed to take its course. His words at first seemed to have a good effect, but one of the leaders then shouted out: "Yes! the jury will convict and the prisoners will be severely sentenced, but Governor Altgeld will pardon them as he recently pardoned three men convicted of the same offence. If any other man but Altgeld were Governor we should not lynch; but we are determined that he shall never have a chance of releasing these prisoners."

An Irish "physical force" convention met in Chicago (September 24) to devise some means of achieving Irish independence. Much violent language was used against England, and in the "Declaration of Principles" adopted by the convention the belief was expressed that not by debate but on the field of battle Irish independence could be won. The delegates decided to call themselves the "Irish National Alliance of the World," but all their doings attracted little attention. The *New York Herald* noticed them in the following terms: "The American welcome to Irish, as to all other immigrants, is conditional upon their good faith and honesty of purpose in assuming American citizenship, their loyalty to American institutions, and their obedience to American laws. It is a different matter if they come here to make American soil a base of hostilities against a friendly nation. That is an abuse of hospitality and a violation of the understanding on which, and on which alone, the United States naturalises Europeans of whatever nationality." The article concluded with the remark: "We do not propose to allow any persons to encamp here for the purpose of making war on Great Britain on their own account."

A vacancy caused in August by the death of Justice Howell, of the United States Supreme Court, was filled by the appointment of Rufus W. Peckham, a very prominent lawyer of New York.

Lieutenant-General Schofield retired on account of age from the command of the United States Army, and Major-General Nelson A. Miles was appointed by the President (Oct. 5) to succeed him.

Spain gave a satisfactory apology for the mistake of the officers in command of the Spanish cruiser *Conde de Vendaito* who fired upon the American steamer *Alliance* early in March, suspecting that the *Alliance* was carrying arms and ammunition to the Cuban rebels.

Organisations of sympathisers with the Cuban insurgents were formed in different cities of the United States during the year, public meetings were held to express sympathy with them in New York and other places, and the South Carolina Constitutional Convention and other State Conventions and Legislatures went so far as to call upon the Federal Government to recognise them as belligerents. The President issued a proclamation of warning to Cuban filibusters (June 12), and a few

were arrested and lodged in gaol in September by order of the Treasury department, but they were afterwards acquitted.

"Decoration Day" (May 30) was universally observed throughout the North as the day set apart annually for the decoration of the graves of soldiers and sailors who fell in the Civil War of 1861. Northerners and Southerners united in decorating a monument which was erected at Chicago in memory of 6,000 Confederate prisoners who died there during the war. At Chickamauga, Tennessee, a great National Park was opened (Sept. 19) which included the entire battle ground, and crowds came from North and South to attend the celebration. The military parades lasted for three days, and orators from both sections delivered speeches at the dedication of the monuments.

The Cotton States and International Exhibition was opened at Atlanta, Georgia, September 18, President Cleveland setting the machinery in motion by wire from Gray Gables, his seaside resort in Massachusetts. United States troops paraded, and the Governor of the State hailed this as the beginning of an era of good-will. A negro orator made an address at the opening ceremony by invitation of the committee of organisation. He was listened to by a white and black audience, and warmly applauded.

For some months before the November elections it seemed that the Democrats would recover from their great defeat of the preceding year, but the Republicans, to their own surprise, swept the country from east to west. The doubtful States were New York, Ohio, Maryland and Kentucky. The Democrats lost every doubtful State by tremendous majorities. Elections took place (Nov. 5) in different States throughout the Union for State officers and State Legislatures. New York was classed among the doubtful States, but a Republican Secretary of State and other officers were elected by a majority of 90,000. New Jersey, which gave President Cleveland a majority in 1892 of 15,000, elected a Republican Governor this year by a majority of 26,000. Maryland, hitherto controlled by Senator Gorman by a majority of 20,000 or 30,000, revolted, elected a Republican Legislature, and gave 18,700 majority to the Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Campbell, who had made a remarkable "jingo" oration on July 4 at Tammany Hall, New York, and had denounced England's policy towards Venezuela as a flagrant violation of the Monroe doctrine, was the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio. He was defeated by the immense majority of 92,000 votes. In Kentucky a Republican Governor was elected by a plurality of 8,900. The Democratic candidate in that State, Mr. Hardin, had provoked hostility by an attempt to force a free coinage policy on his party in breach of a distinct pledge. In Mississippi there was practically no control, and a Democratic majority was returned of about 35,000. In that State and in South Carolina the negroes were disfranchised by their illiteracy. Iowa elected a Republican Governor by a

plurality of 59,000, and in Massachusetts Mr. Greenhalge, Republican candidate for Governor, had a plurality of 64,600 votes. The city of New York failed to beat Tammany in this election, chiefly owing to the German vote, which was given to support the opening of drinking saloons and beer gardens on Sunday.

Several changes took place in President Cleveland's Cabinet this year. Mr. Gresham, the Secretary of State, died in Washington (May 28), and on June 7 Mr. Richard Olney, the Attorney-General, was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Judson Harmon, of Ohio, a prominent lawyer in the West, was appointed Attorney-General at the same time. Postmaster-General Bissell resigned (Feb. 27), and was succeeded by Mr. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, who had been Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives.

The first session of the fifty-fourth Congress began Monday, December 2. The whole number of Senators was 88, of whom 43 were Republicans, 39 Democrats, and 6 Populists. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, Democrat, was Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. In the House of Representatives there were 245 Republicans, 104 Democrats, and 7 Populists. Mr. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Republican, was elected Speaker. He received 234 votes; Charles F. Crispe, of Georgia, Democrat, 95 votes; and J. C. Bell, of Colorado, Populist, 6 votes.

The President's annual message was delivered to Congress, Dec. 3. It reviewed the recent history of financial legislation in the United States, and recommended the permanent withdrawal and cancellation of greenbacks and of the outstanding Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the Act of 1890, amounting together to about \$486,000,000, by the issue of United States bonds at a low rate of interest. Referring to the Behring Sea arbitration, the President said that the British patrol of the Behring Sea had failed to check pelagic sealing, and that the extinction of the seals within a few years seemed certain unless other measures were taken. He recommended the settlement of the Canadian sealing claims by the payment of the lump sum of \$425,000, which Congress had declined to sanction.

The President set forth the substance of the despatch sent in July to Mr. Bayard, U.S. Ambassador in London, concerning the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. In that despatch it was stated that the traditional policy of the United States firmly opposed the forcible increase by any European Power of its territorial possessions on the American continent; that as a consequence the United States was bound to protest against the enlargement of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; and that the dispute could only be satisfactorily settled by friendly arbitration, which would not be satisfactory if one of the Powers

concerned was permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate, and declare that it would submit to arbitration only the territory lying on one side of it. The despatch therefore called on the British Government to declare definitely whether it would not submit the territorial controversy with Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British Government had not then been received, but was expected shortly.

With reference to the rebellion in Cuba, the message declared for the performance of recognised obligations of neutrality, and also expressed the hope that the Powers would act promptly and effectively to restrain the excesses of fanatical brutality in Turkey. The President referred to Germany's discrimination against American products, suggesting that retaliation might become necessary, and that retaliation might lead to grave consequences.

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, sent his annual report to Congress, December 2. It was a long document, dealing fully with the present condition of the national finances, and it especially advocated the prompt retirement of the U.S. green-back notes. The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$390,373,203, and the expenditure to \$433,178,426, showing a deficit of \$42,825,223. For the current year the revenue was estimated at \$431,907,407, and the expenditure at \$448,907,407.

The Venezuelan dispute with Great Britain concerning the British Guiana boundary created great agitation in the United States. There prevailed an impression throughout the country that Great Britain had dealt harshly with Venezuela. "Jingo" orators and agitators had strengthened the idea that Great Britain was interfering with the Monroe doctrine. Now the Monroe doctrine originated with the British statesman George Canning, when the Holy Alliance existed in Europe, and President Monroe thought it a good idea and incorporated it in his Message to Congress (December, 1823) in the following language:—

"The political system of the allied Powers is essentially different from that of America. The difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. We owe it, therefore, to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other

light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

After defining the policy of the United States in regard to European Powers as "frank, firm, and manly," President Monroe said :—

"But in regard to these continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."

Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, sent a long despatch to the American Embassy in London, dated July 20. It was delivered by Mr. Bayard to Lord Salisbury (August 7). In this document Mr. Olney reviewed the history of the Venezuelan question, endeavouring to bring it within the scope of the "Monroe doctrine." He considered that Great Britain as a South American State was to be entirely differentiated from Great Britain generally, and that if the boundary question could not be settled otherwise than by force, British Guiana, with her own independent resources, and not those of the British Empire, should be left to settle the matter with Venezuela. The United States could not take sides with either party without knowing which was right and which wrong, but was entitled to know whether any sequestration of Venezuelan soil by Great Britain had occurred or was now going on. He called for a definite decision upon the point whether Great Britain would submit the Venezuelan boundary question in its entirety to impartial arbitration, and closed by saying that a negative answer would tend to greatly embarrass the future relations between the United States and Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury replied, in two despatches, to Sir J. Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, both dated November 26. Lord Salisbury said that the Monroe doctrine since it was laid down by President Monroe in 1823 had undergone a very notable development—that the dangers apprehended then had no relation to the state of things at the present day. "There is now no danger of any Holy Alliance imposing its system upon any portion of the American Continent, and there is no danger of any European State treating any part of the American Continent as a fit object for European colonisation." He considered that in the controversy the United States had no apparent practical concern, and that the dispute did not materially affect any state or community outside those primarily interested. It was the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the throne of England long before the Republic of Venezuela came into existence.

Lord Salisbury concluded his argument against the appli-

cability of the Monroe doctrine in this case, quoting from Secretary Olney's despatch, in which he had said :—

“That distance and 3,000 miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American State unnatural and inexpedient will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself; America is not interested in them, and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them.”

And again : “Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdens and evils of immense standing armies and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments; and the exemption has highly contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every citizen. But with the Powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue.”

To these Lord Salisbury replied as follows :—

“The necessary meaning of these words is that the unions between Great Britain and Canada; between Great Britain and Jamaica and Trinidad; between Great Britain and British Honduras or British Guiana are ‘inexpedient and unnatural.’ President Monroe disclaims any such inference from his doctrine; but in this, as in other respects, Mr. Olney develops it. He lays down that the inexpedient and unnatural character of the union between a European and American State is so obvious that it ‘will hardly be denied.’ Her Majesty’s Government are prepared emphatically to deny it on behalf of both the British and American people who are subject to her Crown. They maintain that the union between Great Britain and her territories in the Western hemisphere is both natural and expedient. They fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European State would be a highly inexpedient change. But they are not prepared to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to a doctrine of international law. They are not prepared to admit that the interests of the United States are necessarily concerned in every frontier dispute which may arise between any two of the States that possess dominion in the Western hemisphere; and still less can they accept the doctrine that the United States is entitled to claim that the process of arbitration shall be applied to any demand for the surrender of territory which one of those States may make against another.”

In his second despatch of the same date Lord Salisbury removed certain misapprehensions which were apparent in Mr. Olney’s despatch, and, while declining to submit the whole

question to arbitration, but only the doubtful part which involved the respective claims of Great Britain and Venezuela beyond the Schomburgk line, said :—

“ Although the negotiations in 1890, 1891, and 1893 did not lead to any result, her Majesty’s Government have not abandoned the hope that they may be resumed with better success, and that when the internal politics of Venezuela are settled on a more durable basis than has lately appeared to be the case, her Government may be enabled to adopt a more moderate and conciliatory course in regard to this question than that of their predecessors. Her Majesty’s Government are sincerely desirous of being in friendly relations with Venezuela, and certainly have no design to seize territory that properly belongs to her, or forcibly to extend sovereignty over any portion of her population.

“ They have, on the contrary, repeatedly expressed their readiness to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of Great Britain and Venezuela to large tracts of territory which, from their auriferous nature, are known to be almost of untold value. But they cannot consent to entertain, or to submit to the arbitration of another Power, or of foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century, and involving the transfer of large numbers of British subjects, who have for many years enjoyed the settled rule of a British colony, to a nation of different race and language, whose political system is subject to frequent disturbance, and whose institutions as yet too often afford very inadequate protection to life and property. No issue of this description has ever been involved in the questions which Great Britain and the United States have consented to submit to arbitration, and her Majesty’s Government are convinced that in similar circumstances the Government of the United States would be equally firm in declining to entertain proposals of such a nature.”

Early in December President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Olney, went on a duck-shooting excursion to North Carolina. Lord Salisbury’s reply to Mr. Olney had been delivered on Saturday, December 7. The jingoes in Washington felt great indignation at the President’s withdrawal, and said that he and Lord Salisbury were in a conspiracy of delay. On Tuesday, December 17, the President sent to Congress a message on the Venezuela affair assuming that it had a connection with the Monroe doctrine, which Lord Salisbury had argued was not the case, and expressed his deep disappointment at the refusal of the British Government to submit the whole question to arbitration. The sting of the message was in its tail, and it closed as follows :—

“ Having laboured faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing

remains but to accept the situation, to recognise its plain requirements, and to deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never, thus far, been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by us. Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. An inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records, and facts in support of the claims of both parties. In order that such examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory, which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the full responsibility incurred, and keenly realise all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilisation, and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows supine submission to wrong and injustice, and a consequent loss of national self-respect and honour, beneath which a shielded and defended the people's safety and greatness."

The message received hearty applause when read in Congress, and a large number of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives called at the White House the next day, and offered their congratulations to the President. Then began the interviewing of prominent men by the press: admirals and generals, politicians of every kind, clergymen, scholars, financiers were all besought to give their opinions on the situation, and countless reports were duly published. It was soon apparent that the country was not unanimously on the side of the President. Many thought that he had made a grave mistake, but all were firm believers in the Monroe doctrine. Some called the message jingoism, some wanton political clap-trap and bluster, and all deplored its effect on business. The

New York *World* said that "the preposterous nature of this 'jingo bugaboo' is sufficiently indicated by pointing to Canada. Great Britain owns more territory on this continent than we do, and she was here before we were a nation. If she had any hostile intentions she did not need to wait for a boundary dispute in distant Venezuela with a hybrid race to menace our Republican institutions." The reaction against the jingo fever soon set in. The proposed commission was criticised by the New York *Tribune* and by other journals as likely to give needless offence to Great Britain, and to arouse in that country a perfectly natural resentment. It did nothing of the kind, however, for the attitude of the English people was that of pained surprise. No warlike talk was indulged in, because no hard feelings towards America were entertained. It must all be a mistake, every one said. On Friday, the 20th, there was a panic in Wall Street, New York, and prices dropped from one to fourteen points. Everything collapsed, and even sound railway bonds fell ten per cent. London threw overboard great quantities of American bonds, and English capital in large amounts was called home.

Late in the afternoon of that day President Cleveland sent another message to Congress on the financial state of things.

"The contingency feared has reached us. The withdrawals of gold and others that appear inevitable threaten such a depletion of the gold reserve as to bring us face to face with the necessity for further action for its protection." He called upon Congress to do something by legislative enactment or declaration, "not only to remind the apprehensive among our people that the resources of the Government and the scrupulous regard for honest dealing afford a sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness, but to reassure the world that, with those factors, and the patriotism of our citizens, the ability and determination of our nation to meet under any circumstances every obligation it incurs, do not admit of question."

In three days the depreciation of American securities was estimated at \$400,000,000, but the decline brought in heavy buying orders, foreign and domestic, so that not many heavy failures occurred. The financial situation threw the Venezuela question into the background, and just before the New Year the Cabinet were about resolved on a new bond issue, and possibly a new tariff bill. The last paragraphs of President Cleveland's warlike message had been the cause of the panic, and, if written for political effect, the message wholly failed to accomplish its purpose.

II. CANADA.

Nothing very serious happened during the year to mar the general prosperity of the Dominion. In the maritime provinces, and in the province of Quebec, the crops were good and trade prospects were encouraging. In Ontario the crops were fairly good, but the lumber trade continued dull. In British Columbia

the lumber business was depressed, but the salmon fisheries were thriving. In the north-western territories and in Manitoba the crops were abundant. In the last-named province the harvest was unprecedented both in quantity and quality. It was estimated that there was an average yield of wheat of twenty-seven bushels to the acre, with a total yield of over twenty million bushels of best wheat. The gross total yield of grain for the province was set down at 57,861,621 bushels.

Manitoba had her troubles with the school question, and the dispute as to the establishment of Roman Catholic separate schools in the province, to be maintained wholly or in part by the State, was prolonged and acrimonious.

When the Dominion was formed in 1867, a clause was inserted in the Constitution putting into terms the bargain entered into with the French Roman Catholics, entitling them to have their separate schools partly maintained at the expense of the State. At that time Manitoba was not a portion of the Dominion, and did not become a party to the agreement. When in 1890 the Protestant population had increased to 132,000, and the Catholic population numbered only 20,000, laws passed the Manitoba Legislature enacting that separate Roman Catholic schools should no longer be a part of the educational system of the province. The Roman Catholics considered this an infringement of their rights. They appealed to the courts. The local courts disputed their right to appeal, and the case was sent for decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. On January 25 the Privy Council decided that they had a right to appeal to the Federal Government. The Dominion Government then decided to grant a remedial order declaring that the two acts of 1890 had deprived the religious minority of Manitoba of certain rights and privileges.

In June, by a vote of twenty-five to fifteen, the Manitoba Legislature refused to obey the remedial order of the Dominion Government. Time and opportunity were given for compromise, but no minor concession would satisfy the Catholics, and Manitoba refused to re-establish the Catholic denominational schools.

There was danger that Manitoba would secede from the Dominion and join the United States, unless she were allowed to control her own school system.

There was a lively discussion in the Canadian House of Commons (April 30) with regard to union with Newfoundland, and the Opposition pressed for information concerning the negotiations. The question came up in the Senate in June, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that he hoped the Imperial Government would aid Newfoundland, and that the Colony would shortly enter the Dominion. He also stated that, prior to the federation conference, requests had been made to the Dominion Government for large sums of money to help the Newfoundland Government out of its difficulties.

The estimates for the next fiscal year were presented to Parliament on April 30, the total appropriation being \$36,834,458, or a decrease of \$1,500,000. The principal decreases were in public works, mounted police, militia, immigration, railways and canals, and legislation.

The revenue of the Dominion for the financial year ended June 30 was \$33,929,809, and the expenditure \$38,009,341. The deficit was less by \$421,000 than was anticipated.

The St. Mary's Canal, the new Canadian water-way connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, was opened for traffic on September 9. The canal, which gives an independent water-way from the head of Lake Superior to the ocean, cost 750,000*l*.

Ratifications of a commercial treaty between France and Canada were exchanged in October, and a proclamation issued declaring the treaty in force.

The unorganised and unnamed portion of the Dominion this year was set apart into provisional districts. The territory east of Hudson's Bay, having the province of Quebec on the south and the Atlantic on the east, was to be hereafter known as Ungava. The territory embraced in the islands of the Arctic Sea was to be known as Franklin, the Mackenzie River region as Mackenzie, and the Pacific coast territory lying north of British Columbia and west of Mackenzie as Yukon. The extent of Ungava and Franklin was undefined. Mackenzie would cover 538,600 square miles and Yukon 225,000 square miles, in addition to 143,500 square miles added to Athabasca and 470,000 to Keewatin. The total area of the Dominion was estimated at 3,456,383 square miles.

In June a Canadian agent, Mr. Newcombe, was instructed to point out to the Imperial authorities in London that Canada desired a speedy recognition of her powers with regard to the existing Canadian copyright law of 1889, and probably he would have gained their assent, but for the opposition of British authors. Mr. Hall Caine, representing the Society of Authors, arrived from England in October, and had interviews at Ottawa on the copyright question with Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Premier. On November 25 Mr. Hall Caine and Mr. Daldy, representing British authors and publishers, with representatives of the Canadian publishers and of the Canadian Copyright Association, had a conference with Sir C. H. Tupper and other members of the Dominion Government, and submitted a draft bill in the nature of a compromise. It extended the time within which a copyright holder could publish in Canada, and so secure an absolute and untrammelled copyright from thirty to sixty days, with a possible extension of thirty days more at the discretion of the authorities. Only one licence was to be granted for the production of a book that had not fulfilled the conditions of Canadian copyright law, and it was to be issued with the copyright holder's knowledge or sanction. A copyright holder who had an inde-

pendent chance of securing copyright for himself within a period of sixty days was to be allowed a second chance after it had been challenged and before it could be disposed of by licence; and the royalties of the author were to be secured to him by a revenue regulation. After some discussion the representatives of the Dominion Government announced that they would lay the representations of the delegates before the Government, and that a decision would be reached at an early date.

III. NEWFOUNDLAND.

The proposed union of Newfoundland with Canada was abandoned. The Whiteway party declined to accept the terms offered by the Dominion, although the terms were far in excess of those granted to any Canadian province. They also refused to entertain the proposal of a Royal Commission, except merely for investigating the financial condition of the colony. The debt, together with the sum required to complete the railway, amounted to a total of nearly \$16,000,000.

The Budget in June showed a deficit of \$456,000. The estimated revenue for the coming year was \$1,715,000, and the expenditure \$1,331,000. The public debt of \$9,116,000 had been increased by the new loan to \$11,792,000.

Smuggling scandals were unearthed in November, which implicated leading citizens, and several of the offenders were sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

Sir Herbert Harley Murray, K.C.B., was appointed Governor in September, succeeding Sir J. Terence O'Brien.

IV. MEXICO.

The boundary dispute with Guatemala was settled in January. Guatemala yielded rather than engage in hostilities. The question of indemnity to be paid to Mexico was submitted to arbitration.

A National Exhibition of Industry was to be opened in the city of Mexico in April, 1896. It was hoped that leading foreign nations would take part in it.

President Diaz, in his annual message to Congress, described the condition of internal trade and industry as satisfactory. The financial situation was improving, and the mining industry showed an extraordinary revival.

The Budget showed expenditure estimated at \$45,520,000. The import duties in March showed an increase of \$430,000 over the corresponding month of the previous year. Harbour works were being constructed, in September, at Vera Cruz at a cost of \$8,000,000; the contractor accepting payment in Internal Bonds at 25. A dry dock was to be built. New branch railways were under construction, as well as new waggon roads, and the improvement in the economic condition of the country continued.

V. CENTRAL AMERICA.

British Honduras.—The labour riots which for a time disturbed the colony were suppressed in January. In Belize those labourers who were still discontented were compelled to limit their demonstrations to meetings of protest, and order was maintained in the town by British blue-jackets. The Legislative Council reduced the duties on food and tobacco, which had been a cause of complaint, and fourteen persons were imprisoned for taking part in the riots.

Nicaragua.—The British Minister in Central America presented in March to the Government of Nicaragua an *ultimatum* demanding 15,500*l.* as an indemnity for the expulsion in the previous year of Mr. Hatch, the British Vice-Consul at Blue Fields, and the appointment of a commission to adjudicate on the damage to person and property sustained by British subjects expelled from the Mosquito Indian reservation. Three British warships, under the command of Rear-Admiral Stephenson, were sent in April to Nicaragua to enforce this *ultimatum*. The Nicaraguan Government refused to comply, and solemnly protested against a military occupation of the port of Corinto. A force of 400 blue-jackets and marines landed and occupied the town, but no resistance was offered. However, the Government of Nicaragua declared Corinto a closed port, and announced that all goods landed there would be regarded as contraband. All business stopped, and the President, General Zelaya, declared the whole Republic to be under martial law. In Managua a mob attacked the British Consulate, but was repulsed by an armed guard of police. Finally (April 28), after communications had taken place between the British and Nicaraguan Governments, the British agreed that if Nicaragua would accept the terms of the *ultimatum* and would address a note to the British admiral to that effect, and say in it that, under the guarantee of the Republic of San Salvador, the indemnity of 15,500*l.* would be paid in London within a fortnight, the British squadron would retire from Nicaraguan waters. The terms were at once accepted, and the warships left Corinto after saluting the Nicaraguan flag.

The Nicaraguan Canal Commission, appointed by the United States Government in the spring, reported in November that it was neither advisable or practicable to attempt the construction of the canal without new surveys. By this commission the provisional estimate of the cost was \$133,472,893. Opposition to any scheme for cutting this canal or one across the isthmus of Panama was beginning to show itself in the United States, on the ground that trade would be diverted from the Great Republic, or that it would be overwhelmed with the cheap products of Japan and the Far East. Others advanced the idea that being in an earthquake region, the canal might be destroyed by an upheaval at any time.

VI. WEST INDIES.

Cuba.—The rebellion which so long had been threatening broke out in the province of Santiago on February 24, when a band of insurgents raised the flag of the Cuban Republic. General Calleja, the Captain-General, had nominally at his disposal a force of 20,000 troops, besides some 14,000 local militia, but they were not efficient, and some of them existed only on paper. The rebels were Separatists and filibusters acting in league with notorious brigands, and from the first they adopted the tactics of avoiding serious conflicts with the Spanish troops. Various filibustering expeditions were fitted out on the United States coast and in South America, and one left Costa Rica in March under the command of Maceo. Each expedition conveyed a few men, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and each landed at a point to the westward of that where its predecessor had ventured ashore. The Spanish troops gained some small victories, but the rebels dispersed when they were attacked, and a crushing defeat was almost impossible. Large reinforcements from Spain were demanded, and 7,000 men were sent out and all necessary means were taken to suppress the insurrection. The Captain-General had a squadron of five cruisers and six gunboats to protect the coast towns, but he utterly failed to hunt down the rebels in the Santiago province, and at the end of March he sent his resignation to the Spanish Government. Marshal Martinez Campos was appointed his successor, and went out with the first reinforcements. The insurgents were attacked and routed, it was said, with heavy loss, in April, near Palmarito, and on May 13, near Guantanamo, 2,000 of them were beaten under the command of Gomez and the two Maceos, their dead and wounded numbering 300. In June Marshal Martinez Campos asked for additional troops, and the Government decided to despatch ten battalions without delay. By the end of June 30,000 men had been sent out from Spain. Skirmishes and guerilla warfare, fever and disease, thinned the ranks of the Spanish armies, and General Campos, the ablest military officer that Spain could furnish, wasted his forces in attempting to guard plantations and railways against the rebel raids. In July the troops were suffering severely from yellow fever and dysentery. The insurgents were estimated to number then about 25,000 men, half of them armed with rifles or guns and half with cutlasses.

While General Campos was on the march from Manzanillo to Bayamo (July 13) with General Santo Cildes and a body of about 400 soldiers, they fell into an ambushade prepared by a rebel force, and General Santo Cildes with two officers and seventy men were killed. General Campos was reported to have been wounded. The Cubans captured rifles, ammunition, and the baggage trains, and their loss was reported to be

fourteen killed and seventy-eight wounded. The rebel version of this affair made out that Campos narrowly escaped capture and that his escort was nearly exterminated. At the end of July the army of occupation numbered 54,000, including twenty generals, and there were several thousand volunteers in addition to the regulars. Further reinforcements were expected in October of 30,000 men. The naval force had been largely increased.

The insurgent delegates meanwhile in August met at Najasa in Puerto Principe, and proclaimed a Cuban Republic on a federal basis, electing a President and choosing Najasa as the provisional federal capital.

General Campos was unable during the summer months to prosecute the war with vigour, but later he endeavoured to carry out a plan of sweeping the rebels from west to east after forming a strong cordon across the island. He informed the Spanish Government in November that for a time, owing to the continued heavy rains and floods, all offensive operations must be suspended. Some successes were gained by the Government troops at different points, and at the close of the year an encounter took place in the province of Matanzas, near the Calmena River, between a battalion of Spanish soldiers supported by artillery and 4,000 of the insurgents. The fight lasted for two hours, when the rebels in their turn assumed the offensive, but after repeated attacks they were repulsed, leaving 100 dead upon the field. The rebel forces were commanded by Maximo Gomez, General-in-chief, who was prominent in the last insurrection in 1868. Later, the rebel forces under Gomez and Maceo were said to be evacuating Matanzas and returning to Cienfuegos. A large and spontaneous demonstration in favour of the mother country took place at Havana (December 27), when 50,000 persons were present, embracing all classes of society and all shades of opinion. At the end of the year Spain had nearly 100,000 troops in the island.

Jamaica.—The value of imports for 1894-95 amounted to 2,191,745*l.*, which was higher than in any of the ten previous years. The value of the exports for the year had been exceeded but once, namely in 1893-94.

A scheme had been prepared for the sale of the 50,000 acres of unoccupied Crown lands on the island in small lots of from five to fifty acres at 5*s.* per acre and upwards, in deferred payments.

Bahamas.—Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G., who had completed a term of government of the colony of the Leeward Islands, was appointed (in January) to be Governor of the Bahamas.

San Domingo.—To enforce the payment of an indemnity claim, ordered to be paid as compensation for outrages suffered by Captain Boimare, a French subject, an *ultimatum* was sent by France to General Heuraux, the President, in January, and

French gunboats were ordered to proceed to the island. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Gresham, informed the French Government, however, that in no case would the United States permit France to seize the customs receipts of the island. It was understood that the capital of American citizens invested in San Domingo, and guaranteed by the customs revenue, was menaced by the French demands. The difficulty was settled in April by the payment of about 1,200,000*f.*—the sum demanded—and cordial relations with France were restored.

Trinidad and Tobago.—The total population of the Island of Trinidad was 227,000, including about 76,000 Indian coolies who were employed on the sugar and cocoa plantations and in other industries. The expenses of immigration of coolie labourers had hitherto been borne in the proportion of two-thirds by the planters and one-third by the Government. In consequence of the fall in prices which had affected the sugar industry, application for relief from a portion of the immigration expense was made by the planting interest, and it was in contemplation to remit for one year the export duties on rum, sugar and molasses which had been collected for the purpose of meeting these immigration expenses.

The revenue for 1894 amounted to 585,905*l.*; the expenditures were 537,775*l.*—giving a surplus of 48,130*l.* In March a disastrous fire at Port of Spain destroyed the principal business quarter of the town with damage amounting to 500,000*l.*

The islands of Trinidad and Tobago form one colony. Of Tobago, Sir F. Napier Broome, Governor of the colony, reported that land was to be had there for almost nothing, and that he knew of no part of the world which offered so much to the small capitalist as this fertile, healthful, beautiful island.

VII. SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic.—The Congress sanctioned in January an expenditure of \$2,000,000 on war materials in view of possible complications with Chili, and a commission started for Europe (January 11) to make purchases, but, during the year, there seemed to be no reason for the outlay. A steel cruiser, 396 feet in length, of 4,500 tons' displacement, and fitted with twin-screw machinery of 17,000 h.p., was launched at Newcastle by Messrs. Armstrong & Co. in May. She was built for the Argentine Government, and was expected to have a speed of twenty-four knots, which would make her the fastest cruiser in the world. Another first-class armoured cruiser, of 6,500 tons, which had been built for the Italian fleet, was sold to the Argentine Government by a firm of Genoa shipbuilders in July.

A resolution was moved in the Argentine Senate in January that the Chamber hold a secret session to consider whether President Saenz Peña was still capable of holding the position of

President of the Republic. After the Chamber had divided twice upon the motion with a tie, the President of the Senate gave a casting vote against the motion. A few days later the Cabinet resigned in consequence of the refusal of the President to entertain the request of both Chambers for the amnesty of persons implicated in the last revolution. The President maintained that Congress had no right to initiate such a measure, and that by so doing it was encroaching on his prerogative. On January 22 President Peña sent a message to Congress resigning his office and vindicating his policy. But he considered that the interests of the country would best be served by his resigning the Presidency, and the Congress accepted it with but one dissenting vote. The Vice-President, Señor Uriburu, therefore became President, and the next day took the oath of office, and a new Cabinet was formed composed of adherents of General Roca and of "Mitristas."

President Uriburu opened the session of the Argentine Congress (May 8), and stated that the policy of the Government was to restore financial prestige by economies, and by the abolition of the floating debt. The question of the redemption of the paper currency he declared would be brought before them, and steps would be taken for the prompt settlement of railway guarantees. The demarcation of the Chilean frontier had not caused any of the trouble anticipated.

In December the Senate rejected the Finance Minister's bill for the unification of the debt, and adopted in its stead the substitute proposed by Dr. Pellegrini. Nothing further was done respecting the debt settlement.

Of all countries in the world this is the best situated as a wheat competitor. Fifteen years ago the area of cultivation in Argentina did not amount to more than 180,000 acres, and she was obliged to import wheat to the extent of 177,000 tons. But the area now cultivated is no less than 15,000,000 acres, and, out of a total of 1,212,600 square miles, there are some 240,000,000 acres suitable for the purpose of the production of wheat. Only 15,000,000 acres are at present utilised in agriculture.

Brazil.—Through the mediation of England the diplomatic rupture between Portugal and Brazil was ended, and the boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic was settled by President Cleveland in favour of Brazil.

Partisans of ex-President Peixoto were making demonstrations in his favour and fomenting disturbance that threatened to become serious. For this reason President Prudente de Moraes closed the military school at Rio in March, and the students who had taken part in these demonstrations were expelled.

The Rio Grande rebels (March 1) completely defeated a column of Brazilian troops, under General Sampaio, near the Uruguay frontier. In June the rebels were defeated, and Admiral Saldanha da Gama, who had been one of the insurgent

leaders, committed suicide. The Government was prepared to grant an amnesty to those who had held military rank before the war. It proposed to keep General Galvio in the province in order to enforce its terms, and refused to remove the Governor Castilhos. The insurgents were maintaining their organisation, and declined to accept any conditional amnesty.

The Brazilian Congress convened at Rio de Janeiro on May 4. The President's message advised the reorganisation of the National Guard, and advocated encouragement to immigration and reform in taxation. The Minister of Finance, in his Budget statement, estimated the receipts at 300,884 contos of reis, and the expenditures at 296,028 contos. He indicated the necessity of an income tax and a duty on alcohol.

British shipowners at Rio de Janeiro having complained that cattle ships were detained in quarantine without being furnished with supplies, and that this was causing great distress and an epidemic among the crews, the British Minister at Rio addressed a note to the Brazilian Government insisting on better quarantine regulations.

A new internal 5 per cent. loan in currency of 100,000 contos was floated in March; one-fourth was to be devoted to the redemption of currency. The applications for the loan amounted to nearly 120,000 contos.

The uninhabited rocky islet, some 700 miles to the east of Rio, called Trinidad, was formally annexed by her Majesty's ship *Barracouta* in January. The gunner of the ship was appointed governor and the surgeon medical officer.

In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies in August, when the Government laid before them documents on this subject, some excited speeches were delivered insisting upon the rights of Brazil to this little island. General Belisario said: "When all diplomatic means have been exhausted, this people, obeying the irresistible calls of patriotism, will rise and tear away the paws of the British lion from this piece of territory which is sacred to Brazil." Some slight demonstrations were made in Rio and in the provinces about the affair, but the excitement gradually subsided, and in November the British proposal for arbitration with reference to Trinidad was formally presented to the Brazilian Government.

On the borders of French Guiana and Brazil a serious conflict took place on contested territory at Mapa. A Brazilian named Cabral had arrested and robbed a French trader named Trajane. To punish him the Governor of French Guiana, without authority from the French Colonial Office, sent an expedition into this debatable land, in May, which was unsuccessful. Its leader, Captain Lunier, and several marines of the gunboat *Bengali* were killed, and of Cabral's men sixty were killed and a great number were wounded. Cabral himself was still at large. The French Government asked the Brazilian Government to take measures to settle the question of the contested territory, and

both agreed to arrange the boundary line by arbitration to prevent any further conflicts.

Bolivia.—Because of the invasion of Bolivian territory by a Peruvian army of 2,000 during their recent civil war, the Bolivian Government sent an *ultimatum* to Peru and demanded satisfaction. Peru was called upon to reply within twenty-four hours, but nothing happened.

The dry air of Bolivia is a cure for consumption, highly recommended by those who have resided in the country. It is said that patients in the first or second stage of the disease are completely cured after a short sojourn in the regions of La Paz or Oruro.

Chili.—Notwithstanding many rumours to the contrary, the relations between the Argentine Republic and Chili remained friendly, and there was no reason to think that a war was impending between the two countries. Any misunderstanding which might occur over the boundary question was to be settled, according to treaty, by arbitration. Operations for the boundary settlement were resumed November 15.

A scheme for the conversion of the paper currency to a gold coinage at the rate of 18*d.* per dollar came nominally into effect (June 1), and, after seventeen years of forced paper money, Chili returned to the gold system. The National Congress was opened at Santiago (June 1) by President Montt, who delivered his message, giving the following statements as to the condition of affairs.

Chili's relations with foreign countries continued to be perfectly cordial. No difficulty had arisen with the Argentine Republic over the demarcation of the boundary. A treaty with Bolivia of peace and commerce had been signed, and the question of Tacna and Arica would be settled as soon as the new government of Peru was established. The national revenue in 1895 was estimated to amount to \$87,900,000 (in Chilean legal money 18*d.* to the dollar), and the expenditure to \$78,500,000. For 1896 the estimated revenue was \$87,600,000, and the expenditure \$74,100,000, giving an estimated surplus of \$13,500,000. The total import and export of goods amounted to \$267,000,000, the exports exceeding imports by \$37,000,000. Imports showed a decrease of one-fifth, and the estimated production of nitrate for 1895 was 26,000,000 quintals. More than half of the total revenue is obtained from the export duty on nitrate.

A new Ministry was formed in August through the union of all branches of the Liberal party with Señor Recabarren as Premier and Minister of the Interior, but in October several of the ministers refused to support the Minister of Finance, and sent in their resignations. The enemies of the Conversion law were asserting that the measure had proved a failure, but as there was plenty of gold to meet the notes there seemed to be no ground for fear. In November a new Cabinet was appointed of the

friends of the President, as no political party was strong enough to form a Cabinet. The issue of a new loan of 4,000,000*l.* was sanctioned by the House of Representatives in December.

Columbia.—Placards were posted in Colon in January threatening the burning of the city if wages were not raised in proportion to the cost of living, and the Government feared a revolt. The rebels took up arms in February, and in an engagement with the Columbian troops at Bogota, the capital, the fighting was severe and the killed numbered 200. The rebel General Salmiento surrendered at Tolima with 1,500 men. The insurgents claimed a victory over the Government forces at Cucuta, early in March, but on the 15th at Ensiso they were routed with great loss and many of the rebels surrendered.

Ecuador.—A revolution in Ecuador ended (August 27) with the triumph of General Alfaro, the leader of the insurgents. He defeated Generals Sarasti and Vegae, captured Quito, and the citizens declared for him. There was a severe battle fought at Cuenca, in which many were killed on both sides.

British Guiana.—The gold exported in 1895 from British Guiana amounted to 122,023 oz., valued at \$2,165,712. In the preceding year there was a rather larger yield. Sugar had long been considered as the staple production of the country, but gold mining was rapidly becoming the leading industry. In 1884 the yield of gold was but 250 oz., valued at 1,019*l.* The interior is little known, and the climate there is supposed to be unhealthy.

The settlement of the boundary question with Venezuela was urgently needed to facilitate the development of the Colony. Vast upland regions remained unexplored, prolific in every resource and condition of tropical cultivation. In December Sir Augustus Hemming was appointed Governor in succession to Sir C. Cameron Lees.

Peru.—The civil war continued, and the insurgents under General Pierola having laid siege to Lima, the city was hastily fortified in February by the Government party under President Caceres. The rebels succeeded in getting into Lima, after a severe battle at Cabanillas, where the Government troops were worsted, and on March 17 and 18 the combatants were fighting in the streets of Lima. The number of killed and wounded during the two days' fighting was very great, although the opposing armies numbered together less than 8,000 men. The Government troops lost heavily owing to the hostility of the people, who fired on them from the housetops. Many shops and warehouses were sacked and their contents destroyed. A truce was finally arranged, and both leaders agreed to retire from the capital. The number of dead and wounded was said to be more than 2,000. General Pierola resigned the command of his army, and placed his troops at the disposal of a Provisional Government, which included Señors Candamo, Bustamente, Espinosa, and others. President Caceres took refuge on board a French man-

of-war in Callao. All political prisoners were set at liberty, and measures were taken to disband the forces of General Caceres's Government. The import duties imposed by the late Government on coal, iron, and machinery, as well as export duties on cotton, sugar, tobacco, and other articles were repealed by the Provisional Government, and the articles declared free.

A presidential election was held in July, and Don Nicola Pierola was chosen President of Peru.

The relations between Congress and the President and his Cabinet were not cordial in November. The deputies in Congress proposed reforms respecting convent revenues which did not meet the views of the Clerical party. A number of the latter assembled outside the House and attacked the deputies as they were coming out. Thereupon Congress censured the Government for not affording sufficient protection to members of the House. In December a new Cabinet was formed, with Señor Barrinaja as Premier and Minister of Justice, and Señor Ortiz Zevallos as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Uruguay.—In January a Brazilian force pursuing insurgents from the Rio Grande province crossed the frontier and had a serious collision with Uruguayan troops, who opposed their advance.

Congress met at Montevideo in February. The President urged the necessity of an immediate settlement of the claims on the judicial deposits at the National Bank in liquidation, and stated that a bill for this purpose would be brought in without delay. This project referred to an internal loan of about \$4,000,000.

Brazil was asking in February for the settlement of a debt due to her for advances made to Uruguay during the Paraguay war and the civil war of 1851. A special envoy was sent to Brazil to endeavour to arrange this debt, which, with accumulated interest, amounted to about two millions sterling.

President Borda vetoed a bill in April limiting his power to make contracts to his term of office, but Congress passed it over his veto by thirty-seven votes to seventeen.

In July Congress voted \$2,000,000 for increasing the army, the money to be raised by fresh taxation. This step was taken in view of alleged difficulties between Chili and the Argentine Republic.

A new bank was proposed in December, and it was stated that capitalists in London would subscribe a loan of 1,000,000*l.* for it—the loan to carry 5 or 6 per cent. interest, with 1 per cent. accumulative amortisation, and to be guaranteed by 5½ per cent. of the Custom House receipts to be deposited daily. It was feared that the new loan would be entirely misapplied, and would be employed to help the Government ring, although, in the language used with regard to it, it was to be employed in helping the true interests of the country.

Venezuela.—The long unsettled question of the boundary

line between British Guiana and Venezuela came to a crisis this year through an incident which happened in January. Some twenty Venezuelan troops crossed the Cuyuni River, which is a part of the Schomburgk line, and hoisted their flag on territory proclaimed in 1886 as definitely British. When the British outpost of two commissioned officers and about a dozen privates of the Colonial police removed this flag under orders they were arrested by the Venezuelan force, and taken into Venezuelan territory. Afterwards the British Government officer of the Uruan district, where the outrage occurred, went to the place with a relief expedition to make full investigation. No apology for the outrage was forthcoming, nor for the firing on the British schooner *Ellen* by a Venezuelan gunboat on July 29, and after many months of waiting, Lord Salisbury sent in October a note of the nature of an *ultimatum* to the Republic through the representative of Germany at Caracas, diplomatic relations having long been broken off between Great Britain and Venezuela, and that way for a friendly settlement being closed. Thereupon Venezuela appealed to the United States and to the Monroe doctrine, confusing the frontier question with the outrages on the British flag, and the wanton arrest of British subjects.

Since 1821 there had been no less than forty-five risings against the central authorities in Venezuela, nine of which proved successful. Dr. Rojas Paul attempted one this year, but it was crushed in a fortnight. In this State, with a Republican form of government, the right of franchise is practically unknown. There is never a general public election, and the President was virtually a dictator, although chosen by a Congress. By the Constitution his term is now limited to two years, nor can he succeed himself. President Joaquin Crespo was credited with wealth estimated at \$15,000,000.

The gold mining industry has fallen off since 1890. In 1890 the value of gold exported was 349,234*l*. In 1894 it was 180,000*l*. Most of the gold mining is alluvial, but payable quartz is to be found in certain districts. Coffee is the main staple, but the constant recurrence of revolutions deters European capitalists from taking the risks of growing it, for the labourers are liable to be drawn away at any time to serve as soldiers on the Government or the rebel side.

CHAPTER VIII.

AUSTRALASIA.

THE movement for the Federation of the Australasian Colonies, though from time to time the subject of discussion by the local Governments, cannot be said to have greatly advanced in the year 1895. Although the Colonies have, each individually,

declared in favour of the Federal project, and although the Colonial Premiers have more than once met to exchange their views, there does not appear to be much prospect of a speedy accomplishment of a measure on which the vast majority of Colonists are agreed. A conference of Premiers was held at Hobart on January 25, under the presidency of Sir Edward Braddon, the representative of Tasmania. A resolution affirming that Federation was "the greatest and most pressing question of the day" was unanimously agreed to. At subsequent meetings a considerable amount of difference of opinion on various points was disclosed. On the question of a *referendum*, Queensland and West Australia were opposed to the other Colonies. Other questions of vital importance, such as a common tariff and a Federal capital, on which there is much conflict of opinion and of interest, were by general consent either evaded or postponed. The net result of the Hobart Conference was the framing of a bill to be laid before the several Legislatures, embodying a scheme of confederation in forty-four clauses, New Zealand to be included, if willing.

The principal bone of contention between the Colonies is the tariff. While some of them adhere to the principle of protection in their fiscal systems, others profess what they call free trade, although the difference between the protectionist tariff and the free trade tariff is rather one of degree than of principle. The friction is greatest between New South Wales and Victoria, and it is accentuated by old-standing jealousies between Sydney and Melbourne. Sydney, the older but till lately the less progressive seaport, has profited by the burdens which Victoria has laid upon foreign trade in Melbourne. The success of the so-called free trade colony, which has now fairly gone ahead of its younger rival in wealth and in population, has tended rather to division than to union. No scheme of confederation can be complete without a common or at least a reciprocal tariff, and on this burning question the heat appears to be greater and not less between the various Colonies. The tendency grows for individual Colonies to make partial treaties with one another, based on terms which are injurious to some other of their neighbours. Thus South Australia concluded a separate bargain with New Zealand, in which the advantage of only the two contracting parties was regarded—retorting upon Victoria, which objected to the treaty, that "she was directly responsible for the existence of many of the barriers to intercolonial free trade, which, having served her purpose, she now desires to remove." This difference of opinion respecting the Australian tariff, whether external or internal, is doubtless the most serious impediment to the progress of confederation. Another smaller but yet grave difficulty is that of the future federal capital. Melbourne, as still the largest city in Australia, is not likely to resign the honour, involving something more substantial than mere prestige, of being the capital of Australasia. Geo-

graphically, she is undoubtedly better situated for a metropolis, especially if New Zealand is included in the Confederation, than any other town on the Australian seaboard. On the other hand, Sydney is the mother city of the southern group of Colonies, with by far the finest harbour, and having many claims, geographical, historical, and commercial, to be the capital of all Australasia. On this question the Colonies are likely to be almost equally divided. Queensland and South Australia have declared for Sydney; Tasmania and New Zealand would prefer Melbourne. West Australia is yet to give her voice, and may go for the New South Wales port out of dislike for the fiscal barriers set up in Melbourne.

Federal Enabling Bills, embodying the conclusions arrived at in the Hobart Conference, were introduced formally in all the Colonial Legislatures during the year.

The visit of Mr. J. G. Ward, the New Zealand Treasurer, to Ottawa resulted in a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. Measures were also taken, in conjunction with the Dominion Government, to establish a line of steamers, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Vancouver to New Zealand. The project of a Pacific cable, subsidised by the Australian Colonies, is not yet completed, subject to the decision of the question whether Queensland or New Zealand should be the starting point.

There was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic and loyal sentiment throughout the Colonies on the receipt of the intelligence of the American dispute. President Cleveland's despatch on Venezuela evoked a great deal of angry feeling in all the centres of Australian opinion. Not less cordial was the expression of sympathy for the mother country in the Australian Parliament and the Australian press in the matter of the German Emperor's message to the Transvaal President. On these questions the public opinion of Australasia is precisely at one with the public opinion of England, giving evidence of the fact that the Colonies regard any menace or danger to England as one to themselves, and affording a gratifying proof of the solidity and heartiness of their loyalty to the Empire.

The year was one of prosperity and healthy development for all the Colonies. There was a material improvement in commerce and in trade. The effects of the late severe financial crisis are slowly but steadily disappearing, and with a material rise in all the great Australian staples, especially in wool, there is a perceptibly healthier feeling in all branches of industry, as evidenced in the improved financial returns. As a proof of the increasing confidence of the public in the stability of those institutions, it is stated that there are 100,000,000*l.* of deposits in the banks of the seven Colonies. The total indebtedness to the English depositors has been reduced from 73,000,000*l.* to 43,000,000*l.* by conversion, cancelling, and release; while of

the sum of 7,000,000*l.*, called up in 1893 from shareholders, 4,480,000*l.*, or 64 per cent., have been paid in two years.

New South Wales.—The political history of the year is, as usual, marked by the violent struggles of the party out of power to recover office, the contest being varied and embittered by personal jealousies. The Government of Mr. Reid, though repeatedly assailed, sometimes by the regular Opposition, sometimes by a combination of some of his late colleagues with his opponents, has had little difficulty, with the aid of its Labour contingent, in maintaining its ground, though its victories have encumbered it with a fruitful crop of troubles. Sir Henry Parkes, the veteran politician and generally accepted leader of the Free Trade party, has borne with ill-suppressed chagrin his supersession by Mr. Reid, his whilom pupil and friend, and through the greater part of the year, previous to his final retirement from public life, led or assisted the attacks on the Administration, consisting of the party he had himself formed. The first of the many assaults on the Government was directed by Sir George Dibbs, the leader of the Opposition, who, on February 25, moved a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, which was defeated, after several days' debate, on March 5, by a majority of 66 to 27. So large a Government majority was accounted for by the fact that the negotiations for a coalition between Sir George Dibbs and Sir Henry Parkes could not be completed, as neither would trust the other. A subsequent attack on the Government was led by Sir Henry Parkes himself, but resulted in another signal victory for the Ministry by more than two to one—the Labour members voting solid for Mr. Reid. A proof of the precarious tenure by which Mr. Reid holds power was, however, about the same time afforded by an amendment to the Ministerial Land Bill—on the question of the rating of municipalities—being carried by 63 to 17 against the Government. The Premier afterwards confessed his error in regard to this question, and submitted to the insertion of a clause in the bill giving municipalities the power of taxing the capital value of all lands, improved or unimproved, the tax on the latter being limited to one penny in the pound. On another point a quarrel took place between the Government and its Radical supporters, the latter desiring to have the "one man one vote" in municipalities. Uniting with the Opposition, the Labour members defeated the Government by 47 to 42.

A serious conflict between the two Houses of Parliament, leading to a political crisis, was one of the results of the subserviency displayed by Mr. Reid to his supporters of the advanced democratic party upon the question of the taxation of land. Upon the Land and Income Tax Bill being introduced into the Legislative Council, a motion for its postponement for six months was carried by a majority of 41 to 4. The Governor, upon the advice of his Ministers, thereupon dissolved Parliament, July 5.

The general election was held on July 24, and resulted in leaving parties numerically in the same proportion to each other as before, though the Ministry claimed a victory on the score that their majority, *plus* the Labour party, was increased. The total number of Free Traders returned was 62, of Protectionists 44, and of Labour members 19. The relative position between the adherents of free trade and those of protection remained about the same, although the numbers were slightly in favour of the former, which included Sir Henry Parkes and some avowed opponents of the Ministry. The Labour party returned to the House somewhat diminished in strength. The Premier himself contested one of the divisions of the city of Sydney against Sir Henry Parkes, whom he defeated by a majority of 152. Sir George Dibbs and Mr. Wise, the prominent leaders of the Opposition, both lost their seats. In an exultant speech delivered after the returns were published, Mr. Reid declared that his victory at the polls was "the signal for the sweeping away of the barriers of the old Conservatism."

The new Parliament met on August 14. In the opening speech by the acting Governor, a prominent place was given to the pending dispute between the two Houses on the question of the taxation of land by the municipalities. A conference was subsequently held between the representatives of the Council and of the Assembly, which, after some concessions were made on both sides, resulted in a compromise. An amended Land and Income Tax Bill was finally passed by the Assembly on September 17, and carried in the Upper House on October 23 by a majority of 30 to 11. The substance of the concession made by the Assembly and accepted by the Council was that the limit of exemption from tax for land should be 40*l.*, and for income tax 200*l.*

Before this settlement was reached, much violent language had passed between the two Houses. On July 4, during a discussion on the Newcastle Harbour Bill, upon some demonstrations being made in the gallery, which was supposed to be packed with "capitalists," Mr. Reid ordered the officers of the House to "turn those fossils out." In a subsequent speech he pronounced the members of the Council to be "rotten and corrupt"—language which was voted in the Council, by a majority of 26 to 8, to be "false and scandalous."

The Assembly passed the second reading of a new Customs Bill on June 13, by a majority of 64 to 33. Some changes were made by this bill in the existing tariff, which, however, was still left burdened with heavy duties—Mr. Reid alleging that the time was not favourable for the adoption of any complete scheme of free trade.

Sir Robert W. Duff, the Governor, died at Sydney of abscess of the liver on March 15. He had gone on a visit to Tasmania to seek relief from his malady, to which he succumbed a few days after his return.

The interval between his death and the appointment of a successor was borne with much impatience by the Prime Minister, who telegraphed to Sir Saul Samuel, the New South Wales agent in London, protesting against the delay, and declaring that the Council was "quite prepared to suggest a suitable appointee if no one in the mother country was eligible and willing." When rebuked in the Assembly for his unseemly and discourteous message, Mr. Reid was compelled to make some admission of his error.

The new Governor, Viscount Hampden, landed at Sydney on November 28, being received with the usual loyal demonstrations.

An extraordinary case of poisoning in the Sydney Criminal Court occupied the minds of the colonists during a considerable part of the year, attended with incidents and results not wholly creditable to the judicature, and curiously illustrative of the value of popular opinion as an appeal from the courts of law. One Dean was tried for administering arsenic to his wife, and on strong circumstantial evidence was convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. For some reason or other, not clear to those unacquainted with the workings of the Sydney democratic mind—some reason said to be connected with the unpopularity of Judge Windeyer on account of his severity—Dean was made the object of popular sympathy and a hero. A great meeting was held in Sydney, at which resolutions were passed condemnatory of the sentence on Dean, and reflecting on the judge and jury by whom he had been tried. The excitement over the affair induced the Government to appoint a royal commission, consisting of two doctors and a lawyer, to inquire into Dean's case, in fact to re-try him. By a majority of two to one the commission—the minority member being the lawyer—reported in favour of the convict on June 25. Dean was thereupon released from prison and set free, to receive a popular ovation, while the hostile witnesses at the trial were hooted and assaulted. But shortly afterwards the case underwent a new and startling development. Sir David Solomons, who had been Attorney-General in the late Administration, publicly charged Messrs. Meagher and Crick, Dean's solicitors, with having admitted to him their knowledge of Dean's guilt. Dean had confessed to Meagher in the gaol. Meagher, being taxed with the charge, made confession in his turn, pleading that he was justified in "fighting for his client's life." The series of confessions was capped by a painful scene in the House of Assembly on October 8, when Crick, the junior partner in the firm of solicitors, with "tears in his eyes and distraction in his aspect," revealed the whole plot, and sought pardon for self and partner for their false swearing, which had tended to so grievous a disturbance of justice. Crick was then tried as an accomplice with Dean and Meagher—acquitted, then tried again for perjury, and on

October 24 sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. Dean, with Meagher, had previously been tried for conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and convicted. Thus ended, to the complete triumph of Judge Windeyer and the vindication of the court of law as a tribunal more to be trusted than popular opinion, a case which moved the citizens of Sydney in an extraordinary degree, shaking the whole foundations of the judicature as well as the legislature. How far it went to the undermining of both may be judged by the fact that up to September 19 the Prime Minister was still hesitating as to a measure to which he was much pressed, namely, the removal of the too rigorous Judge Windeyer from the Bench. Yet before this date the Government must have been in possession of the material facts of the case, and of the share of Messrs. Meagher and Crick therein.

The Prime Minister delivered his Budget speech on May 9. In it he promised that "every shred of Sir George Dibbs' duties would ultimately go." The land tax of 1*d.* in the pound would yield 400,000*l.* The income tax was of 6*d.* in the pound, with 300*l.* exemption. These taxes were afterwards modified in accordance with the settlement made with the Legislative Council.

Among the most notable measures of the session was a Public Service Bill, regularising the appointments to the Civil Service, and freeing them from political influence.

A new loan of 4,000,000*l.* at 3 per cent. was floated in the London market with success, the sum being subscribed at ninety-six, more than twice over.

One of the oldest and most respected of the colonists, Sir William Manning, who had been many years a Judge of the Supreme Court, died on February 27 at the age of eighty-four years.

Victoria.—The course of politics and the position of parties in this colony were very similar to those in New South Wales. A Ministry representing the extreme Democratic party was in power, generally supported by the Labour members, and depending on that support for its existence. As in New South Wales so in Victoria, the chief questions which agitated Parliament were those connected with the taxation of land and property, which led to differences between the two Houses of Legislature. At the beginning of the year, on a proposal to reduce the salaries of members of Parliament, the Labour party went solidly with the Opposition to defeat the Government. Upon Mr. Turner threatening to resign, a compromise was effected by which the members' salaries were reduced by 60*l.* a year, from 300*l.* to 240*l.* Payment of members was once more found to be the keystone of the future of Democracy, the greater part of the Legislative Assembly depending on their official salaries for their maintenance.

On January 9 the Land and Income Tax Bill was thrown out by the Legislative Council. Something like a crisis ensued,

which was ended by the Government separating the land tax from the income tax. A bill embodying the latter was passed by the Assembly on January 18 and accepted by the Council on the 24th of that month.

A proposal to reduce the Governor's salary from 7,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*, on the score of economy, was brought forward by the Government and agreed to by the Assembly. It was afterwards rescinded in accordance, as was reported, with representations from home, but more probably out of deference to the feeling that the Victorian Governor should not be rated lower than other Governors.

Parliament was opened, after the prorogation, on May 29, by Sir John Madden, the Chief Justice, acting as Governor. A Tariff Bill was one of the chief measures promised, based on a policy of "moderate protection." The Ministry declared it to be impossible to reduce duties to 25 per cent. without annihilating native industries. Some duties, however, were proposed to be lowered in the new tariff, which was hailed by the Free Trade journals as the first sign of a reaction in the tide of public opinion. A motion by Mr. Murray Smith, the leader of the Free Trade party in the House, for fixing a maximum of 25 per cent. for the new duties on imports, was rejected by a large majority. The principal changes in the Ministerial tariff included a reduction of the duty on woollens from 35 to 30 per cent., on blankets from 35 to 15 per cent., and on machinery from 35 to 25 per cent. After a contest extending over five months and occupying almost conclusively the attention of the Legislature during the session, the Tariff Bill was finally settled on terms which were regarded as favourable to the reformers. The indications were that the extreme Protectionist party had begun to lose popularity, seeing that the high duties were affecting the revenue, and that revenue was even more a necessity for the Colony than protection.

Mr. Turner, the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, introduced his Budget on July 30. The prognostics of increased revenue were heralded by a hopeful assurance of returning prosperity. A surplus was expected upon the new fiscal scheme of 269,196*l.*, leaving the net total deficit at 114,941*l.* Mr. Turner afterwards corrected these figures, assuming that the deficit was not more than 42,791*l.* Subsequent revelations as to some of the leading sources of public revenue seemed to show that these calculations of returning prosperity were a little premature if not exaggerated. The deficit in the returns from the Government railways at the end of 1895 was stated to be 500,000*l.*

The Legislative Council, on December 12, threw out a bill for conferring the suffrage on women.

The report of the Railway Inquiry Board, when published, proved to be a strongly worded and most sweeping assault on the existing system of management. The board complained of

the political influences which permeated every branch of the service as being among the chief causes of the unsatisfactory working of the railways. Forty-five of the country lines which had been constructed, not with a view to the convenience of the community, but to the political interests of their members in Parliament, were declared to be unprofitable. The number of officers was in excess of the public requirements, and their salaries and wages extravagant. The pensions and compensations were an exhausting burden on revenue, the payments in the last year under these heads having amounted to 83,000*l*. The whole service was disorganised if not demoralised. Political influence destroyed discipline. Reductions in rates and fares were made to please politicians. The traffic branch was in an unsatisfactory state through laxity of discipline and want of supervision. The board concluded its report by proposing the abolition of the railway system as a branch of government, and its entire separation from the public service.

A report from the commission appointed to inquire into the system of colonial banking was less productive of any practical result. Only five out of the ten members signed the report, the others, who included all who were practically acquainted with banking, protesting against their conclusions. A moiety of the commissioners recommended the institution of a State bank, in which the Post-Office and other savings banks should be incorporated.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held on January 29 in favour of federation, in the Melbourne Town Hall, with Sir John Madden, the Chief Justice, in the chair.

Messrs. Chaffey Brothers, the founders of the Irrigation Settlement at Mildura, presented a petition in bankruptcy on December 3. Their failure, it was stated, will not affect the Mildura Colony, which is in a fairly prosperous state. The Attorney-General, in the Assembly, declared that "the Government would not allow Mildura to sink," having already done much to promote the success of that interesting experiment. According to a report published in the *Argus*, the irrigation settlement, which is mainly devoted to the cultivation of fruits, produced 900 tons of raisins during the season of 1895, the gross value of all its products for this year being 40,000*l*.

The City of Melbourne Bank, which had long been in a declining condition, closed its doors in this year. The failure was of no consequence, as all deposits had been drawn out.

The official valuation of property in Melbourne and its suburbs showed a decline of 2,500,000*l*. since 1891.

Lord Brassey, the new Governor, arrived at Melbourne in his own yacht, the *Sunbeam*, October 25.

The movements of commerce in 1895 showed a slight improvement. The total of imports was 12,472,000*l*.; of exports, 12,547,700*l*. The increase under the latter head was over 500,000*l*.

Mr. Davitt, the Irish Nationalist leader, arrived in Melbourne on May 18, and met with a great reception from a mixed crowd of Irishmen, Socialists, Trade Unionists, and Free Thinkers.

South Australia.—The record for South Australia is, as usual, without incident of note—not even a change of Ministry disturbing the even current of affairs. In February the Government took a bold step in concluding a commercial treaty with New Zealand, to last for seven years, providing for a reciprocal exchange of commodities, the produce of the contracting Colonies, on terms more favourable than those enjoyed by their neighbours. Some of the other Colonies naturally objected to such a measure as prejudicial to their interests and injurious to the cause of federation. But South Australia is only the first overtly to declare that her own advantage is a consideration superior to the question of Australian union. A sharp exchange of despatches between Adelaide and Melbourne left the matter precisely where it stood. The Government of South Australia insisted that it had a right to make its own commercial arrangements, and in answer to the remonstrances of Victoria retorted upon her that she was the first to seek her own benefit in her fiscal policy, and never thought of deferring to her neighbours in matters of trade. Whether in obedience to the general feeling, however, or upon the discovery that the bargain was less advantageous to herself than she intended, the reciprocal treaty with New Zealand was abandoned at the close of the year. This attempt to forestall a common tariff by partial treaties will probably have the useful effect of stimulating the zeal of the promoters of confederation.

The Government decided to abolish the militia force, which consisted of 1,000 men, thus effecting a saving of 10,000*l.* a year.

The Parliament was opened on June 6, and the Treasurer delivered his Budget speech on August 22. The revenue for the year was stated to be 2,424,355*l.*, showing a deficit of 98,000*l.* in spite of economies.

Lord Kintore, the Governor, left Adelaide on January 17, being succeeded by Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, who arrived on October 29.

Queensland.—The chief political event of the year was the resignation of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, the Prime Minister, who had for many years been connected with the political history of the Colony. He was succeeded by Mr. H. Nelson, as Colonial Secretary and Treasurer. The parties in the Colonial Parliament, through the gradual absorption of all the leading members of the Opposition into the Administration, are now divided into those who hold office, with all who have capacity and property and education, and the Labour party, which has almost completely absorbed the functions of the regular Opposition.

The session of Parliament was opened on June 25, and closed

December 20. No measures of any importance occupied the attention of the legislators, which was chiefly engrossed by the care of providing a public income to meet the expenditure. The Colonial Treasurer introduced his Budget on July 25. No additional taxes were proposed, and a good report made of the financial condition of the Colony. The revenue for the year was declared to be 3,413,000*l.*, showing an increase of 70,000*l.* Among the most important developments of the Ministerial policy was a scheme for the encouragement of immigration, marking a return to the path from which the Colony—like all the rest of the Colonies—had strayed.

Sir Henry Norman, the Governor, left Brisbane on his retirement from office, on November 14.

West Australia.—The youngest of the five Colonies continues to advance—by help of the opportune gold discoveries at Coolgardie and Murchison—by leaps and bounds. Gold has brought commerce and revenue and population. It has swelled the volume of the public wealth, and put vigour and health into all the springs of life. During the year 1895 the total export of the precious metal amounted in value to 910,456*l.* New discoveries were being reported every week, and new reefs explored, which are attracting a large amount of capital and enterprise to the country. It may be that some of the enterprises for which British money is being sought will fail to realise the hopes of the projectors. The gold fields have yet to be properly worked, and there is still some uncertainty as to the depth and richness of the auriferous deposits, while the supply of water is precarious. But every day sees an increase in the development of the resources of West Australia. The stream of people from outside—which is the life blood of the country—continues to flow in an ever-increasing volume. The total population on the last day of the year was reckoned at 101,000, as against 82,000 on that day twelve months. The revenue for 1896 was estimated to reach 1,438,717*l.*, as compared to 863,679*l.* realised in 1895. The returns from the railways rose from 45,000*l.* in 1890 to 296,000*l.* in 1895, and left a net profit of 5·4 per cent. on their construction.

The legislative session was opened on June 25. Sir John Forrest, the Prime Minister, had, as compared with all other Australian Premiers, a pleasant time, having nothing but good to announce, with no opposition, and ever-growing surplus.

Sir William Robinson, having resigned the Governorship, was succeeded by Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, who arrived at Perth on December 23.

Tasmania.—At the beginning of the year an informal conference of Premiers met at Hobart to consider and discuss the details of a scheme of confederation for the Australian colonies, New Zealand to be included, if willing. In the process of the deliberations a considerable amount of local jealousy was developed, the Premiers agreeing in nothing absolutely except in

the opinion that Federation was the greatest and most pressing of Australian questions. Finally, a bill of 44 clauses was drafted for submission to the various Legislatures.

The Tasmanian Parliament was opened on June 25. The Treasurer made his financial statement two days afterwards. The total amount of the accumulated deficit was declared to be 442,559*l.* No new taxes were proposed.

A measure practically introducing universal suffrage into the Colony passed through the Assembly, but was rejected by the Legislative Council.

New Zealand.—The Government continued to prosecute its heroic schemes for the advancement, purging, and enrichment of the people, without apparently any serious opposition from any party in the Colony. Regarding the State as a machine for the elevation of morals as well as for the material and physical improvement of the people, the cure of poverty, and the elimination of disease, the ministers are not deterred from the boldest experiments in legislation. To the laws already in force for the compulsory cultivation of agricultural lands and the prohibition of tuberculosis, there was added in the course of the year a gigantic scheme for making the people its own banker, with provisions for the suppression of the capitalist and the money-lender. At a public meeting held at New Plymouth on March 25, Mr. Reeves, the Minister for Labour and Education, described himself as a Socialist, and proclaimed some stirring new maxims of policy. "The more the State did for the individual, the wider was its function." "The State could do for the people a great deal of good." "The function of the State should be extended as much as possible." "True democracy was for extending the functions of the State."

Under the guidance of the Ministry, the House of Representatives made material progress during the session in giving effect to these principles. A bill was passed with little opposition imposing the principle of fair rent on all property holders. A limitation was fixed beyond which neither the Crown nor the private owner could legally exact a rent from the soil. In accordance with the spirit of this measure, 4,000 acres of land, owned by the New Zealand and Australian Land Company, were compulsorily sequestrated and thrown open for settlement.

A bill for prohibiting the judges from commenting on evidence was passed in the House of Representatives, but thrown out in the Legislative Council by 22 to 12 (July 16).

The admission of women to the Legislature would have been the logical completion of the measure giving them the suffrage, but for this crowning of the political edifice even the House of Representatives was not prepared. By a majority of 35 to 26 the representatives of the people decided on July 11 not to admit women to sit in their House.

The affairs of the Bank of New Zealand were an occasion of much concern to the Government in this year. In spite of the

assistance given to the bank in 1894, it had become again seriously embarrassed by the depreciation of its assets and from other causes. The embarrassments arose chiefly from the connection between the bank and the Estates Company. The Estates Company had been formed out of the bank proprietary to take over the "unliquid" estates, which had proved so grievous a burden to the bank. The connection involved the bank in a deficiency of 1,340,000*l.* on the balance sheet of the year. The Government came to its help, and for the present the Bank of New Zealand was relieved of its troubles, being even enlarged through the purchase of the business of the Colonial Bank, under the powers conferred by the bill passed on October 27.

A manifesto was issued by certain native chiefs of influence, recommending the Maoris not to sell or lease their lands, which does not appear to have had any practical results.

The Parliament was opened on June 20. The Treasurer on introducing his Budget (July 30) was able to announce a small surplus. The revenue of the year was estimated at 4,341,200*l.*, and the expenditure at 4,331,800*l.* Congratulations were claimed for the Colony on the score of the new loan for 3,000,000*l.* having been successfully floated in the London market.

Considerable agitation prevailed among some of the producing interests, in consequence of the Reciprocity Treaties with Canada and South Australia. The timber trade declared that it would be wiped out of existence by Canada, and the jam makers and grape growers by South Australia.

On October 30 died the famous old Maori chief, Te Wheoro, one of the most able and loyal of the natives, who had rendered great assistance to the British during the wars. He held the rank of Major in the Queen's service, and was regarded with universal respect, equally by the colonists and by his countrymen.

Sir George Grey's retirement from Parliament and from public life, on account of his advanced age and infirmities, was made the occasion of a highly complimentary resolution by the House of Representatives, in which the veteran politician's services were recited and eulogised.

Fiji.—The only occurrence of note in this Colony was a terrible hurricane, which ravaged the group of islands on June 6 and 7, causing much havoc among the plantations, and a considerable loss of life. Scarcely a building in Suva—the capital—was standing after the tempest had passed.

Polynesia.—Sir William Macgregor, our Commissioner in New Guinea, narrowly escaped being murdered by the natives in the interior. He had been enticed, by friendly assurances, to ascend one of the rivers in a small boat, and just managed to avoid the trap which was laid for him.

Affairs in Samoa were of a more peaceful complexion. The

rivalries between the chiefs for the kingship were suspended. The ex-King Tamasese, who had hitherto been the chief disturber of the public peace, had met Malietooa in friendly conference with the British-German consuls. The Samoan Land Commission concluded its labours with the award of 75,000 acres to the German claimants, 36,000 to the English, and 21,000 to the Americans and others.

An agitation of the usual factitious character—plainly betraying by its nature that it was the work not of the colonists, but the officials—was got up at Noumea, having for its object the annexation of the New Hebrides to France.

The Islands of Ruahine and Bolalula, lying on the fringe of the Society Islands, and adjacent to Raiatea, were declared an appanage of the French colony of Tahiti.

In Hawaii, the late insurrectionary movement having subsided, the Government in power pardoned the ex-Queen, Liliuokalani, who had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and permitted all persons concerned in the rising to return to the island, except the brothers Ashford.

PART II.
CHRONICLE OF EVENTS
IN 1895.

JANUARY.

1. The New Year's Speeches delivered by the heads of the various foreign courts were marked by a pacific spirit and a desire to promote social progress.

— The rank of Privy Councillor conferred on Mr. Cecil J. Rhodes, Prime Minister of Cape Colony.

— Severe cold set in over all parts of Great Britain—snow falling heavily in the northern counties—accompanied on the east and south coasts by terrific gales.

2. By a fire which broke out in the Edgeware Road, on the premises of a French laundress, eight persons, seven of whom were women, were suffocated or burnt to death.

— Nubar Pasha addressed a remonstrance to the Egyptian Legislative Council with respect to the violent language against foreigners used in their report on the Budget.

— An apparition of the Virgin having been alleged to have occurred in a wood near Brannau in Bohemia, a large crowd of persons assembled, and on refusing to separate were dispersed by gendarmes.

3. The funeral of Sir John Thompson took place at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the presence of the Viceroy and Lady Aberdeen and an immense crowd of mourners and spectators. The body had been conveyed from England in H.M.S. *Blenheim*.

— Lord Monkswell appointed Under-Secretary for War in succession to Lord Sandwich, nominated Governor of Bombay.

— The second match between Mr. Stoddart's eleven and the United Australians played at Melbourne, and, after four days' play, the Colonials were defeated by ninety-four runs. Score: England, first innings 75, second innings 475; Australians, first innings 123, second innings 333.

4. The mail steamer *Empress* from Dover with 148 passengers was carried by the force of the wind against one of the piers of Calais Harbour and severely damaged. The captain then ran the ship ashore and the passengers were landed safely at low water.

4. M. Zankoff, who had been exiled by his political opponents, returned to Sofia and was received with great enthusiasm by his supporters.

— The Argentine Congress in secret session sanctioned the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for war material in view of possible complications with Chili.

5. At Singapore the holders of unpaid offices and four members of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlement resigned as a protest against the proposed military contribution of the country.

— Captain Alfred Dreyfus publicly degraded in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire, in the presence of about 5,000 soldiers. Captain Dreyfus protested his innocence.

— The village of Orlu (Ariège) totally destroyed by an avalanche, which killed fifteen persons and seriously injured many others. Several fatal accidents in the same district were also reported. Heavy snow-storms also occurred throughout Central and Northern Italy, doing severe damage.

6. A terrific hurricane burst over Fiji and the adjacent islands, doing enormous damage to public and private buildings, wrecking the shipping and destroying the trees and crops.

— The Russian official Gazette gave notice that from the beginning of the New Year the sale of intoxicating liquors in the four Eastern provinces of the empire would be monopolised by the Government.

7. Mr. Gladstone on his way to the Riviera spent an evening in London, when he received an address, presented by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., on behalf of a body of Irish Americans.

— Specie to the amount of \$250,000 having been received at St. John's, Newfoundland, together with a large supply of notes of the Bank of Montreal, business was, after two months' interval, recommenced.

— The independence of the Kingdom of Corea solemnly proclaimed at Seoul, the Japanese assenting and promising to be represented diplomatically.

— A pleasure steamer crossing the bay of Rio de Janeiro from Nichteroy caught fire and about 150 excursionists were drowned or burned.

— At Honolulu an attempt made by the partisans of the dethroned Queen of Hawaii to overthrow the existing Republican Government. After two days' fighting, in which a member of the Legislature was killed, the natives were driven into the bush and dispersed.

8. Bread riots, arising out of the prevailing distress, took place at St. John's, Newfoundland. The crowds first surrounded the House of Assembly, demanding "food or work." On returning they attacked a store and pillaged its contents. Sailors and marines were landed to protect public property and buildings.

— The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, attended by delegates

representing 180,000 men, met at Birmingham under the presidency of Mr. Pickard, M.P.

8. The Italian ambassador at Paris, M. Resman, unexpectedly returned to Italy on an indefinite leave of absence.

9. Professor Burdon-Sanderson appointed to succeed Sir Henry Acland as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford.

— The German Emperor, at a dinner given at Potsdam to a number of members of Parliament, surprised his guests by delivering a lecture on the needs of the Navy.

— The Victorian Government (Australia) defeated on a motion to report progress in consequence of the withdrawal of the support of the Labour members, who resented the reduction of their salaries as members to 200*l.* per annum.

— The treaty annexing the Congo State to Belgium signed at Brussels.

10. The 250th anniversary of the execution of Archbishop Laud celebrated by the opening of an exhibition of Laudian relics in the school-room attached to the Church of All Hallow's, Barking, and by an open-air service held on the spot in Trinity Square, Tower Hill, where he was executed.

— Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral, murdered by his younger brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, who established himself as *de facto* ruler of the frontier district.

— Snowstorms of unusual severity occurred throughout Central Europe, extending over the south of France, Northern Italy, and Southern Germany. At Vienna the snow was heavier than had been known for a dozen years. In Scotland and the North of England the cold was also intense.

— The first division of the Japanese Army, under General Nogi, attacked Kaiphing, which was held in force by the Chinese. After four hours' hard fighting the Japanese occupied the place, having brought their guns through deep snow.

11. After a delay of three weeks Baron Banffy, the Governor of Croatia, and a confirmed Liberal, formed an Austrian Cabinet which was accepted by the Emperor.

12. In the German Reichstag the first reading of the anti-revolutionary bills proposed by the Government, after a long debate, passed without a division.

— After lasting about five days the severe frost suddenly broke into terrible gales from the south-east accompanied by snowstorms, followed by a rapid thaw. Great damage was done to shipping and traffic inland was much impeded.

13. A bomb deposited on a window sill of a house in the Parc Monceau, and on being discovered was thrown by the *concierge* into the street, where it exploded and caused much damage.

— The French Cabinet of M. Dupuy resigned in consequence of a

vote passed by 283 to 241 for an inquiry into the conduct of **M. Raynal**, ex-Minister of Public Works, implying a censure of the Ministry.

13. By a sudden inrush of water which took place at Audley, Staffordshire, 237 miners were in danger of being drowned; 161 however escaped, but the remainder were cut off, and, notwithstanding the persevering efforts of their fellow-workmen, were of necessity abandoned.

— The Italians under General Baratieri after two days' fighting inflicted a severe defeat on Ras Mangascia, the Abyssinian chief, who, reinforced by the Dervishes, had attacked the Italians in force.

— **M. Casimir-Périer**, President of the French Republic, announced his resignation in consequence of the attacks made upon him, from which his position precluded him from defending himself.

— The third of the matches between Mr. Stoddart's eleven and the United Australians played at Adelaide, South Australia, and after four days resulted in the defeat of the Englishmen by 382 runs. Score: Australians, first innings 238, second innings 411; Mr. Stoddart's eleven, first innings 124, second innings 143 runs.

— The hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Church Missionary Society commemorated by a breakfast at the Falcon Hotel, Aldersgate Street, the site of the Castle and Falcon Inn where the first meetings of the society were held.

— The Duke of Argyll, whilst speaking on the political situation at Glasgow, fainted, and had to be removed from the platform.

16. In the Prussian Diet the Finance Minister explained the Budget of the year, showing a deficit of 24,300,000 marks, which it was proposed to cover by a loan.

— A storage shed on the railway at Butte, Montana, having taken fire (incendiarism was suspected), three successive explosions of nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and giant powder followed. About thirty tons of explosives were fired and seventy persons were killed, a hundred severely injured, of whom several subsequently died. A chasm seventy-five feet deep made in the ground, and property to the extent of \$1,000,000 was destroyed. The giant powder was the most destructive of the three explosives.

— The Chinese General Wai, after trial before the Board of Punishments on a charge of cowardice, beheaded at Peking.

17. At the Congress of the two Chambers, held at Versailles, **M. François Félix Faure**, who had began life as a working man, elected President of the French Republic by 438 votes against 363 recorded for **M. Brisson**, who received the support of the Radicals.

— The annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation opened at Cardiff under the presidency of Dr. Spence Watson, the principal speech to the Council being delivered by Mr. Bryce, M.P.

— The new Crown Prince of Siam, who was being educated in England, officially proclaimed by the King and formally recognised by the Legislative Council, consisting of the ministers and twelve nobles.

— The town of Kuchan in Persia, which had been seriously damaged

fourteen months previously by an earthquake, almost completely destroyed by the same cause and many hundreds of lives lost. Shocks were also felt at Meshed and elsewhere.

18. Lord Rosebery attended the meeting of the National Liberal Federation at Cardiff and addressed an enthusiastic meeting of 10,000 persons on the future policy of the Ministry.

— The Right Honourable Cecil Rhodes attended a meeting of the British South Africa Company and was enthusiastically received by the shareholders. In the course of a long review of the state of affairs, he stated that the campaign against the Matabele had cost only 113,488*l.* and had wholly pacified an enormous tract of country.

— The ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii arrested on a charge of complicity with the insurgents, whose leaders were being tried by court-martial.

19. A strike of car-drivers at Brooklyn, N.Y., after lasting some days culminated in such acts of violence that 3,000 troops had to be called out to protect threatened points. The companies were however unable to resume running their cars.

— The Newfoundland House of Assembly, sitting with closed doors, passed a resolution asking the Governor to urge the Imperial Government by telegraph that royal assent should be given at once to the bill removing the disabilities of members unseated for corrupt practices.

— The Japanese bombarded Teng-chow and subsequently silenced the fortress. A force of 25,000 men was also landed at Yung-tcheng, by which the Chinese arsenal of Wei-hai-wei was isolated.

21. Extensive floods, caused by heavy rains, occurred in the Thames Valley, the Warwickshire Midlands, and south-west districts.

— The Supreme Court at Washington ordered the release on bail of Eugene V. Debs, the President of the American Railway Union, and his associates, committed for obstructing the United States mails.

— The agreement between the British and French Governments regarding the *Hinterland* of Sierra Leone signed in Paris, and regulations for the inter-colonial commercial relations of the district agreed upon.

22. Lord Rosebery received deputations on the subject of the establishment of a teaching University for London and in connection with the report of the Gresham Commission.

— At Athens the Tricoupis Cabinet tendered their resignation, which was accepted, on the ground of the action of the Crown Prince, in his military capacity, at a political demonstration.

— The polling at Evesham, which was conducted under serious difficulties from floods and frost, resulted in the election of Col. C. W. Long (C.) by 4,760 votes against 3,585 recorded for Mr. F. Impey (G.L.).

— President Saers Peña resigned the Presidentship of the Argentine Republic.

23. In London a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy fog, burst, during which the church steeples of St. Clement Danes, St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and St. Stephen's, Westminster, were struck.

Shortly afterwards the sun shone warm and bright for several hours, and was succeeded by a sharp frost. Various parts of the south of England were simultaneously visited by a severe blizzard.

23. The Municipal Buildings at Perth, erected at the cost of 20,000*l.* and containing much valuable property, totally destroyed by fire, and a similar disaster befel Buckland, Brecknockshire, a fine old mansion belonging to Mr. Gwynne Holford, and valued at 50,000*l.*

— Rioting continued at Brooklyn, N.Y., the rioters, after several collisions with the troops, remaining masters of the situation, and public sympathy was with the strikers.

24. The powder barge *Petrel*, on its way from Woolwich to Shoeburyness, with two and a half tons of powder, a new twelve inch quick-firing gun, and a quantity of live shell, caught fire in Lower Hope Reach. Two men and a boy escaped, but the master was blown up with the barge.

— After several days spent in efforts to construct a Cabinet, M. Bourgeois informed the President of the Republic that he must abandon the task.

— At Athens, M. N. Delyannis succeeded in forming a *cabinet d'affaires*, which was accepted by the King.

— The ex-Queen of Hawaii formally abdicated the throne, and proffered allegiance to the Republican Government.

25. A renewal of severe gale round the coast caused, amongst other disasters, the loss of the screw steamer *Escorial*, of Portreath, Cornwall, with eleven out of nineteen of the crew, and of a fishing boat off Dunbar with seven lives.

— King Alexander of Servia left Belgrade for Paris, entrusting the Regency to a Council of Ministers.

— The British and Dutch Governments agreed to refer to arbitration the question of indemnity in the Costa Rica steamship case.

— M. de Lantshere, President of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, resigned in consequence of the majority of the Right withholding their support to his ruling out of order a member of their body.

26. M. Ribot, who had held office on previous occasions, succeeded in constructing a Cabinet, of which the majority were "moderate" Republicans.

— Continued withdrawals of gold from the United States Treasury, partly for export and partly to strengthen the banks' reserves, reduced the free gold balance to \$56,000,000.

— The United States Senate by 24 to 22 votes endorsed the President's policy with regard to Hawaii, in favour of holding aloof from foreign entanglements.

28. The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Imperial Institute, at which Dr. Jameson, Administrator of the British Chartered Company of South Africa, described the rise and development of Rhodesia.

28. The President of the United States addressed a long message to Congress, pointing out the dangers of the financial situation, and urging the need of some means to check the steady depletion of the Treasury of gold.

— The new French Ministry met the Chambers, and after reading the message of the new President, M. Goblet moved an attack from the Radical side, on the Cabinet, which was negatived by 336 to 141 votes.

— A mail train, between Rangoon and Mandalay, attacked by highwaymen, presumed to be Afghan labourers; and the mail car rifled after the guard had been killed.

29. The Czar, on receiving deputations from all parts of the empire, bringing bread and salt, declared that he intended to protect the principle of autocracy as firmly as his father, and warned those who had illusions of representative bodies not to be led away by the talk in some Zemstvos.

— The conference of Australian Premiers held at Hobart declared unanimously that the question of federation was the most pressing question of Australasian politics.

— President Faure received at the Elysée the Diplomatic Corps, the Papal Nuncio acting as spokesman of the body.

30. The North German steamer *Elbe*, from Bremen to New York, run into by the steamship *Crathie*, of Aberdeen, and sunk in twenty minutes. Out of 240 passengers and 160 crew, only five of the former and fifteen of the latter were saved. The *Crathie*, which was also damaged, steamed away, and managed to put into a Dutch port.

— The Home Secretary (Mr. Asquith, Q.C.) and the Secretary for Ireland (Mr. John Morley) entertained by the Newcastle Liberal Club, and spoke in defence of the Ministerial programme.

— The Chinese peace envoys arrived at Kobé, and were greeted by the populace with hostile cries.

— Rigorous weather was felt throughout Europe, the frost and snowstorms prevailing along the Riviera, in Corsica, and extending as far south as Algiers and Tunis, the weather at the latter place being extraordinarily severe. In Northern Europe and in the West of England the fall of snow was almost unprecedented, causing great delay in locomotion.

— After two days' fighting all the land forts of Wei-hai-wei, the second most important Chinese arsenal in the north, captured by the Japanese. The Chinese loss was estimated at about 2,000 men.

31. A paper on "Argon," a new constituent of the atmosphere, communicated to the Royal Society by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay, read by the latter at the London University to a gathering of distinguished chemists and men of science.

— Sidi Brisha, the Moorish Special Envoy to the Court of Madrid, while on his way to a reception by the Queen Regent, assaulted by General Fuentes, who struck the minister a violent blow on the face.

FEBRUARY.

1. An explosion took place in one of the manholes connected with the electric lighting on Southwark Bridge. The stones of the pavement of the bridge were broken in pieces, and hurled to a considerable distance. Five persons were injured.

— The amateur championship of the National Skating Association was gained at Swavesey by Mr. A. E. Tibbett, of Milton, who covered the distance (one and a half miles with three turns) in five minutes ten seconds.

— The Japanese having completed the capture of the land forts, defending Wei-hai-wei, made themselves masters of the island fortress of Leu-Kung-tau, and thus closed to the Chinese fleet all chance of escape.

2. At Antwerp the trial of Mad. Joniaux for poisoning her sister, brother, and uncle, after having lasted twenty-one days, resulted in her conviction, and she was sentenced to death.

— At Paris a stormy scene occurred in the Chamber of Deputies, on its becoming known that a contract for part of the war material for Madagascar had been entrusted to an English firm.

3. The funeral of Marshal Canrobert at the Hotel des Invalides attended by representatives of the principal foreign Governments.

— M. Henri Rochefort returned to Paris in consequence of the amnesty, and was received by tumultuous crowds and much enthusiasm.

4. The fourth match between England and All Australia played at Melbourne ended in the defeat of Mr. Stoddart's eleven in one innings by 169 runs. Score: Australia, first innings 234 runs; England, first innings 65, second innings 72 runs. The play was interrupted for one day by rain.

— At Montceau-les-Mines an explosion of fire-damp in a coal-pit, where two previous accidents had occurred, caused the loss of thirty-three lives.

— Several shocks of earthquake felt in the district lying between Christiansand and Bergen on the south coast of Norway.

— Rioting renewed at Brooklyn, N.Y., on the withdrawal of the militia, the mobs attacking the tram cars, assaulting the new hands, and cutting the wires which supplied the electricity.

— The Chinese fleet assembled in Wei-hai-wei destroyed, disabled, and dispersed by the Japanese, who at the same time made themselves masters of the remaining forts on Leu-Kung-tau Island and on the mainland.

5. The fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament of her Majesty's reign opened by Royal Commission.

— The Princess of Wales arrived in London after an absence of several months in Russia and Denmark.

5. In the House of Lords, previous to the debate on the Address, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Herschell) made a personal statement with reference to various rumours in regard to the transfer of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams from his special duties under the Winding-up of Companies Act.

6. Rev. John Percival, D.D., Head Master of Rugby, appointed Bishop of Hereford.

— A number of students of the St. Petersburg University arrested and sentenced to expulsion for expressing too strongly their opinions regarding the treatment of the Zemstvo of Tver.

— According to official reports the Portuguese troops and loyal natives routed the rebels round Lorenzo Marques and destroyed the kraals on the Incomati River.

— At Tinsbury Collieries, near Radstock in the Mendips, an explosion, resulting from the ignition of coal dust, caused the death of seven out of nine workers in the pit.

7. At Washington the House of Representatives threw out, by 161 to 134 votes, the Bond Bill, proposed by the Government for the relief of the Treasury.

— Intense cold prevailed over the whole of Europe. In the British Isles the thermometer fell to an average of 8 degrees Fahrenheit in the Midlands, and it was lower in more exposed districts. The river traffic of the Thames, Severn, Humber, etc., was completely stopped, and almost the same state of things was reported from France, Belgium, Germany and even from Italy and Spain. In the United States fearful blizzards prevailed in the north.

8. A great fire broke out in the buildings of the South-west India Docks, in which large quantities of jute and tow were stored. A steamer and several vessels which were ice-bound alongside the quay were also much damaged.

— In the House of Commons, Mr. Jeffreys' amendment on the Address dealing with agricultural distress negatived by 273 to 261 votes. The Parnellites voted against the Government.

— The German Emperor delivered a lecture, lasting two hours, on the importance of the combined action of military and naval forces, as illustrated by the existing war in the East.

9. The vacancy for South Paddington, caused by the death of Lord R. Churchill, filled by the election of Mr. T. G. Fardell, unopposed.

— The ex-Queen of Hawaii tried for her connection with the attempted rebellion, convicted of misprision of treason, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000. Three of the insurgent leaders were sentenced to death, and twenty-five others to long terms of imprisonment.

11. The prosecution of the directors of the "Balfour" Companies commenced at the Guildhall. Charges of fraud and conspiracy were brought against five persons by the Treasury.

— In the House of Commons, Mr. J. Redmond's amendment on the

Address, declaring that the time had come for a dissolution of Parliament, rejected by 256 to 236 votes.

11. The Italian Minister of Public Instruction, in consequence of continued disorders at the Naples University, suspended the course of study for one year.

12. A bazaar and exhibition in aid of the Nelson Memorial at Barnham Thorpe opened at the official residence of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

— The French Chamber of Deputies, notwithstanding the appeal of the Government for economy, voted 12,000 francs for the expenses of the Mont Blanc Observatory.

— After much fighting, in which the Chinese showed great tenacity, Admiral Ting tendered to Admiral Ito the surrender of the remaining Chinese vessels in Wei-hai-wei Harbour, and of the Leu-Kung forts, on the condition that the lives of the men and garrison should be spared. On the following day the surrender took place, Admiral Ting and two other chief officers having previously committed suicide.

— The German Reichstag agreed to a motion advocating the repeal of the Dictatorship paragraph in the laws governing the Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine).

— The Duke of Connaught, at a meeting at the Mansion House for raising a special fund for St. Thomas' Hospital, moved a resolution in favour of raising a sum of 100,000*l.* to enable the closed wards to be reopened.

— The prolonged and severe frost which was felt all over Europe, except in Iceland where unusually warm weather prevailed, brought about a great increase (23,569 cases) in metropolitan pauperism and caused upwards of fifteen deaths in the same area.

14. "General" Booth at a meeting at Ottawa, at which the Governor-General, Cabinet Ministers, and permanent officials of the Canadian Dominion were present, developed a project for the establishment of a Salvation Army Colony in the Canadian North-west.

— The House of Representatives at Washington, after a short debate, defeated by 165 to 121 votes the Three Per Cent. Gold Bond Bill.

15. A terrible explosion of fire-damp occurred at Laborze in Silesia, by which fourteen miners were killed and eight others seriously injured.

— At Cairo, the Court of Appeal issued an execution against Ali-Pasha Cherif, ex-President of the Legislative Council, for the surrender of property of the value of 100,000*l.* claimed by the heirs of a slave whom his father had purchased twenty years previously.

16. In the German Reichstag a motion in favour of bimetallism was carried against the Government by a large majority.

— After three days' hearing, before the Newmarket magistrates, the summonses against the Jockey Club stewards, for permitting betting on Newmarket Heath, were dismissed.

16. A race for the sculling championship of England took place over the Tyne course between T. Sullivan and W. Harding and was won by the latter by four lengths in 21 min. 15 sec.

18. Lord Acton appointed Regius Professor of History in succession to Sir John Seeley, deceased.

— The German Agrarian League, of which a deputation had previously been received by the Emperor, who urged them to abstain from agitation, held a meeting, and their leader, Herr von Ploetz, declared that they would not renounce one tittle of their demands.

— The centenary of the birth of George Peabody, the philanthropist, celebrated at Peabody (Mass.), Queen Victoria, the chairman of the Peabody Donation Fund (Duke of Devonshire), and others sending congratulatory telegrams.

— The frost, after lasting for four weeks, and at times being extremely severe, gradually gave way.

— In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain's amendment on the Address, demanding the production of the resolution against the House of Lords, defeated by 297 to 283 votes, and the closure on the Address voted by 279 to 271 votes.

19. The polling at Colchester for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Naylor-Leyland (U.) resulted in the return of Sir Wellman Pearson (L.) by 2,559 votes against 2,296 polled by Captain H. Vereken (C.).

20. The Prince of Wales opened the new buildings of the Royal United Service Institution at Whitehall, and the Banqueting Room appropriated to its uses.

— In the American Senate at Washington the Silver party finally abandoned the attempt to force a vote on the Free Silver Coinage Bill, which was withdrawn.

— A great part of the business quarter of Hamilton (N.Y.) destroyed by fire, including the Trapp Opera House, and thirty other buildings, valued at \$400,000.

21. Mr. Rhodes, on reaching Cape Town after his visit to England, received with much enthusiasm and congratulatory addresses presented to him by various public bodies.

— The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag struck 800,000 marks off the sum demanded by the Government for keeping the fleet in commission.

22. The students of the St. Petersburg University having been refused permission by the police to present a petition to the Czar on the subject of recent changes in the University bye-laws, a body of 300 of them came into conflict with the police. Two students were killed and one professor wounded while endeavouring to mediate, and several students were seriously injured.

— The influenza epidemic again assumed serious proportions, although the type was generally mild. Lord Rosebery, Mr. A. J.

Balfour, and many other members of both Houses, and several judges were laid up.

23. Lincoln's Inn Fields opened as a public recreation ground by the Chairman of the London County Council.

— After several days of strained relations between the Khedive and his English advisers, the former consented to the creation of a special tribunal for the trial of offences against British soldiers and sailors.

— At Brussels a Labour Congress declared in favour of organising a general strike if the Chambers rejected universal suffrage at communal elections.

25. At Cambridge University Dr. Andrew Russell Forsyth, Trinity College, elected Lucasian Professor of Pure Mathematics, and Dr. Charles Waldstein, of King's College, Slade Professor of Fine Arts.

— The operations on the West Coast of Africa, necessitated by the attack of the Brass chiefs in Akassa, ended in the burning of Nimbi and Fishtown, two of the native strongholds.

— In the Washington House of Representatives an amendment, awarding \$425,000 to the Canadian sealers under the Behring Sea award, negatived by 143 to 112 votes.

26. The funeral of the Archduke Albrecht, attended by the Emperor Francis Joseph, the German Emperor, the Grand Duke of Vladimir of Russia, and the Duke of Aosta, took place with great ceremony at Vienna.

— The cupola of Brooklyn City Hall destroyed by fire; the beam supporting the bell, weighing several tons, broke and crashed through the roof, followed shortly afterwards by the statue of Justice.

27. The Khedive, for the first time since his accession, reviewed the troops of the English Army of Occupation.

— At Halifax, N.S., a fire broke out on the quay and destroyed some wharves, sheds, a grain elevator and a large quantity of goods, causing a total damage of nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars.

— King Oscar of Norway, having failed to come to an understanding with the Radical leaders, requested the late Conservative Ministry to withdraw their party motions. This they declined to do, the leader of the Moderate Left also refusing to form a Cabinet.

— Prince Lobanov, Russian Ambassador to Vienna, appointed to succeed M. de Giers as, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Czar of Russia.

28. At the bye-elections in Newfoundland Sir W. Whiteway and four of his supporters elected unopposed.

— At a meeting of the Leicester Arbitration Board, after a prolonged and heated discussion, the representatives of the Working Shoemakers withdrew and the Board dissolved.

— In the House of Commons, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, after two nights' discussion, introduced and read a first time without a division.

28. A train conveying back to the city of Mexico a large number of pilgrims ran off the rails. The engine and five carriages were thrown over a precipice and 104 persons were killed and almost as many seriously injured.

MARCH.

1. The Glasgow Theatre Royal, one of the largest theatres in the kingdom, totally destroyed by fire shortly before the commencement of the performance, but while it was still empty.

— M. Porcher, a French journalist on the staff of the *Débat*, killed in a duel arising out of certain expressions in a private letter.

— Mr. Justice Mathew sat for the first time to hear summonses in cases to be tried in the Commercial Court, over which he had been selected to preside.

2. The elections in the fifty-eight divisions of the County of London resulted in large gains for the Moderates, who obtained fifty-nine seats, while the Progressives held precisely the same number. In 1892 the respective numbers had been—Progressives 82, Moderates 36.

— The football match, under Association rules, between the two Universities played at Queen's Club, Kensington, and resulted in Oxford winning by three goals to nothing.

— At Perth, W.A., four gentlemen, who were largely interested in gold mining operations, drowned whilst on a pleasure cruise, and the fifth occupant of the boat, Mr. Florence O'Driscoll, M.P. for South Monaghan, saved himself by swimming one and a half miles.

4. The United States Congress, having sat on Sunday afternoon for four hours, and from 8 P.M. to 3.30 A.M. on the following morning, met again at 8 A.M., and disposed of all the remaining business by 10 A.M. The Nicaragua Canal Bill was withdrawn, but a vote was taken for preliminary inquiries.

— In the House of Commons Mr. J. Morley brought in the new Irish Land Bill, which was read a first time without a division.

— A serious fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, occurred at Toronto, by which a large corner block of important buildings was completely destroyed.

— The old city of Niuchang, one of the Chinese Treaty ports, attacked by two divisions of the Japanese Army, under General Nodzer, and occupied after two hours' bombardment, but the new city of Ying-Kow, to which the garrison withdrew, was only carried after eleven hours of severe street fighting.

5. After much delay, Li Hung Chang left Peking for Japan with full powers to negotiate terms of peace.

— The German Emperor travelled to Wilhelmshaven, and swore in the naval recruits of the year, and afterwards addressed them on the duties of patriotism.

— The Registrar General's Report showed that influenza had been

increasing in virulence during the past months, and that the deaths more or less directly attributable to it had in the previous week risen to upwards of 550 in London alone.

6. The last and deciding cricket match between the English and United Australian Elevens, lasting five days, ended with the defeat of the colonials by six wickets. Score : Australia, first innings 414, second innings 267 runs ; England, first innings 385, second innings 298 runs for four wickets.

— The Navy Estimates for the year 1895-6 showed a total expenditure of 18,701,000*l.*, an increase of 1,334,900*l.* compared with the preceding year, and nearly four and a half millions more than the sum voted for 1893-4. The Army Estimates, however, showed a slight decrease.

— Port of Spain, the principal town on the Island of Trinidad, suffered severely from a fire, which destroyed the whole of the business quarter and property valued at four millions of dollars.

7. A respectable workman at Dorking murdered his wife and six children by cutting their throats with a razor, and then committed suicide, in a fit of temporary insanity consequent upon influenza.

— The Japanese troops, having occupied Niuchang and Ying-Kow, after a fierce engagement lasting three hours, completely scattered the Chinese forces under General Sung.

— A fire broke out on a Spanish liner near Gibraltar, and was not extinguished until the help of the fire brigade in the fortress had been obtained.

8. The Employers' Federation, in consequence of the persistent refusal of the operatives in the boot trade to abide by the decisions of the Conciliation Board, gave notice of a general lock-out at Northampton and Leicester. Piece-workers were thereupon ordered to come out on strike, and about 10,000 hands obeyed.

— The recently selected Crown Prince of Siam, actually at Eton, formally invested with the insignia of his rank at the Siamese Legation in London.

— Serious fighting reported from Cuba between the natives and the Spanish authorities, the insurgents having seized several towns and villages. The Chamber of Deputies at Madrid granted an unlimited credit for the suppression of the rising.

— Captain Ross and forty-six out of sixty Sikh soldiers killed by the Chitrali tribesmen, whilst endeavouring to reach Chitral where the British Civil Commissioner was shut up.

9. The imminent retirement of the Speaker (Mr. A. W. Peel) announced, on account of the state of his health.

— The Japanese gained another brilliant victory at Denshodai, in which 7,000 Chinese troops with thirty guns were defeated after two hours with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded.

10. The discovery of the murder of a deputy sheriff at Walsenburg, Colorado, led to the pursuit of the murderers by bloodhounds. Four Italians were run down and confessed the crime. On their way to

prison they were shot dead by the mob, and two others imprisoned on suspicion were lynched in their cells.

11. In the French Chamber of Deputies the greater part of the sitting was occupied by a speech by M. Lockroy on the Naval Estimates, in which he compared at great length the French with the English Dockyard and Arsenal expenditure.

— The Duke of York held, on behalf of her Majesty, a levee at St. James' Palace.

— Serious riots occurred at New Orleans, between the white and coloured labourers working on the levée, in the course of which four negroes and one white were shot and about twenty others seriously wounded. A large force of police was called out and the troops assembled.

12. At the first meeting of the new London County Council, Progressive candidates were elected to the Chairmanship (Mr. Arthur Arnold), Deputy (Mr. Dickinson), and Vice Chairmanship (Mr. Benn, M.P.), and eight of the vacant seats among the Aldermen.

— The Governor of Newfoundland informed the Dominion Premier of the intention of the Newfoundland Government to send delegates to Ottawa to discuss the question of union with Canada.

— The funeral of the ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, celebrated with great pomp at Cairo, whither his body had been brought from Constantinople.

13. The Queen left Windsor for the Continent, and travelling by Portsmouth, reached Cherbourg in the evening.

— The remains of Victor Hugo removed to the Panthéon without any public ceremony.

— The Spanish cruiser, *Reina Regente*, returning from Tangiers, after conveying the Moorish Embassy, caught in a violent gale and foundered in Trafalgar Bay, close to the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, with all her officers and crew, upwards of 400 in number.

14. An attack made by a number of young officers on the office of the newspaper *El Resumen*, published in Madrid, in consequence of an article reflecting on the lukewarmness of the army. On the following night the offices of another newspaper, *El Globo*, were broken into and the contents destroyed.

— Lord Salisbury and Mr. A. J. Balfour received at Arlington House a deputation of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to ask the support of the Opposition leaders to the Eight Hours (Miners) Bill.

— The Paris Tribunal condemned M. Coquelin to pay every time he should act at any other than the Comédie Française, of which he was a *pensionnaire* under the Moscow decree of Napoleon I.

— King Humbert, on the occasion of his birthday, granted an amnesty to various categories of prisoners, including Captain Romain, a French officer under sentence for espionage.

15. At the Altcar Coursing Meeting, the Waterloo Cup won by Mr. Pilkington's Thoughtless Beauty; the Waterloo Plate by Mr. Fletcher's

Forem; and the Waterloo Purse divided between Mr. F. Watson's Word of Honour and Col. Fawcett's Fertile Field.

15. The Berlin Municipality, by 56 to 34 votes, refused to send a congratulatory address to Prince Bismarck on his eightieth birthday.

— A man in charge of a cylinder of compressed gas, which exploded, was blown to pieces whilst sitting in Fenchurch Street Station.

— In consequence of the continued disturbances in Chitral, and on the North-western Indian frontier, a force of 14,000 men of all arms mobilised under the command of Major-General Sir Robert Low.

16. A general lock-out in the boot and shoe trade began at Northampton, Leicester, and other centres. It was calculated that about 200,000 persons found themselves consequently without employment.

— Slatin Bey, who had been kept in captivity at Omdurman for nearly twelve years, arrived at Assouan, having escaped on 20th February with the help of some friendly Arabs.

— The Spanish Cabinet of Senor Sagasta resigned in consequence of the attitude of the Cortes towards the War Minister, who had defended the officers implicated in the attack on the two newspaper offices.

18. The British Minister in Central America presented to the Government an ultimatum demanding 15,000*l.* as indemnity for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, the British Vice-Consul, at Bluefield.

— Prince Komalsu, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, ordered to proceed to China; Li Hung Chang with the Chinese proposals of peace embarking almost simultaneously for Japan.

— General von Werder, for some years German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, suddenly recalled without previous warning.

19. The betrothal of Princess Helène d'Orleans, daughter of Comte de Paris, to the Duc d'Aosta officially announced.

— An explosion of dynamite, by which thirteen persons were killed and five injured, took place at Lobitz on the Rhine, a frontier village between Germany and Holland to which 225,000 lbs. of dynamite had been brought awaiting transmission to Antwerp for Australia.

— After two days' street fighting during which 2,000 persons were killed or wounded, the Diplomatic Corps at Lima arranged a truce between the contending forces; both General Caceres and General Pierola were to retire from the city, and delegates were to establish a Government satisfactory to both parties.

20. At Sandwich the Inter-University golf match was decided in favour of Cambridge by three holes.

— The steamship *Horsa* sailed from Savannah for Siberia with 200 negro emigrants well provided with stores.

— An explosion occurred at Red Canyon, Wyoming, in a coal-mine in the Rocky Mountains, by which upwards of sixty lives were lost. The supposed cause was the ignition of coal-dust by a blast.

21. The polling for East Bristol, to fill the vacancy caused by the

death of Sir J. D. Weston (G.L.), resulted in the return of Sir W. H. Wills (Lib.), 3,740 votes, against 3,558 given to Mr. H. H. Gore (Ind. Lab.).

21. Rev. H. A. James, B.D., Principal of Cheltenham College, elected Head Master of Rugby School in succession to Dr. Percival.

— Slatin Bey, on reaching Cairo, presented to the Khedive, by whom he was raised to the rank of Pasha.

22. In the House of Commons a resolution in favour of the payment of members carried by 176 to 158 votes.

— An attempt to introduce one-franc cab fares for short distances (under 15 minutes) in Paris abandoned after ten days' trial, in consequence of the opposition of the drivers.

— Prince William of Hesse, half-brother of the late Grand Duke, with some danger to himself, rescued a woman from drowning who had thrown herself into the river Woog.

— The Japanese fleet opened an attack on the Pescadores Islands between Formosa and the mainland.

23. In the German Reichstag, the President, Herr von Levetzow, proposed, and Herr von Bennigsen, the leader of the National Liberals, supported a proposal to convey the congratulations of the House to Prince Bismarck on his eightieth birthday. The motion was opposed by the Centre, the Radicals, and the Socialists, and rejected by 163 to 146 votes. Herr von Levetzow at once resigned the Presidency, and the German Emperor telegraphed to Prince Bismarck his profound indignation at the vote.

— A large portion of St. Catherine's Tunnel, near Guildford, subsided, swallowing up a coach-house and stables, two horses and four carriages, and suspending the traffic on three lines of railway for several days.

— In Madrid, a Conservative Ministry formed by Senor Canovas del Castillo, and the members received by the Queen Regent.

— Mr. Gladstone returned from the Riviera, and warmly received by a large crowd assembled at Charing Cross.

24. A gale of great violence raged over the Southern and Midland Counties. Great damage was done in the London parks and streets, and several fine plantations of trees in Norfolk and Northants destroyed, the south-west front and turrets of Peterborough Cathedral seriously injured, and the leaden roof of the Banqueting Hall at Whitehall completely rolled up.

— Li Hung Chang, the Chinese plenipotentiary, when returning from a conference with the Japanese ministers, fired at by a Japanese and wounded in the cheek.

25. Upwards of 400 members of the Upper and Lower House of the Prussian Diet went to Friedrichsruhe by special train, and were cordially received by Prince Bismarck. On the following day the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and the War Minister visited the ex-Chancellor, and presented to the Prince a sword of honour in a gold sheath.

— Five men belonging to Ballyvadlea, near Clonmel, charged with

having caused the death, by burning over the fire, of Bridget Cleary, the wife of one of them, in the belief that she was a witch.

26. The Mikado and the Japanese Ministry conveyed to Li Hung Chang the expression of their grief and indignation at the outrage of which he had been the victim.

— The racing season opened at Lincoln, when the Lincolnshire Handicap was won by the favourite, Mr. C. Duncan's Euclid, 6 years, 7 st. 12 lb. (G. Brown). Fifteen ran.

27. At the anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society the Faraday Medal was presented to Lord Rayleigh in recognition of his discovery (jointly with Professor Ramsay) of argon.

— At a special meeting of the shareholders of the British East Africa Company it was resolved under the circumstances to surrender its charter with all its property to the Government for 250,000*l.*, of which 200,000*l.* was to be contributed by Zanzibar, which would recover the territories previously made over to the Company.

28. In the Spanish Cortes the Premier announced that the state of affairs in Cuba was so serious that Marshal Martinez Campos had been despatched with full power, and that heavy reinforcements would be sent.

— In the House of Commons the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Sir E. F. Grey) read an important passage introduced into his speech with reference to the French aggression on the Niger and Upper Nile.

29. By the breaking of an axle-arm of the hind wheels an omnibus was overturned in Tottenham Court Road, and twelve persons, including the driver and conductor, were so much injured that they had to be taken to the hospital.

— Acting under direct instructions from the Mikado, the Japanese plenipotentiaries agreed to an unconditional armistice pending negotiations with China.

— At Liverpool the Grand National Steeplechase won by Mr. J. Widger's Wild Man from Borneo, aged, 10 st. 11 lb. (Mr. Joseph Widger). Nineteen started.

30. A royal decree issued dissolving the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, re-organising the electoral system, and reducing the number of Deputies from 170 to 120 members.

— At Renaix near Oudenarde in Belgium a collision took place between the gendarmes and miners on strike, in which one man was killed and about twenty wounded.

— The fifty-second Inter-University boat race rowed between Putney and Mortlake. Oxford won the toss and after the first few minutes obtained the lead and maintained it to the close, winning by two and a half lengths in 20 min. 50 sec. The crews were :—

OXFORD.		ST. LB.	CAMBRIDGE.		ST. LB.
H. B. Cotton, Magdalen (bow)	9	13	T. B. Hope, Trinity Hall (bow)	10	11
2. M. C. Pilkington, Magdalen	- 12	4	2. F. C. Stewart, Trinity Hall	- 12	1½
3. C. K. Phillips, New College	- 11	12	3. H. A. Game, First Trinity	- 12	2
4. T. H. E. Stretch, New College	12	4	4. W. S. Adie, First Trinity	- 13	2½
5. W. B. Stewart, Brasenose	- 13	7½	5. T. J. G. Duncanson, Emmanuel	13	3
6. C. D. Burnell, Magdalen	- 13	0½	6. R. Y. Bonsey, Lady Margaret	12	4
7. W. E. Crum, New College	- 12	2	7. A. S. Bell, Trinity Hall	- 11	7
C. M. Pitman, New (stroke)	- 12	0	D. A. Wauchope, T. Hall (stroke)	11	8
C. S. Serocold, New Col. (cox.)	8	1	F. C. Begg, Trinity Hall (cox.)	8	2

APRIL.

1. In the House of Commons, after five nights' debate, the second reading of the bill for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales carried by 304 to 260 votes.

— Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday, in connection with which *fêtes* had been going on for a week, celebrated with indescribable enthusiasm throughout the German Empire. The deputations to Friedrichsruhe, where Prince Bismarck received them, filled thirty-five trains.

— A petition against the arbitrary authority of the Russian Minister and police over the press presented to the Czar by a number of journalists and literary men.

— The Government offered to the masters and workmen in the boot trade, through the President of the Board of Trade and the Home Secretary, to ascertain the definite demands on each side for reference to arbitration.

2. The surrender of Jabez Balfour to the British Legation at Buenos Ayres ordered by the Federal judge at Salta, where he had been detained on a local charge.

— An attempt made by the editor of a newspaper of advanced Magyar views to blow up the monument erected in Budapesth to the memory of General Hentzl and the Austrian soldiers who had fallen during the revolution of 1849.

3. Two of the brigades of Sir A. Low's force engaged on the Bajaur expedition stormed the Malandrai Pass, and after five hours' heavy fighting drove back the natives.

— The spring elections in the Western States of the Union showed generally successes of the Republican party.

4. The German Commercial Congress assembled at Berlin passed resolutions in favour of the maintenance of a gold currency and condemnatory of Count Karletz's proposal for a State monopoly of imported cereals.

— The representatives of Canada and Newfoundland appointed to consider the federation of the provinces met at Ottawa.

5. In the House of Commons, after three nights' debate, the Irish Land Bill was read a second time without a division.

— At the Central Criminal Court the Marquess of Queensberry, charged with a criminal libel on Mr. Oscar Wilde, was acquitted, the

libel being declared by the jury to have been published for the public benefit. Mr. Oscar Wilde was subsequently arrested and committed to prison.

5. In the French Senate, M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an interpolation on British interests in Western and Central Africa, refuted Sir E. Grey's version, and stated the views of the French Government.

— A terrible explosion took place in a grocery store, in which was a quantity of gunpowder, at New Orleans, by which fifteen persons were killed and many injured.

6. At Leipzig, before the Disciplinary Court, Herr Leist, ex-Chancellor of the Cameroons, charged with having flogged and ill-treated a number of native women in the colony, found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the public service, the previous decision of the Court of First Instance being quashed.

— Telegraph Hill, Hatcham, about ten acres in extent, formerly an Admiralty station for the transmission of messages by semaphore, conveyed to the public as a recreation ground, the total cost, about 800*l*., having been provided by the Haberdashers' Company and Mr. George Livesey.

— A cholera epidemic broke out in the quarantine lazaretto at Camaran in the Red Sea, where 2,000 Mecca pilgrims were resting on their way to Djeddah. The fatal cases amounted to thirty a day.

8. In the House of Commons the Speaker (Mr. A. Peel) formally announced his resignation, and made his farewell address. Subsequently the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Local Veto Bill, which was read a first time without a division.

— Owing to a disagreement between the Hovas and the foreign officers, Colonel Shervinton, who was in command of the native troops, withdrew from the Malagasy service.

— Madame Joniaux' appeal against her capital conviction for murder rejected by the Court of Appeal in Brussels.

— In the Supreme Court at Washington judgment was given to the effect that tax on income from real estate and on Municipal and State Bonds was unconstitutional.

9. The general election in Denmark resulted in a great Radical victory, the Right returning twenty-four, the Moderates twenty-eight, and the Radicals sixty-one members.

— Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., appointed Governor of South Australia in succession to the Earl of Kintore, K.C.M.G.

— In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved and Mr. A. J. Balfour seconded a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his distinguished services in the chair, and a motion for an address to her Majesty to confer some signal mark of favour upon him.

10. Mr. W. C. Gully, M.P. for Carlisle, the Ministerial nominee, elected Speaker of the House of Commons by 285 to 274 votes, the Conservatives having proposed Sir M. White Ridley.

10. Jabez Balfour, having been surrendered by the Argentine authorities, left Buenos Ayres in charge of the English police.

— The French Chamber of Deputies voted a credit of 2,000,000 francs in supplement of the pensions granted by workmen's benefit societies to workmen of sixty-five years of age.

11. On Strangford Lough, Co. Down, a boat containing eight servants belonging to Lord Londonderry's household capsized near Portaferry and all the party drowned.

— The fortifications on Sandy Hook, intended for the defence of New York Harbour, which had been in hand for several years, finally completed and armed with sixteen mortars sunken in pits, each capable of throwing a projectile weighing 1,000 lb. a distance of six miles.

13. A railway accident, unattended by loss of life, occurred near Bodmin Road, the mail train from Plymouth to Penzance running off the line, which was blocked for several hours.

— The Cuban insurgents under Maceo attacked and routed near Palmarito in the Eastern Province.

14. Serious and repeated earthquake shocks felt at various places between Vienna and Rome. The centre of the disturbance was at Laibach in Carniola, where thirty-one shocks were felt. About fifty lives were lost and severe damage was done to public and private buildings. There was a serious panic in Cilli, Furnes, Trieste, and Venice, where many persons passed the night in the open air. At Laibach and in the neighbourhood the shocks continued for several days.

15. The Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries, held a final conference at Shimonoseki, at which the terms of peace were finally settled, subject to ratification by their respective Governments. China ceded the Liao-Tung Peninsula, Formosa, and the Pescadores Islands, agreed to pay an indemnity of 33,000,000*l.* sterling and made other important concessions of suzerainty and freedom of inland trade.

— The third annual conference of the Independent Labour party, attended by eighty-four delegates, met at Newcastle-on-Tyne under the presidency of Mr. Keir Hardie. The conference lasted the entire week, the attitude of the members towards the two political parties being chiefly debated.

— A fire broke out at the Oxford County Lunatic Asylum, at Littlemore, causing great damage and necessitating the removal of all the inmates, numbering over 300.

16. The President of the French Republic started on his first official tour, visiting Rouen, Havre, etc. He was everywhere received with great cordiality and expressed his appreciation of the visit of H.M.S. *Australia* to the latter port.

— A lake of considerable size formed at Leprignano about thirty miles north of Rome by the sudden rising of springs, chiefly sulphurous.

17. Professor Flinders Petrie, lecturing before the Edinburgh Royal Society, gave an account of a race quite distinct from the Egyptian

people, which had apparently inhabited a district near Thebes about 3000 B.C.

18. Mr. Courtney, M.P., addressing his constituents at Liskeard, gave a detailed account of the circumstances under which he had declined to accept the nomination for the Speakership.

— The Khedive and Council approved of a law equalising the incidence of the land-tax, of which the glaring inequalities had been made more prominent by the fall in prices of agricultural produce.

19. An Apostolic letter of Pope Leo XIII. to the English people published in the *Times*, expressing the increasing need for unity among those holding the Christian faith as a defence against modern errors.

— At an adjourned conference of the representatives of the manufacturers and operatives in the boot trade, under the presidency of Sir Courtenay Boyle, the terms of a settlement, including the reconstitution of arbitration boards, agreed upon.

— The New York Senate approved the resolution in favour of woman suffrage passed by the State Assembly.

20. The election for Oxford City consequent upon the death of Sir George Chesney (Con.) resulted in the return of Viscount Valentia (Con.) by 3,745 votes against 3,143 polled by Dr. Little (Lib.).

— Chitral Fort, where Mr. Robertson and Captains Campbell and Townshend had been closely invested by the Swatis, relieved after forty-three days by Colonel Kelly, and Sher Afzul took refuge in flight on learning of the approach of the Khan of Dir. The casualties during the investment, which had lasted from March 3, had been thirty-nine killed and sixty-two wounded, including Mr. Robertson himself, the Civil Commissioner, out of a force of 290 men and 7 officers.

— The centenary of the Paris Ecole Normale celebrated with great enthusiasm by the professors who had been trained in that college.

22. Archdeacon Farrar appointed Dean of Canterbury in succession to Dr. Payne Smith, deceased.

— In the House of Commons the new Speaker took the chair, his election having been formally approved and confirmed by the Royal Commissioners in the name of the Queen.

— The Paris omnibus drivers and others to the number of about 5,000 struck work against the rates of pay in force, and some disturbances arose in consequence of the strikers attempting to obstruct an omnibus driven by a "blackleg." Owing to the energy of the Government, the strike collapsed within the week.

— The Opium Commission, appointed to inquire into the alleged evils arising from the use of that drug in India, reported that there was no evidence to justify restrictions in its cultivation or export.

23. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained at a banquet by the members of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in commemoration of the jubilee of his appointment as Knight Commander of the Order.

23. In the House of Commons a resolution passed unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Keir Hardie, granting a pension of 4,000*l.* a year to Mr. A. W. Peel, who was subsequently raised to the peerage as Viscount Peel.

— At the Epsom Spring Meeting the Great Metropolitan Stakes won by an outsider, Sir J. Duke's Cornbury, 4 years, 6 st. 5 lb. (H. Covey). Eleven ran.

— The election for Mid Norfolk resulted in the return of Mr. R. T. Gordon (L.U.), who polled 4,112 votes against 3,904 given to Mr. F. W. Wilson (G.L.).

24. The Queen, who had left Cannes on the morning of the previous day, reached Darmstadt early in the afternoon and was warmly received by the inhabitants.

— At Epsom the City and Suburban Handicap won by the favourite, Mr. T. Cannon's Reminder, 4 yrs., 8 st. 9 lb. (M. Cannon). Nineteen started.

— The representatives at Tokio of Russia, France, and Germany entered a protest against the article of the Treaty of Shimonoseki stipulating the annexation of Chinese territory on the continent to Japan.

25. The tercentenary of the death of Tasso celebrated at Rome by a service in the Church of the Monastery of St. Onopio, where his remains were interred.

— Mr. George Peel, the Liberal Unionist candidate for Leamington and Warwick, withdrew his candidature in order to restore harmony between the Unionist parties.

— McDonald's mammoth Tobacco Factory at Montreal, employing nearly 1,000 men and women, almost destroyed by fire. The damage done to the works and stock was estimated at half a million dollars.

— The Khan of Dir having closed all the roads of escape forced Sher Afzul, after his retreat from Chitral, into the snow, obliging him and 1,500 followers to surrender.

26. The polling in East Wicklow, to fill the vacancy by the retirement of Mr. Sweetman (Nat.), resulted in the return of Mr. J. Kelly (Nat.), 1,253 votes, against Mr. Sweetman (Parnellite), 1,191, and Colonel Tottenham (Conservative), 1,165.

— At the annual meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League Mr. A. J. Balfour spoke at length on the cordial relations existing between the two sections of the Unionist party.

— A violent colliery explosion, resulting in the loss of thirteen lives, took place at Denny near Stirling.

27. The Nicaraguan Government having refused to comply with the British demands for satisfaction and redress in the matter of the imprisonment of Consul Hatch, the port of Corinto was occupied by a party of marines and blue-jackets, landed from H.M.S. *Royal Arthur*.

— The Queen of Holland and her mother, the Queen Regent, travelling privately, arrived in London on a short visit.

27. The dam of a great reservoir at Bousey, near Epinal, containing 7,000,000 cubic feet of water, burst, and tearing down a narrow valley interrupted the traffic of three lines of railway, causing enormous destruction of property, estimated at 2,000,000*l.* sterling, and the loss of upwards of 100 lives.

— The Duke of Orleans, whilst hunting near Cadiz, thrown from his horse and broke his arm, sustaining other injuries.

28. The general election held throughout Greece resulted in the return of a large majority of the supporters of M. Delyannis. M. Tricoupis lost his own seat and only a dozen of his followers were elected.

29. At a meeting of the English Church Union Lord Halifax gave an account of his visit to Rome and of his reception by the Pope.

— The Commission appointed by the Great Powers to inquire into the Armenian massacres brought their labours to a close, having decided that the allegations of cruelty had been fully established.

30. The Queen arrived at Sheerness from Flushing, but in consequence of a fog in the channel the royal yacht was delayed on her passage.

— The polling at East Leeds, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. Gane (G.L.), resulted in the return of Mr. T. Lentz (G.L.) by 3,999 votes, against 2,868 given to Mr. Danvers Power (C.).

— In the House of Commons the President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, brought in a bill to prohibit plural voting at Parliamentary elections.

MAY.

1. "May Day" celebrated in the principal Continental towns as a general holiday, the Labour and Socialist demonstrations as a rule passing off quietly, even at Vienna, where large Socialist crowds held a procession.

— A public park consisting of 108 acres of land at Wavertree, laid out as a playground, with certain rents, houses, and wayleaves to cover the cost of maintenance, presented to the Corporation of Liverpool for the use of the city by an anonymous donor.

— At Newmarket the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes won by an outsider, Sir J. Blundell Maple's Kirkconnell (J. Watts), the favourite, Raconteur, being fifth. Eight ran.

— After a trial lasting three days the jury was discharged, having disagreed on the charges under 11th Section of Criminal Law Amendment Act brought against Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor.

2. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, introduced his Budget for the current year, 1895-96, showing a prospective deficiency of 319,000*l.*, which he proposed to convert into a surplus of 181,000*l.* by reimposing the tax of 6*d.* per barrel on beer, and leaving other imposts, except the 6*d.* spirit duty, untouched.

2. At Paris two leaders of the Omnibus Union, who had taken a prominent part in the recent strike, sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

— The Treaty of Shimonoseki ratified at Peking by the Emperor of China, and Li Hung Chang ordered to proceed to Chefoo to exchange the ratification.

3. In the House of Commons a resolution proposed by Mr. A. C. Morton, declaring that it was desirable that the annuity of 10,000*l.* paid to H.R.H. the Duke of Coburg should cease, negatived after a long debate by 193 to 72 votes.

— The One Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket won by an outsider, Mr. Fairie's Galeotti (M. Cannon). Seven started.

— Count Kalnoky, Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, tendered his resignation (which the Emperor declined to accept) in consequence of a correction made by him through the press of a statement given by Baron Banffy in the Hungarian Diet.

4. President Lelaya, of Nicaragua, finally accepted the British terms, and agreed to pay the indemnity of 15,000*l.* within a fortnight.

— The Racket Championship and 200*l.* played for at Brighton, and won by P. Latham from the holder, C. Lateau, by six games to one, and the match by seven sets to two.

— A destructive cyclone passed over a considerable tract of country in Wisconsin, Kansas, and Illinois, causing serious loss of life and damage to property.

6. Jabez Spencer Balfour reached Southampton, and was immediately conveyed to London, and brought to Bow Street. After the production of formal evidence, he was remanded to Holloway Gaol.

— The Japanese Government intimated its willingness, in view of the protests of Russia, France, and Germany, to renounce the definitive annexation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur.

7. A meeting, presided over by the Duke of Argyll, and subsequently by the Duke of Westminster, held in St. James' Hall, London, to protest against the atrocities committed in Armenia, and to insist upon the speedy enactment of the 61st Act of the Berlin Treaty.

— In the Consistory Court of London, the Chancellor of the diocese, Dr. Tristram, explained the law with reference to the marriage of divorced persons, and declared that the officiating clergyman in a recent case was bound to celebrate the marriage, notwithstanding the objection raised.

8. In the House of Commons the bill for the repeal of the Irish Crimes Act, introduced by a private member, was read a second time by 222 to 208 votes. The debate was interrupted by O'Donovan Rossa, who had obtained a seat under the gallery, and attempted to make a speech concerning his personal reputation.

— H.R.H. the Duke of York presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund.

8. The Italian Parliament, of which the sittings had been suspended since December, dissolved by royal decree.

— The ratification of the Treaty of Shimonoseki finally exchanged between the representatives of China and Japan.

9. In the Legislative Assembly at Sydney the New South Wales Premier, Mr. G. H. Reid, proposed the removal of all protective duties, and as a substitute the imposition of a land tax and income tax.

— M. Tricoupis, several times Prime Minister of Greece, having completed twenty-one years' public service applied for and obtained a pension of 504 drachmas per month.

10. Queen Natalie of Servia returned to Belgrade after four years' absence and was received by the King and greeted by the populace with great enthusiasm.

— The final round in the contest for the amateur golf championship decided at St. Andrews in favour of Mr. Leslie Melville-Balfour (Royal and Ancient), who defeated the holder, Mr. John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) after a close game.

— Mr. Arthur Balfour and Mr. J. Chamberlain were the chief speakers at a banquet in celebration of the Moderate victories in the recent elections for the London County Council.

11. In the German Reichstag the anti-Revolutionary bills introduced by the Government in the interests of "religion, morality, and social order" rejected by a coalition of several parties without any formal vote.

— The Abbé Paul de Broglie murdered by a woman named Amelot, who accused him falsely of having revealed statements made by her in the confessional.

— At Kempton Park the Jubilee Stakes of 3,000 sovs. won by an outsider, Mr. T. Worton's Victor Wild, 5 yrs., 8 st. 4 lb. (Bradford), by six lengths. Eighteen started.

— The sentence of death passed at Antwerp on Madame Joniaux, the Belgium poisoner, commuted by the King to penal servitude for life.

13. In the German Reichstag the Government Tobacco Taxation Bill rejected by a large majority, the Budget Committee having effected economies in the proposed expenditure amounting to about 30,000,000 marks.

— In the House of Commons the Earl of Selborne (Lord Wolmer) raised the question of his power to retain his seat for Edinburgh (West) notwithstanding his succession to his father's title. After some discussion the appointment of a committee to report was postponed until the following day, when it was carried by 330 to 143 votes.

14. The election for West Dorset occasioned by the death of Mr. H. R. Farquharson (C.) resulted in the return of Colonel Williams (C.) by 3,538 votes, against 2,325 polled by Mr. W. Homer (Ind.); and that for Walworth, occasioned by the death of Mr. W. Saunders (G.L.), in favour of Mr. James Bailey, who polled 2,676 votes against 2,105 given to Col. J. Colquhoun Reade (G.L.) and 347 to Mr. G. Lansbury (Socialist).

14. In the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Justice Mathew decided in favour of a passenger who sued the London, Chatham and Dover Railway for levying 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* instead of 1*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, the statutory fare between London and Calais.

15. The Home Secretary having declined to intervene in the proceedings taken by the Anti-Gambling League against the Jockey Club, the former body decided to re-open the question in the Law Courts.

— At the Paris Assizes M. le Chatelier, indicted for manslaughter for having killed M. Percher (Henri Alys) in a duel, was acquitted, together with the four seconds.

— At the presentation of graduates at the University of London, Miss A. S. Dawes, the first lady on whom the degree of Doctor of Literature had been conferred, was presented to the Chancellor.

— The Newmarket Trial Stakes, value 4,500*l.*, won by Sir J. Blundell Maple's The Owl, 3 yrs., 9 st. 5 lb. (Bradford), defeating the favourite, Kirkconnell (J. Watts), belonging to the same owner and equal weights. Seven started.

16. Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, again tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Count Goludrowski appointed to succeed him.

— The negotiations for the entrance of Newfoundland into the Canadian Dominion abandoned, the terms offered having been rejected by the ministers of the former colony.

— The Ambassadors at Constantinople of Russia, France, and Great Britain presented a note stating the reforms necessary in Armenia.

— Brest-Litewski, a town of about 25,000 inhabitants in the province of Grodno, almost completely destroyed by fire, and thirty lives lost.

17. In a cricket match at Bristol between Gloucestershire and Somerset, Dr. W. G. Grace contributed 288 runs, making his hundredth score of a "century" or upwards in first class cricket. At Nottingham in a match against Sussex, the home county scored 726 runs in their first innings, the highest on record in county cricket.

— A fire broke out in Bermondsey, and for three hours raged over a district chiefly occupied by tanners and leather merchants. Buildings covering over an acre of ground, and property to the value of 200,000*l.*, were destroyed.

— After a fortnight of unprecedentedly dry and hot weather, it weather suddenly became cold, accompanied by a severe gale from the north-west, doing much damage to fruit trees and shipping on both sides of the English Channel and in Holland and Germany.

18. A severe shock of earthquake felt at Florence, followed two hours later by another shock. Much damage was done in the city, but more in the surrounding villages, and several lives were lost. The earthquake was also felt at Bologna, Siena, Pisa, etc.

— The Parliament House at Santiago, Chili, totally destroyed by fire.

20. The fiftieth anniversary of the departure of Sir John Franklin's Arctic Expedition commemorated by a visit to Greenwich Hospital, to inspect the relics, and by a meeting of Arctic travellers at the Geographical Club.

— The United States Supreme Court decided by five judges against four that the income tax law was unconstitutional, because as a direct tax it was not apportioned according to representation.

— The Emperor of China issued a decree recalling from Formosa all Chinese officials, civil and military.

21. In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet a motion in favour of bimetallism in participation with Great Britain was carried by 187 to 92 votes.

— In the House of Commons, on the presentation of the report of the committee on Lord Selborne's claim to remain member for Edinburgh (West), it was decided that he had succeeded to the peerage of his father.

— A Spanish steamer, the *Gravina*, foundered in a cyclone off the coast of Luzon, in the Philippine Islands, and 168 persons were drowned.

22. In consequence of the decision of the Belgium Cabinet to postpone to a subsequent session the question of the annexation of the Congo State, M. de Mérode, the Foreign Minister, felt bound to resign.

— At St. George's Hall, Bradford, Lord Salisbury, and at St. James' Hall, London, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain addressed crowded meetings condemning the policy of the Government.

— A satchel containing 3,000*l.* in notes, and cheques, and bank transfers for a much larger amount, stolen in broad daylight from the counter of Messrs. Williams & Deacon's bank in Birchin Lane, City, by a thief who escaped capture.

23. The vacancy for Warwick and Leamington caused by the elevation of the late Speaker to the peerage resulted in the return of the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton (L.U.) by 2,815 votes against 2,236 recorded for Mr. Duckworth (Rad.).

— His Highness Nasrulla Khan, second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrived at Spithead on a visit to England.

— By the explosion of a factory boiler at Stainland, near Halifax, five women operatives were killed, and others injured. The premises were wrecked.

24. Mr. C. T. Ritchie (C.) returned unopposed for the borough of Croydon in succession to the Hon. Sidney Herbert (C.) called to the House of Peers.

— The Portuguese Government received from Lorenzo Marques a telegram officially announcing the complete suppression of the native revolt in their South-west African colony.

— The Chinese Viceroy of Formosa, supported by the Chinese officials, instead of withdrawing as commanded by the Emperor, declared and proclaimed the island an independent Republic.

25. Her Majesty, who had prolonged her stay at Windsor in order to pass her seventy-sixth birthday, was present at a performance of Verdi's opera of "Trovatore" by the Royal Opera Company in the Waterloo Chamber.

— The "Birthday" honours included knighthoods for Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Walter Besant, Mr. Lewis Morris, and Dr. W. H. Russell.

— The second trial of Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor for offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, presided over by Mr. Justice Wills, resulted in a verdict of guilty. Both prisoners were sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

26. A tremendous fall of rock from the Schwarzer Mönch Mountain occurred in the Hinter Lauterbrunnen Valley, carrying away the forest on the slopes and several houses in the scattered village of Stechelberg.

27. At Eckernförde Bay, near Kiel, a torpedo destroyer being built for the Turkish Government exploded, killing seven of the crew and severely injuring twelve others.

— The Khedive, accompanied by Lord Cromer and Admiral Sir Culme Seymour, inspected the English fleet assembled at Alexandria, the combined tonnage of the ships being double that of the fleet which had bombarded the port in 1882.

— The Italian elections resulted favourably for the Ministry, Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, being elected for nine separate seats, six of which were in Sicily. All the other ministers and under-secretaries were also re-elected.

— The French steamer *Don Pedro* from Le Havre to La Plata struck on the rocks near Carril on the north-west coast of Spain. Her boiler exploded and she sank so rapidly that upwards of eighty of the crew and passengers were drowned. About the same time the Pacific Mail steamboat *Colima* from San Francisco to Panama was wrecked off the south-western coast of Mexico, near Arapulco, and upwards of 180 lives lost.

28. In the House of Commons the motion to adjourn over the Derby Day after a short debate was defeated by 221 to 174 votes.

— The Newfoundland Government, after repeated attempts to obtain a loan in New York, forced to abandon its intention in consequence of the refusal of the imperial authorities to give the lenders a preferential claim on the custom of the island.

29. The Derby Stakes at Epsom, value 6,000*l.*, won for a second time in succession by the Earl of Rosebery. The race was considered an open one. Lord Rosebery's *Sir Visto* (S. Loates) was low in the betting, and he won by three-quarters of a length in advance of another outsider, Mr. T. Cannon's *Curzon* (G. Chaloner). None of the favourites were placed. Fifteen started.

— The Victoria University, Manchester, the Chancellor, Earl Spencer, K.G., presiding, conferred honorary degrees (Litt. Dr.) for the first time. Amongst the recipients were the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Kelvin, Mr. James Bryce, and Sir Henry Roscoe.

29 The election at West Edinburgh, caused by the succession of Lord Selborne (L.U.) to the Upper House, resulted in the return of Mr. Lewis M'Iver (U.) by 3,783 votes against 3,075 polled by the Master of Elibank (L.).

30. The Lord Mayor unveiled two frescoes—one by Sir Fred. Leighton, P.R.A., and the other by Mr. R. Macbeth, A.R.A.—being the first of a series relating to the civic life of London, with which it was proposed to decorate the walls of the Royal Exchange.

— The old Dee Mills, Chester, on the Dee Bridge, first established in eleventh century, and where the historic Miller of Dee lived, burnt down. They had recently been purchased by the corporation from the executors of Alderman Johnson, the last descendant of the Miller of Dee.

— The Vienna Municipal Council dissolved by decree, and an imperial commissary appointed to conduct business pending the election of a new council. The anti-Semitic violence of the Vice-Burgomaster, Dr. Lueger, displayed towards his Liberal colleagues was the cause.

31. The Consular representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia attacked by Bedouins on the outskirts of Djeddah. The British Vice-Consul was killed, and the others more or less severely wounded.

— At Epsom the Oaks Stakes, 4,500*l.*, won by Sir J. Miller's La Sagan (S. Loates). Fifteen started.

— A bust of Lord Tennyson, by T. Woolner, R.A., and presented by Mr. C. Jenner, of Edinburgh, placed in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.

JUNE.

1. Unprecedented heat, causing several deaths from sunstroke and apoplexy, prevailed in the Atlantic States of the Union, the thermometer marking 96 degrees in the shade.

— The Czar and Czarina attended at the New Admiralty Docks at St. Petersburg to inaugurate the keel laying of four ironclads and a gunboat.

3. The Co-operative Congress assembled at Huddersfield, under the presidency of Mr. George Thomson, the originator of a successful co-operative undertaking in that town.

— The Captain-General of Madrid, General Primo de Rivera, whilst holding a military levee at his official residence, shot by an infantry officer, Captain Primilivo Clavizo, and seriously wounded in the lungs and arm. His assailant was arrested on the spot, tried by court-martial, and shot within forty-eight hours.

— An international Miners' Conference, attended by about fifty delegates, of whom one-half were English, met at Paris, and debated at length the means by which an eight hours' day could be best enforced.

4. The reply of the Porte to the scheme of Armenian reforms presented to the Ambassadors of the three Powers, and although its contents were kept secret, they were known to be unsatisfactory.

4. The anniversary of the battle of Magenta commemorated by the erection on the battlefield of a monument to the memory of Marshal MacMahon.

— The Chilian Government announced the resumption of gold payments, which had been suspended for thirteen years.

5. In the Dominion House of Commons at Ottawa a resolution in favour of woman suffrage was rejected by 105 to 47 votes.

— After an all-night sitting in the Legislative Assembly at Sydney, N.S.W., the Government at noon applied the closure and the Premier's (Mr. G. A. Keir) motion for the repeal of the customs duties imposed by Sir George Dibbs was carried by 53 to 26 votes.

— A cloud-burst or water-spout occurred in the Black Forest district of Wurtemberg, causing the loss of hundreds of lives in the villages on the banks of the river Eyach as well as great destruction of property.

6. Shahzada Nasrulla Khan, the Ameer's son, paid a visit to the city and received in state by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at the Guildhall.

— Fresh shocks of earthquake felt at Florence and in the adjoining districts, causing great alarm but no mischief.

— It was announced that a Chinese loan of 17,000,000*l.* (being part of the indemnity to be paid to Japan) had been guaranteed by Russia, and would be issued in Paris as a four per cent. loan at ninety-three and a half, the Chinese paying five per cent. per annum to the guarantors.

— A British camp at Waziristan attacked by natives and the officer in charge (Lieut. Horne) and several of his men killed.

7. The President of the United States (President Cleveland) appointed Mr. Richard Olney of Massachusetts and District Attorney-General to be Secretary of State in succession to Mr. Gresham, deceased.

— The Manchester Cup, 2,000 sovs., won by the Prince of Wales' Florizel II., 4 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (Calder), the favourite. Eleven started.

— In the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa the reduction of the permanent military force from 1,000 to 800 men was officially announced.

8. Djevad Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, dismissed, and Said Pasha, a former Grand Vizier, re-appointed.

— The session of the Delegations opened at Vienna, the Emperor addressing the Austrian and Hungarian bodies separately.

— The Shahzada Nasrulla Khan left London for ten days to visit the principal industrial centres in the Midlands and Northern districts.

— At Longchamp Races the Grand Prix de Paris, value 10,420*l.*, won by an outsider, M. Edmund Blanc's Andrée (Barker). The three English horses started were completely worsted. Sixteen ran.

10. The nineteenth Italian Parliament opened at Rome by King Humbert, who, in his speech, insisted upon the necessity of a re-organisation of the finances.

10. At Athens on the election of M. Laimir, President of the Chamber, the Tricoupis Ministry tendered their resignation and the formation of a new Cabinet was entrusted by the King to M. Delyannis.

— The European and American missions at various towns in China wrecked by the mob and great damage done to the chapels and churches.

11. Mr. Gladstone left Hawarden and travelled to London to join the *Tantallon Castle*, on which ship he sailed with other guests of Sir Donald Currie to take part in the opening of the Baltic Canal.

— Mr. Rhodes' motion in the Cape Parliament for the annexation of British Bechuanaland to Cape Colony agreed to without a division.

— The Transvaal troops with their Swazi allies under General Joubert attacked the rebels near Lydenburg, dispersing their forces and killing their leader.

12. Telephonic communication by the Post Office lines inaugurated between London and the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

— The Inverness-shire election, consequent upon the resignation of Dr. D. Macgregor (G.L.), resulted in the return of Mr. J. Evans Bruce Baillie (C.) by 3,164 votes against 2,514 given to Mr. Donald Macrae (G.L.).

— The Cuban revolutionists, who received considerable help from their friends on the mainland, obtained several important advantages over the Government troops, and the Madrid authorities were called upon to send support to the latter immediately.

13. The Cape authorities issued a proclamation ordering the arrest of Sigcan, the Pondoland chief, for resisting their orders.

— At Rovigno, in Istria, the floor of a house, in which some ninety persons were assembled to attend a funeral, gave way, precipitating every one into the cellar. Eleven were killed on the spot, and thirty others badly injured.

14. The Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery, opened the Clerkenwell Town Hall, and in his speech declared that the tendency towards local and municipal unification was irresistible.

— A fire broke out at Mar Lodge, the Deeside residence of the Duke of Fife, which was completely destroyed.

— The *Tantallon Castle* arrived at Hamburg, where Mr. Gladstone, who had gone to attend the opening of the North Sea Canal, was enthusiastically received by the German population.

— In the House of Commons, after a short but spirited debate, a resolution to reduce the vote for the Parliament Buildings by the cost of Cromwell's statue was rejected by 152 to 137 votes.

— A boiler explosion took place at Warrenby, near Middlesborough, by which nine workmen were killed and several others severely injured. The bursting of one boiler involved the destruction of fourteen others, and of property valued at over 50,000*l*.

15. A special envoy, despatched from St. Petersburg on the day of M. Hanotaux' speech in the Chamber of Deputies, arrived at Paris bearing the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew for President Faure.

— Serious disturbances reported in various districts of Macedonia, arising from the action of the Turkish gendarmes.

17. The Harlem Ship Canal, intended to improve communication with Northern New York, formally opened with great festivities.

— The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon totally destroyed by fire, caused by the carelessness of workmen employed in soldering the glass work of the dome. The archives and many valuable effects were burnt.

— Viscount Hampden appointed Governor of New South Wales in succession to Sir Robert Duff, deceased.

— In the House of Commons the vote for 500*l.* for a statue to Oliver Cromwell, which was bitterly opposed by the Irish Catholics, rescinded with the consent of the Government by 220 to 83 votes.

18. The Liberal Whips, in consequence of communications with Mr. Gladstone before leaving England, cancelled his "pair" with Mr. Villiers, which had lasted since his withdrawal from office, during the Committee stage of the Church in Wales Disestablishment Bill.

— The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Russia received from the Porte a fresh reply, which, whilst accepting the proposals of Armenian reforms in principle, was regarded as tantamount to a refusal to put the reforms in force.

— The new Parish Church of Crathie, built on the north bank of the river Dee at a cost of 6,000*l.*, opened by a dedication service, at which the Queen and several members of the Royal Family were present.

19. The Austrian Prime Minister, Prince Windischgrätz, owing to the withdrawal of the support of the Government Liberals, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Count Kielmansegg entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet.

— In the Italian Chamber of Deputies a torrent of abuse and insult directed by the Radicals against Signor Crispi, the Premier, led to a personal encounter between two deputies, and resulted in a general disturbance necessitating the closing of the sitting.

— The German Emperor accompanied by his four sons arrived at Hamburg to take part in the festivities connected with the opening of the North Sea Canal. Soon after midnight the Imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* began her passage accompanied by twenty-three other vessels carrying the principal guests. Kiel, at the other end of the canal, was reached in about nine hours, the speed of the procession never exceeding seven knots.

20. M. Jules Lemaitre, a dramatic critic, elected to the vacancy in the French Academy caused by the death of M. Victor Duruy.

— Pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1895, and charged upon the Civil List: Dr. Christian Ginsburg, in recognition of the value of his researches in Biblical and Hebrew literature, 150*l.*;

Miss Hester Pater, 50*l.*, and Miss Clara Pater, 50*l.*, in consideration of the literary merits of their late brother, Mr. Walter Pater; Mrs. Mary Eugénie Hamerton, in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Mr. P. G. Hamerton, 100*l.*; Mr. William Watson, in consideration of the merit of his poetical works, 100*l.*; Teresa, Lady Hamilton, in consideration of the public services of her late husband, Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B., 150*l.*; Mary Agnes, Lady Seeley, in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Sir J. R. Seeley, K.C.M.G., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, 100*l.*; Mrs. Edith L. Pearson, in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Mr. Charles Henry Pearson, 100*l.*; Marie, Lady Stewart, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Sir Robert Stewart, in the cultivation of music in Ireland, 50*l.*; Mr. George Augustus Sala, in consideration of his services to literature and journalism, 100*l.*; Mr. Alexander Bain, in consideration of his services in the promotion of mental and moral science, 100*l.*; Dr. Jabez Hogg, in consideration of his scientific and medical services, 75*l.*; Mr. George Frederick Nicholl, in consideration of his merits as an Oriental scholar, 75*l.* Total, 1,200*l.*

21. At the Ascot meeting the principal events were thus decided:—

Ascot Stakes.—Captain Machell's Ravensbury, 5 yrs., 9 st. 9 lbs. (M. Cannon). Nine started.
 Gold Vase.—H.R.H. Prince of Wales' Florizel II., 4 yrs., 9 st. 5 lbs. (J. Watts). Four started.
 Prince of Wales' Stakes.—Lord Abington's Matchmaker, 3 yrs., 8 st. 3 lbs. (M. Cannon). Six started.
 Royal Hunt Cup.—Mr. A. F. Basset's Clovane, 4 yrs., 8 st. 11 lbs. (M. Cannon). Twenty started.
 Coronation Stakes.—Mr. L. Brassey's Butterfly, 3 yrs., 8 st. 8 lbs. (Bradford). Eleven started.
 Gold Cup.—Mr. H. McCalmont's Isinglass, 5 yrs., 9 st. 4 lbs. (T. Loates). Three started.
 New Stakes.—Sir J. Milner's Roquebrune, 2 yrs., 8 st. 7 lbs. (S. Loates). Eleven started.
 Hardwicke Stakes.—M. R. Lebaudy's Barbary, 4 yrs., 9 st. 10 lbs. (S. Loates). Three started.
 Alexandra Plate.—Captain Machell's Ravensbury, 5 yrs., 9 st. 11 lbs. (M. Cannon). Three started.

— In the House of Commons a formal motion to reduce the Secretary for War's salary by 100*l.*, but in reality a censure upon the inadequate reserve of small-arms ammunition, carried by 132 against 127 votes. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman at once intimated his intention to resign.

— The Greek brigand chieftain Tschoulis and his two remaining companions fell into an ambush, and after a sharp conflict with the military, were all killed.

22. After two protracted sittings of the Cabinet Council, the Ministry decided to retire, and Lord Rosebery went to Windsor to tender the resignation of the Cabinet to the Queen, by whom it was accepted, and Lord Salisbury sent for to form a new administration.

— The mail steamer *Diana*, belonging to the London and South-Western Service, and performing the service between St. Malo and Southampton, went ashore in a fog on the rocks off Cape La Hague, and became a complete wreck, but no lives were lost.

22. In a twenty-four hours' cycling race at Putney, Mr. C. C. Fountaine covered 474 miles 1,568 yards.

24. The anniversary of the death of President Carnot celebrated by a visit in state by President Faure and his ministers to the Panthéon, and afterwards by a service at the Madeleine.

— A United States soldier bearing despatches from New York arrived at Chicago by bicycle in 13 days 7 hours 45 minutes, the distance being 1,200 miles.

— Statements made in both Houses of Parliament that the Cabinet had formally resigned, and that their resignations had been accepted.

25. Lord Salisbury kissed hands at Windsor on being appointed Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

— The Duke of Aosta (son of Prince Amadeo of Savoy, and sometime King of Spain) and Princess Hélène d'Orléans, daughter of the Comte de Paris, married at the Roman Catholic Church at Kingston, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family attending.

— The centenary of the College of Maynooth celebrated by a gathering of high dignitaries of the Church of Rome—Irish and Continental.

26. The International Railway Congress largely attended by delegates from both hemispheres opened by the Prince of Wales at the Imperial Institute.

— At Oxford Commemoration honorary degrees conferred on Lord Shand, Sir H. Loch, Sir W. H. Flower, M. E. Naville, and Mr. S. R. Gardiner.

— The yacht *Scotia* run down in the English Channel during a fog, the owner and one of the crew being drowned.

27. The Cork election—due to the disqualification of Mr. W. O'Brien—resulted in the return of Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien (N.), 4,309 votes, against 4,132 polled by Alderman Roche (P.). At the previous election the Nationalist majority exceeded 1,500.

28. Lord Salisbury submitted his complete Cabinet of seventeen members (subsequently raised to nineteen) to the Queen for approval. Lord Rosebery, on taking leave of her Majesty, was invested with the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Thistle.

— An explosion, which caused the loss of five lives, occurred in Kiel Harbour, where a pinnace was laying down submarine wires.

— Shakir Pasha appointed by the Porte Imperial Inspector of "certain provinces in Asia" without executive powers.

— The Bulgarian Government addressed a Note to the Porte requesting explanations as to the orders given to the commander of the Turkish Army Corps at Adrianople.

29. The list of honours conferred at the request of the outgoing Government contained, contrary to expectation, four new peerages; Sir H. Loch, K.C.B., Mr. Herbert Gardner, M.P., Mr. Sydney Stern, M.P., and Mr. James Williamson, M.P., being created barons.

29. Cardinal Vaughan, assisted by Cardinal Logue and a large number of bishops and priests, laid, with much ceremony, the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral to be erected at Westminster.

— The match between Eton and Winchester, played at Eton, resulted in the victory of the home eleven by one innings. Score:—

ETON.

Mr. H. B. Chinnery, c. and b. Joy	29
Mr. A. B. Lubbock, c. Barry, b. Gibson	72
Mr. H. W. de Zoete, c. Holme, b. Joy	0
Mr. H. W. Kettlewell, c. Barry, b. Gibson	41
Mr. C. C. Pilkington (Capt.), b. Lee	72
Mr. C. T. Allen, b. Lee	72
Mr. A. M. Hollins, c. Holme, b. Gibson	5
Mr. F. B. Robertson, not out	15
Mr. A. S. Ward, c. and b. Lee	10
Mr. R. W. Mitchell, c. Holme, b. Lee	0
Mr. A. W. F. Baird, c. Rowe, b. Lee	7
B., 11; w., 4; n-b., 5	20

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WINCHESTER.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. G. H. Rowe (Capt.), b. Ward	24	c. Mitchell, b. Pilkington	0
Mr. A. T. Weatherby, c. Robertson, b. Pilkington	50	c. Robertson, b. Mitchell	20
Mr. A. L. Gibson, c. Mitchell, b. Ward	26	c. Mitchell, b. De Zoete	0
Mr. B. J. W. Barry, b. Ward	6	c. Lubbock, b. Mitchell	7
Mr. R. J. G. Irving, c. De Zoete, b. Mitchell	18	b. Pilkington	6
Mr. E. C. Lee, b. Pilkington	24	c. Baird, b. Mitchell	6
Mr. G. H. Coulson, not out	14	c. Mitchell, b. Pilkington	1
Mr. D. G. H. Auchinleck, c. De Zoete, b. Robertson	14	l-b-w., b. Mitchell	0
Mr. G. C. Winter, c. Robertson, b. Allen	29	c. Hollins, b. Pilkington	2
Mr. T. W. Holme, c. Mitchell, b. De Zoete	0	c. Hollins, b. Pilkington	2
Mr. F. D. Joy, c. Baird, b. De Zoete	0	not out	0
L-b., 1; w., 2; n-b., 1	4	B., 2; l-b., 1	3

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30. The French troops under General Metzinger attacked a large force of Hovas, who, after a sharp fight and severe losses, were forced to withdraw from the province of Buoni.

JULY.

1. A disastrous fire broke out in the large military outfitting establishment of Messrs. Godihot in Paris, which raged furiously for several hours. One fireman was killed, fifteen injured, and immense damage done to property in the Rue Rochechouart and adjoining streets.

— A parliamentary report issued by the Italian Government showing that the work of draining the Roman Campagna, which had occupied many years, was practically completed, having cost about 300,000*l*.

— A national monument to Sir John Macdonald, erected at Ottawa, unveiled with great ceremony and in the presence of a large concourse of people.

2. The Prince of Wales unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Wales by the Senate and Court.

— Another earthquake of a very violent character occurred at Laibach in Carniola, which had been partially destroyed on a previous occasion.

— A Penitentiary Congress, attended by delegates from all European States, assembled in Paris to discuss questions relating to the administration of penal laws and the treatment of criminals during confinement and after release.

3. Mr. Gladstone's formal withdrawal from political life announced in a letter to Sir John Cowan, Chairman of the Midlothian Liberal Association.

— Dr. Plevner, for many years the leader of the Liberal party in the Austrian Reichsrath, resigned his seat and intimated his intention to withdraw from parliamentary life.

4. The Legislative Council of New South Wales, by 41 votes to 3, refused to receive notice of motion of a bill for the reform of the Council on the lines indicated by the Premier.

— At Newmarket the Princess of Wales' Stakes, value 10,000 sovs., won by the favourite, Sir F. Johnstone's Le Var, 3 yrs., 8 st. 3 lbs. (M. Cannon), defeating Sir Visto, 9 st. 5 lbs., who finished sixth. Eleven started.

— Mr. John Morley at a meeting at Manchester opened the electoral campaign for his party by declaring that it was its duty to place before the electorate the question of Home Rule.

5. Lord Rosebery was the chief speaker at a grand demonstration of the London Liberal and Radical Association held at the Albert Hall.

— A steamer laden with salt, after a collision with a ship canal mudhopper, sunk in the Mersey and five out of a crew of twelve were drowned.

6. The University cricket match at Lords', after three days' play, ended in the victory of Cambridge by 134 runs. Score:—

CAMBRIDGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. F. Mitchell, c. and b. Leveson-Gower	28	c. and b. Arkwright	43
Mr. W. G. Grace, jun., c. Mordaunt, b. Fry	40	b. Leveson-Gower	28
Mr. R. A. Studd, b. Fry	28	c. Lewis, b. Fry	9
Mr. N. F. Druce, b. Fry	0	c. Arkwright, b. Cunliffe	22
Mr. H. H. Marriott, b. Fry	7	b. Leveson-Gower	15
Mr. C. E. M. Wilson, c. Lewis, b. Fry	13	b. Raikes	35
Mr. W. G. Druce, c. and b. Leveson-Gower	30	b. Fry	66
Mr. W. M'G. Hemingway, c. Cunliffe, b. Fry	57	b. Raikes	9
Mr. J. Burrough, c. Lewis, b. Raikes	8	c. Arkwright, b. Raikes	6
Mr. W. W. Lowe, b. Leveson-Gower	13	b. Cunliffe	20
Mr. H. Gray, not out	0	not out	6
Byes, 3; l-b., 10; w., 5; n-b., 2	20	Byes, 14; l-b., 2; w., 4; n-b., 9	29
	244		288

OXFORD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. P. F. Warner, c. N. F. Druce, b. Wilson	22	b. Gray	4
Mr. G. B. Raikes, b. Gray	10	not out	23
Mr. H. K. Foster, b. Gray	0	c. Marriott, b. Gray	121
Mr. G. J. Mordaunt, b. Gray	6	b. Grace	5
Mr. C. B. Fry, c. and b. Wilson	0	b. Wilson	1
Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, b. Lowe	73	b. Lowe	14
Mr. F. A. Phillips, b. Wilson	12	b. Wilson	3
Mr. G. O. Smith, not out	51	b. Lowe	2
Mr. F. H. E. Cunliffe, c. Mitchell, b. Wilson	9	b. Lowe	7
Mr. H. A. Arkwright, c. Marriott, b. Wilson	5	b. Lowe	10
Mr. R. P. Lewis, b. Gray	2	b. Lowe	0
Byes, 7; 1-b., 2; n-b., 3	12	Byes, 1; 1-b., 1; n-b., 4	6
	202		196

6. Both Houses of Parliament, having met at an early hour, despatched the remaining business of the session, and later in the day the Lord Chancellor formally declared Parliament prorogued.

— A riot between Hindoos and Mahomedans occurred at Porbandar in the native state of Kathiawar, Bombay, in which three persons were killed and nearly 200 injured.

— A French journalist, connected with a French paper published at Cairo supporting British interests, expelled from Egypt by the French Consul.

8. The *London Gazette* in a special supplement published the proclamation announcing the dissolution of Parliament.

— The railway from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria was opened with great ceremony; the Governor of Cape Colony and various Colonial authorities attending at the invitation of President Krüger.

— In consequence of the serious extension of the Cuban insurrection, General Martinez Campos issued a proclamation to the effect that all rebels captured with arms in their hands would be tried by court martial and shot.

— Slatin Pasha after an absence of seventeen years, of which eleven were spent in captivity in Equatorial Africa, arrived at Vienna.

9. A collision occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway at Craigshead Station, Quebec, between two sections of a pilgrim train on its way to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupré. The second section dashed into the rear of the first train, killing fourteen persons and seriously injuring thirty others, the majority fatally.

— The Italian fleet on returning from Kiel visited Portsmouth, where it was received with great ceremony by the Duke of York and the naval authorities and with much enthusiasm by the public.

— The Malcolm collection of drawings and engravings by the early masters offered by Colonel Malcolm of Poltalloch to the Trustees of the British Museum.

10. News reached Copenhagen from Iceland that a Danish cruiser on that coast had seized four British trawlers for fishing in Danish waters. The captains subsequently admitted the charge and the ships were liberated on the payment of heavy fines.

— The railway settlement at Norris Arm, Newfoundland, destroyed by fire, which also swept over eighty miles of timber land.

— A general strike of bakers took place at Madrid, and in the struggle which followed with the police, a captain and five officers were seriously injured.

— The town of Brotharode, near Smalkald in Hesse, completely laid in ashes. Two thousand persons were rendered homeless but only two lives were lost.

11. At Henley Regatta the final heats of the principal events were thus decided :—

Ladies' Plate for eight oars.—Eton College Boat, 8 lengths.
 Stewards' Cup for four oars.—London Rowing Club, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.
 Thames Cup for eight oars.—Nevers Rowing Club, Amsterdam, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.
 Grand Challenge Cup for eight oars.—Trinity Hall Boating Club, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.
 Nickalls' Challenge Cup for pair of oars.—V. Nickalls and G. Nickalls, 2 lengths.
 Wyfold Cup for four oars.—London Rowing Club, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.
 Visitors' Cup for four oars.—Trinity College, Oxford Boating Club, 6 lengths.
 Diamond Sculls.—Hon. R. Guinness beat Guy Nickalls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

— At the Hague the first Chamber of the States General adopted a convention with England agreeing to the settlement by arbitration of the Costa Rica packet question.

— The Queen received at Windsor the Duke of Genoa, Commander-in-Chief, and the principal officers of the Italian Squadron anchored at Spithead.

12. The Belgian Senate passed the Protectionist Tariff Bill presented by the Government by 59 to 33 votes.

— The Abyssinian envoys to Russia received by the Czar at Peterhof, and presented to him gifts from King Menelek.

— The general election in Great Britain commenced. In thirty-five places the candidates nominated were returned without opposition.

— At Paris a man was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs for selling the flesh of dogs as butcher's meat.

13. A severe cyclone visited the neighbourhood of New York, Harlem, Woodhaven and Cherry Hill, N.J., being the centre of the storm. Several lives were lost and much damage done to buildings.

— The Queen held a review of 12,000 troops at Aldershot under the command of General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

— A French steamer while passing through the new Baltic Canal came into collision with a sailing vessel which immediately sank.

— The Eton and Harrow cricket match resulted in a draw to the advantage of Eton. Score :—

ETON.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. A. B. Lubbock, c. La Fontaine, b. Dowson	19	c. Cole, b. Stogdon	66
Mr. H. B. Chinnery, b. Vibart	75	b. Dowson	64
Mr. A. D. Legard, c. Henley, b. Dowson	4	l-b-w., b. Dowson	0
Mr. C. T. Allen, c. Vibart, b. Cole	7	c. Matthews, b. Stogdon	10
Mr. C. C. Pilkington, l-b-w., b. Dowson	13	c. Vibart, b. Stogdon	28
Mr. A. M. Hollins, b. Dowson	4	l-b-w., b. Vibart	33
Mr. H. W. Kettlewell, c. Crawley, b. Vibart	31	b. Dowson	17
Mr. F. B. Robertson, run out	33	not out	25
Mr. A. S. Ward, b. Vibart	17	c. and b. Vibart	4
Mr. R. W. Mitchell, not out	12	b. Vibart	6
Mr. A. W. F. Baird, b. Dowson	5	not out	5
Byes, 26; l-b., 4; w., 6; n-b., 4	40	B., 6; l-b., 5; w., 2; n-b., 12	25

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* Innings declared closed.

HARROW.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. R. F. Vibart, c. Legard, b. Pilkington	0	c. Mitchell, b. Ward	0
Mr. P. T. Maw, c. Mitchell, b. Ward	19	b. Pilkington	27
Mr. J. H. Stogdon, b. Pilkington	124	st. Baird, b. Mitchell	21
Mr. H. L. Matthews, c. Legard, b. Pilkington	20	b. Pilkington	0
Mr. A. Page, c. and b. Legard	5	b. Mitchell	0
Mr. A. S. Crawley, run out	78	b. Mitchell	11
Mr. R. R. Cruise, b. Allen	37	b. Pilkington	6
Mr. W. E. J. La Fontaine, b. Allen	0	b. Pilkington	0
Hon. F. R. Henley, b. Mitchell	9	not out	0
Mr. E. M. Dowson, b. Mitchell	15	c. Lubbock, b. Pilkington	0
Mr. T. G. O. Cole, not out	11	not out	0
Byes, 12; l-b., 5; w., 1	18	Byes, 9; l-b., 1	10

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15. M. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian statesman, while returning home in his carriage, attacked in the streets of Sofia by three men with revolvers and knives. He received numerous wounds on the head and both hands were subsequently amputated.

— At Montreal, the Banque du Peuple, one of the leading French-Canadian banking institutions in Canada, suspended payment for ninety days under a clause of the Banking Act.

16. In a match played at Taunton between Lancashire and Somerset the former county made a total of 801 runs, of which Mr. Maclaren made 424, the highest aggregate and individual scores made in county cricket.

— The Grand Master and Council of the Legion of Honour resigned their office in consequence of a vote of the Chamber of Deputies reflecting on their action in the case of M. Eiffel.

— A column of the Spanish troops operating in the province of Santiago (Cuba) repulsed by the insurgents, and the General (Santo Celdar) in command killed and the baggage train captured.

17. The New Zealand House of Representatives rejected by 35 to 26 votes a motion to allow women to sit in Parliament.

— A woman residing at Plaistow murdered by her two sons aged thirteen and twelve years respectively.

— The Spanish Squadron arrived at Cherbourg and received a gratifying reception from the French officials and public.

18. The Khedive arrived at Constantinople on a visit and was cordially received by the Sultan.

— The East London Waterworks Company gave notice to its consumers that in consequence of the prolonged drought it was necessary to reduce the hours of supply.

— The Japanese obliged to abandon their expedition to South Formosa on account of the opposition of the Black Flags, combined with the monsoon which rendered the landing of troops impossible.

19. The liquidators of the Union Bank of Newfoundland laid an information charging the directors with having issued a false statement of affairs.

— The Duke of Devonshire opened the new wing of the Albert Memorial Museum added in connection with the University Extension College.

— Sir Henry Irving presented with a crystal and gold casket and address signed by nearly 4,000 members of the dramatic profession.

— At Sandown the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovs. won by Baron Spickler's Le Justicier, 9 st. 1 lb. (French). Eight ran.

20. The Shahzada had a farewell audience of the Queen at Windsor Castle.

— The funeral of M. Stambouloff at Sofia was marked by disgraceful scenes of disorder, the procession being attacked at several places by the mob, the police and military doing nothing to maintain order.

— The Spanish Squadron arrived at Plymouth and was received with much ceremony by the naval and civil authorities, and with great cordiality by the public throughout their stay.

— The meeting of the National Rifle Association closed. The following were the winners of the principal prizes:—

PRIZES.

Prizes.	Distance.	Highest possible score	Winner.
Waldegrave (any rifle) .	800, 900	100	A. B. B. Baker, Eastbourne . 95
Secretary of State (Magazine Breech Loader) .	800, 900	70	Maj. W. Thorburn, 1st V.B.R. . 63
Bass (any rifle) .	900, 1,000	150	Scots . 63
Spencer Cup (Martini-Henry) .	500	35	Capt. J. Dutton Hunt, H.L.I. 132
Imperial Prize (Martini-Henry, Lee-Met. or Car.) .	200, 500, 600	105	Lieut. Hobson, Harrow . . 35
Association Cup (any rifle)	800	75	W. O. Tomson, H.M. C'bridge 98
Wimbledon Cup (Martini-Henry) .	200, 800	100	M. "Whitehead, Bury" . . 100
Craigerne (any rifle) .	900, 1,000	150	Private Trask, H.A.C. . . 48
Alexandra (Martini-Henry) .	500, 600	70	Corp. Ranken, 1st V.B. Oxford 134
Albert (any rifle) .	800, 900, 1,000	175	Sgt.-Maj. Dyson, Guernsey A. 67
Prince of Wales (Martini-Henry) .	200, 600	105	A. B. B. Baker, Eastbourne—1st stage, 87; 2nd stage, 72. 159
St. George's Martini-Henry) .	500, 600, 800	120	Sgt. T. S. Maquay, 3rd V.B. Northumberland Fus. . 98
Queen's (Martini-Henry).	200, 500, 600, 800, 900	345	Sgt. M'Neill, 3rd V.B.K.O.S.B. 118
			Lieut. Gates, 3rd Lanark . 110
			Private Hayhurst, Canada—200 yards, 1st stage . 95
			500, 600 yards, 2nd stage . 101
			800, 900 yards, 3rd stage . 83

MATCHES.

Matches.	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Total scores.
Humphry Cup (any rifle) . .	800, 900, 1,000	900	{ Oxford . . . 706 { Cambridge . . . 728
Challenge Cup (any rifle) . .	800, 900, 1,000	2,000	{ Volunteers . . . 1,541 { Regulars . . . 1,512
Royal Cambridge Shield (Car.)	500, 600 (over hurdles)		4th Hussars . . . 113
Ashburton Shield (M.-Henry)	200, 500	560	Charterhouse . . . 432
Duke of Westminster's Cup	Drill & Shooting		30th Middlesex (Artists) 91
United Service Cup (Martini-Henry, Lee-Metford or Car.) .	200, 500, 600	840	Royal Marines . . . 690
Elcho Shield (any rifle) . .	800, 900, 1,000	1,800	{ England . . . 1,503 { Scotland . . . 1,479 { Ireland . . . 1,442
Chancellor's Plate (Martini-Henry) . .	200, 500, 600	840	{ Cambridge . . . 624 { Oxford . . . 544
Kolapore Cup (Martini-Henry)	200, 500, 600	840	Mother Country . . . 628
China Cup (Martini-Henry) . .	600	500	Devon . . . 414

21. A collision took place between two Italian steamers at the entrance of the Gulf of Spezzia; one of them, carrying emigrants, was sunk, and 145 of the emigrants and two of the crew were drowned.

— The village of Brůx in Bohemia seriously injured by the sudden subsidence of the soil, undermined by coal pits. Twenty-five houses were totally destroyed and upwards of fifty others seriously damaged, whilst nearly 2,500 persons had to seek shelter elsewhere.

22. From a report to the Minister of the Interior it appeared that the law restricting the hours of labour to ten per diem for children under sixteen had proved unworkable in France.

— Dean Farrar presented with a handsome testimonial from the parishioners and frequenters of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

23. The final heat for the Wingfield Sculls and amateur championship of the Thames rowed from Putney to Mortlake between Mr. Vivian Nickalls, the holder, and the Hon. R. Guinness. The former won easily in 25 min. 6 sec.

— The Bulgarian Foreign Minister waited on the diplomatic representatives to apologise for the treatment they had received at M. Stamboulloff's funeral.

24. The general elections held throughout New South Wales and completed in one day. The Free-Traders (Ministerialists) carried 61 seats; the Labour Party 19; the Protectionists 44 and the Independents one.

— The Peers of Scotland met at Holyrood Palace under the presidency of the Duke of Montrose, Lord Clerk Register, and elected their sixteen representatives to the new Parliament.

— The Sultan granted an amnesty to all Armenian political prisoners with the exception of those arraigned for offences under the common law.

25. The new treaty between France and China conferring special advantages on the former in the Southern Chinese provinces published.

25. Great excitement prevailed at Rio de Janeiro and other towns of Brazil in consequence of the eruption of Trinidad Island.

— Carlyle's house in Cheyne Row, purchased by public subscription, containing many personal memorials of Carlyle and his wife, opened to the public.

— At Borchheim, Westphalia, an explosion of fire-damp caused the death of thirty-five miners and severely injured several others.

26. The International Geographical Congress opened at the Imperial Institute, the Duke of York receiving the delegates and diplomatic representatives of foreign countries.

— At a general assembly of the Royal Academy Mr. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., sculptor, and Mr. W. B. Richmond, A.R.A., were elected Academicians.

— After the funeral of a British soldier in Cairo, a mob of natives hooted and stoned the military detachment which had attended the ceremony and assaulted the Catholic chaplain.

— A train conveying a number of pilgrims returning from the shrine at Auray ran off the line at Brieuc and twelve persons were killed and twenty-five seriously injured.

27. Two Newcastle steamers, the *Cleveland*, 1,200 tons, and the *Duffield*, 3,760 tons, came into collision during a fog about three miles off Dover. The former sank in two or three minutes but nearly all the crew were saved.

— Part of a train conveying 400 Japanese soldiers from Hieroshima to Kobé thrown off the rails by the waves while passing a place exposed to the sea and 140 men lost their lives.

28. An imposing demonstration against the Belgian Education Bill held in Brussels, more than 100,000 persons from all parts of the kingdom attending. Perfect order prevailed, and an address to the Chamber voted.

29. A fire in a spirit warehouse on an island in Hamburg harbour destroyed property valued at 1,000,000 marks. A warehouse containing 50,000 sacks of sugar, 20,000 barrels of lard and a large quantity of ivory was also burnt.

— The elections for the French provincial councils (*conseils généraux*) resulted in a large increase of Republicans, the Socialists only obtaining 12 seats on the first ballot, but on the second increased their number to 26. Moderate Republicans, 894; Radicals, 181; Conservatives (Reactionaries), 263; and Rallied, 74.

30. The general elections throughout the United Kingdom concluded (with the exception of Orkney and Shetland), giving the following result: Ministerialists—Conservatives, 340; Liberal Unionists, 71; total 411. Oppositionists—Radicals, 177; Anti-Parnellites, 70; Parnellites, 12; total 259.

— The Welsh National Eisteddfod opened under the presidency of Sir A. Cowell Stepney at Llanelly, the newly elected Arch Druid Hwfa

Mon presiding over the opening of the Gorsedd. Upwards of 20,000 persons attended.

31. Many priests and others attacked and injured in the streets of Lisbon in consequence of certain newspapers having accused the Jesuits of stealing children.

— A portion of the embankment of the Lake of Geneva, near Montreux, gave way, causing a gap of about 100 metres in the roadway.

— At the meeting of the International Geographical Congress Sir John Kirk, Colonel Slatin Pasha, Count von Pfeil and Mr. H. M. Stanley, M.P., read papers or spoke on the condition of Internal Africa.

— The Government decided to abandon all the country recently occupied by the British Indian forces west of the Panjkora River as soon as practicable from a military point of view. The direct route from Peshwar to Chitral through Dir would be held by 11,000 troops.

AUGUST.

1. The annual race for Doggett's Coat and Badge rowed from London Bridge to Chelsea and won by J. H. Gibson of Putney in 32 min. 15 sec.

— The Cape Town House of Assembly unanimously passed the bill for the annexation of British Bechuanaland to Cape Colony.

— The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia intimated to the Porte their acceptance of Shakir Pasha as Commissioner in Armenia.

2. At Goodwood the principal events were decided as follows:—

Stewards' Cup.—Mr. A. F. Basset's Wise Virgin, 3 yrs., 6 st. 6 lbs. (H. Toon). Twenty-two started.

Richmond Stakes.—H.R.H. Prince of Wales' Persimmon, 2 yrs., 9 st. 4 lbs. (J. Watts). Five started.

Goodwood Stakes.—Captain Machell's Campanajo, 3 yrs., 7 st. (C. Ward). Seven started.

Sussex Stakes.—Duke of Portland's Troon, 5 yrs., 9 st. 1 lb. (J. Watts). Five started.

Rous Memorial Stakes.—Mr. L. de Rothschild's Galeazzo, 2 yrs., 8 st. 10 lbs. (T. Watts). Seven started.

Goodwood Cup.—H.R.H. Prince of Wales' Florizel II., 4 yrs., 9 st. 6 lbs. (J. Watts). Two started.

Chesterfield Cup.—Mr. C. J. Fawcett's Pitcher, 5 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (C. Loates). Nine started.

— An inrush of water from some disused pits at Saltcoats, North Ayrshire, caused the entombment of fourteen miners, of whom five were subsequently rescued.

— The banking firm of Fratelli Bingen at Genoa suspended payment with liabilities exceeding 14,000,000 of lire, and assets of less than 3,500,000. One of the firm was arrested at Liverpool when on the point of embarking for America.

3. Ten British subjects, including eight ladies, belonging to the missionary home massacred by an organised band calling themselves "Vegetarians" at Whasang, near Kucheng, in the province of Fokien.

3. Serious rioting took place at Tabreez in consequence of the scarcity of bread. The troops fired on the mob, of whom upwards of twenty were killed.

— A serious outbreak of smallpox occurred in London, spread over the whole Metropolitan district, but especially severe in Whitechapel and Mile End.

— The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, visited Southampton to open the new graving dock, the largest in the world, constructed by the London and South-Western Railway Company.

4. The manager of the Aniche Mining Company on his way to a banquet in celebration of his jubilee fired at by a man who also carried a bomb. The latter exploded before it could be thrown and the man was instantly killed and several bystanders injured.

5. The German Emperor arrived at Cowes on his steam yacht *Hohenzollern* and was cordially welcomed by the crowds assembled for the regattas.

— Mr. Gladstone at the Hawarden Horticultural Show made a speech in favour of small holdings and referred to his efforts when in Parliament to extend them.

— At a *fête* held at Preston Park near Brighton sixteen persons were seriously injured by the explosion of a firework "mortar."

6. Mr. Gladstone made a long speech at a meeting at Chester, presided over by the Duke of Westminster, in support of securing effective reforms in Turkish Armenia.

— A semi-official telegram (afterwards semi-officially denied) from St. Petersburg declared that Russia, notwithstanding the reception of the Bulgarian envoys, positively declined to recognise Prince Ferdinand.

7. Dr. T. Randall Davidson, Bishop of Rochester, translated to the See of Winchester, in succession to Dr Thorold, deceased.

— Mr. Justin M'Carthy as Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Committee issued a manifesto condemning Mr. Healy's attitude as disloyal to the party.

— The City of Melbourne Bank, which had for some time been in an insecure position, stopped payment.

— The Dutch Government appointed a commission representing all shades of political opinion to report on the best system of State Pensions for old and infirm workmen.

8. The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's *Catterthun*, from Sydney to Hong Kong, wrecked on the coast of New South Wales, and sixty persons, the majority Chinese, lost their lives.

— The British Wesleyan Hospital and Mission at Fatschau, near Canton, wrecked by a body of Chinese.

— The Institute of International Law, attended by delegates from various countries, assembled at Cambridge. Mr. John Westlake, Q.C. was elected President.

9. The Miners' Federation at a conference held in London passed

resolutions in favour of the Eight Hours (Miners) Bill, and of the Employers' Liability Bill, as introduced by the late Government.

9. The Criminal Court at Rome decided that the charges brought against Signor Crispi by Signor Cavallotti were not substantiated.

10. The proposals of the Indian Government for holding Chitral formally sanctioned by the English Cabinet.

— The German Emperor on leaving Cowes proceeded to Lowther Castle as the guest of the Earl of Lonsdale.

— The Admiralty Court sitting at Bremerhaven after a long inquiry decided that the collision between the steamships *Elbe* and *Crathie* was due to the negligence of the officers of the latter, but that no blame attached for not making an attempt to save the passengers and crew of the steamship.

— The result of the poll for Orkney and Shetland declared, thus closing the general election.

12. The fourteenth Parliament of her Majesty's reign assembled, and the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir J. Mowbray, re-elected Mr. Gully Speaker.

— Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, appointed Bishop of Rochester.

— The Queen at Osborne held a private investiture of the Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, etc.

— Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, after a prolonged absence, returned to Sofia and was warmly received by the people as a demonstration against the extreme Runophil party.

13. The Inter-parliamentary Peace Conference, attended by members of various Legislatures, assembled at Brussels.

— At a meeting of the Irish Nationalist members of the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur O'Connor moved the abolition of the "Consultative Committee" with Mr. Justin M'Carthy as its president. The motion was rejected by 34 (Dillonites) against 26 (Healyites); seven other members were absent.

14. At Kiel dockyard a gangway from a vessel under repair gave way and a number of workmen fell into the water and were drowned.

— Orders issued by the Reichsland Government forbidding deputations visiting Alsace-Lorraine to celebrate the victories of 1870 to cross the French frontier. Wreaths placed on German graves on French soil were not to be decorated with German colours.

— The report of the Committee on the Mombasa-Uganda Railway issued, showing that the cost of constructing 657 miles might be reduced to 1,755,000*l.*, and estimating the cost of working at 50,000*l.* The committee recommended that the Government should raise the capital and construct and work the line by its own officers.

15. In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Queen's Speech, Dr. Tanner was suspended from the service of the House for disorderly conduct.

15. A collision occurred on the Belgian State Railway between a goods train and a passenger train. The head guard of the latter was killed and the engine-driver and another guard seriously injured.

— Dospat, a village in the Rhodope Mountains to the south-east of Batak and inhabited by Pomaks or Mahomedan Bulgarians, attacked by the Macedonians. Three hundred houses were set on fire, and forty-one persons were killed or burnt, of whom twenty were women.

16. At a meeting of 5,000 representatives of the United Irish Societies of West Pennsylvania held at Pittsburg a resolution was passed in favour of the employment of physical force in promoting the cause of Ireland.

— A train full of soldiers which left Havana for service against the insurgents reported to have been blown up by dynamite and only a few of the troops escaped.

17. At Catford the 100 miles open bicycle-race for amateurs was won by F. D. Frost of the Bath Road Club in 3 hrs. 55 min. 4 sec., and at Cologne the one mile professional championship of the world by Protin of Liège in 2 min. 31 sec.

— At Taupo, in the district of Tauranga, New Zealand, a severe shock of earthquake destroyed a number of hotels and houses.

— The native fortress of Mwele lying between Melinde and Mombasa (East Africa), the stronghold of the Arab chief Mbaruk, attacked and carried after a short resistance by the British force under General Sir Lloyd Matthews, who was slightly wounded.

18. The German Emperor, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gravelotte, laid the foundation stone of the national memorial to the Emperor William I., which had been voted by the Diet seven years before. The ceremony was strictly military, the general public not being admitted.

19. Lord Wolseley's appointment as Field Marshal in chief command of the army announced in both Houses of Parliament.

— The Gurney Hotel at Denver, U.S.A., wrecked by a boiler explosion. Half the building collapsed and immediately took fire and about twenty persons, including the two managers, lost their lives.

— The German Emperor reviewed at Berlin the Veterans' Association numbering 13,600 who had fought in the wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870.

— A severe shock of earthquake passed over Peru and did considerable damage in the southern districts.

20. The steamship *Seaford*, 997 tons, on her passage from Dieppe to Newhaven with 255 passengers, run into by the cargo steamer *Lyon* about twenty-five miles from the English coast and foundered in forty minutes. All the passengers and crew were safely transferred to the *Lyon*, but all their luggage was lost.

— At the Carnegie Steel Works, Braddock, Pennsylvania, a furnace exploded from the effects of compressed gas and nine men were killed and sixteen others injured, five fatally.

21. The London and North-Western and Caledonian Railways' express ran the distance from Euston to Aberdeen, 540 miles, in 538 minutes, and the East Coast Route, King's Cross *via* York, accomplished the journey of 527 miles in 551 minutes, the distance from London to Edinburgh, 397 miles, occupying 402 minutes.

— A strong shock of earthquake felt at Zermatt (Valais), Switzerland, and many of the houses severely shaken.

— Mr. R. B. Finlay, Q.C., M.P., appointed Solicitor-General after the post had been declined by Sir E. Clarke. The office had, pending a fresh appointment, been held by the Solicitor-General of the previous Government, Sir F. Lockwood.

22. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Cadogan, made his state entry into Dublin and was favourably received by the populace.

— Violent and destructive thunderstorms passed over London and the Home Counties, several persons being killed by lightning and much damage done by the heavy rain to property.

— The first class line of battle ship *Prince George*, 14,500 tons, launched at the Portsmouth Dockyard, the christening ceremony being performed by the Duchess of York.

— The Malagasy troops having evacuated Andebra after a slight show of resistance the fortified town was occupied by General Duchesne, who captured with it seven guns.

23. The Ohio State Democratic Convention by 524 to 270 votes rejected the proposal for free silver coinage, the Republican party in the same State having previously expressed similar views.

— A letter addressed to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, the Paris banker, on being opened by his private secretary exploded, inflicting severe injuries on the latter.

24. A jewel box containing jewellery valued at 40,000*l.* and deposited by Mrs. Langtry at a branch of the Union Bank delivered over to the bearer of an order, which, a month later, was discovered to have been forged.

— The Cuban insurgent delegates from the western provinces met at Najasa and proclaimed a constitution for a Cuban Republic on a Federal basis of five States, and elected Marquess Santa Lucia to be president.

— In New York the Sunday closing question ended by the surrender of the liquor dealers, who decided to close their saloons on that day.

— Hanbury's Wharf on the Thames, near Blackfriars Bridge, a seven-storey building filled with grain, totally destroyed by fire which did considerable damage to the neighbouring buildings.

26. A sculling match between Bubear of Putney and Perkins of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the Thames course, won by Bubear by a length in 25 min. 25 sec.

— Dr. Schnurdreher of Prague, accompanied by two Italian guides, while ascending Mont Blanc, fell over a precipice and were all killed.

26. Four leaders of the anti-foreign movement beheaded at Cheng-tu notwithstanding their plea that they were acting with the consent of the former Viceroy.

27. In Armenia fresh acts of violence committed by the forces sent by the Turkish authorities to collect taxes in the district of Erzeroum.

28. M. Magnier, Senator and editor of the *Evénement*, who was under close supervision, managed to elude the police and to escape from his house, according to rumour, in a basket of dirty linen.

— General Alfaro, the insurgent leader in Ecuador, after some weeks' fighting captured Quito, the capital of the Republic.

29. A fire took place at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, by which considerable damage was done.

— A torpedo taking part in the German North Sea manœuvres cap-sized between Wilhelmshaer and Kiel. Only one officer and two men out of a crew of sixteen were rescued.

30. The Chinese Government consented to make reparation for the outrages on French missionaries and to pay an indemnity of 4,000,000 francs.

— A great discovery of antique jewellery and gold ornaments made among the ancient ruins at Buluwayo. Upwards of 200 ounces were handed over to the authorities.

31. An Anglo-French parcel post sanctioned between the two Governments.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Berlin the church dedicated to the memory of the Emperor William I. consecrated in the presence of the Emperor and Empress. The foundation stone was laid on 22nd March, 1891, and the building cost about 5,000,000 marks.

— Serious rioting, attended by the loss of several lives, occurred between the Hindoos and Mahomedans at Dhulia in the district of Khandesh (British India).

2. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Sedan and the French army commemorated in Berlin and throughout Germany with great enthusiasm.

— The French Minister of the Interior having absolutely prohibited bull fights being held in France, disturbances took place at Bayonne, Tarascon, Nîmes and elsewhere, but the law was enforced.

— The Irish Solicitor-General, Mr. W. Kenny, Q.C., returned for the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin City by 3,325 votes against 2,893 given to Mr. Pierce Mahony, the Parnellite candidate.

— The International Chess Tournament held at Hastings resulted in the victory of the United States delegate, Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, first prize, 16½ points; Mr. M. I. Tschigorin scoring 16 and Mr. E. Lasker 15½ points.

3. The Shahzada, Nasrulla Khan, after a protracted visit of three months left London for Paris *en route* to Marseilles.

— The Trade Union Congress, attended by delegates representing upwards of 1,000,000 workmen, met at Cardiff, and the President, Mr. J. Jenkins, delivered the inaugural address, in which he attacked the policy of the Independent Labour party and New Unionists. In a division which took place on the question of procedure the Old Unionists carried their views by 604,000 to 357,000 votes.

— The cricketing season closed with the victory of Surrey over Hants, leaving Surrey the champion county with thirteen points, Lancashire being second with ten and Yorkshire third with seven.

— The editor of the Berlin Socialist journal *Vorwärts* arrested on a charge of *lèse-majesté* and his paper confiscated.

— The Tasmanian Legislative Council rejected the Universal Suffrage Bill passed by the House of Assembly.

— After torrential rains lasting for several days a number of the villages and settlements in the basins of the four powerful rivers of Southern Siberia swept away by the inundations. The railway embankments, the telegraph lines and enormous quantities of materials ruined.

5. The Archbishop of Canterbury issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity dealing with the Pope's letter to the people of England.

— At Paris a bomb which failed to explode was thrown into the doorway of Messrs. Rothschild's bank in the Rue Lafitte by a young man who was at once captured.

— Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission.

— The polling for South Kerry resulted in the return of Mr. T. G. Farrell (M'Carthyite) by 1,209 votes against 474 recorded for Mr. W. Murphy (Healyite).

6. The German Emperor arrived at Stettin to attend the autumn manoeuvres, in which four army corps, representing 120,000 men, were taking part. The Emperor of Austria and other distinguished persons were guests of the German Emperor.

— The Bechuana Chief Khama and three other chiefs arrived at Plymouth to solicit an audience of the Queen regarding the future of their country.

7. The first of the five races between Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie* and the *Defender* for the American cup over a thirty mile course resulted in the victory of the American yacht by 8 min. 20 sec. above her time allowance of 29 sec.

— A London and North-Western train ran from Euston to Carlisle, 299½ miles, without any stoppage in 5 hrs. 53 min., no attempt being made at high speed.

— The Lord Mayor of London arrived in Paris and cordially received by President Faure at the Elysée.

9. A portion of the iron landing stage on Morecambe Pier, Lancashire, collapsed while crowded with persons waiting for the steamer. A large

number were thrown into the water, of whom three were drowned and several others injured.

9. The West Bromwich Theatre, which had recently been enlarged, burnt to the ground.

— The sculling championship of England contested on the Thames by C. R. Harding of Chelsea and T. Sullivan of New Zealand, and won by the former in 22 min. 59 sec.

— St. Mary's Canal, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, giving an independent waterway to the Atlantic, opened for traffic.

10. The second race between the *Defender* and the *Valkyrie III.* for the American cup took place over a triangular course of thirty miles. The English yacht won by 47 sec., but a protest was lodged in consequence of a collision which occurred just before the start and damaged the *Defender's* topmast shrouds, and the protest was upheld by the Yacht Club and the race awarded to the *Defender*.

— A huge portion of the Altels glacier fell upon the hamlet of Spitalmatte in Upper Gemmi Pass from Leuk to Fontigen. Ten persons and about 200 head of cattle were overwhelmed.

— The Lord Mayor of London, travelling in state, accompanied by the sheriffs, received with great cordiality by the Mayor and people of Bordeaux.

11. The British Association met at Ipswich, when the Presidential address was delivered by Sir Douglas Galton, who passed in review the chief developments of science since the foundation of the association in 1831.

— At Doncaster the St. Leger Stakes won by the favourite, Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto, 9 st. (S. Loates). Eleven ran.

— The passenger steamer *Lady Wolseley*, from Dublin to London, got ashore on the Goodwin Sands, but her passengers and crew, 150 persons in all, were brought to Ramsgate by a tug.

— Sir F. Lascelles appointed Ambassador at Berlin and Sir N. O'Connor to succeed him at St. Petersburg.

12. The third race between the *Defender* and the *Valkyrie* ended in the withdrawal of the English yacht in consequence of the crowding of excursion steamers and other craft, and the remaining contests were abandoned.

— A rebellion reported to have broken out on the borders of the province of Fokien, the officials having fled, leaving the district at the mercy of the insurgents.

13. At Paris the trial of the manager and two directors of the Southern Railway on a charge of swindling closed with the acquittal of the prisoners.

— Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for complicity in a Royalist rising in Honolulu, pardoned, and all persons, with the exception of the two ringleaders (Messrs. Ashford), released.

13. The Czar acting at the request of the English and Dutch Governments named M. F. de Martens, Russian Counsellor of State, as arbitrator in settlement of the dispute regarding the Costa Rica packet seized by the Dutch in the East Indian Archipelago.

14. The city of Toronto, having a population of 200,000, deprived of its water supply by the sudden breakage of the conduit pipe connecting the city waterworks with Lake Ontario.

— Election riots between Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites of an unusually violent character occurred in Limerick, the police being unable to clear the streets for some hours, nor before several persons were injured.

15. The French troops gained an important victory over the Malagasy at Tsinainondry after an engagement lasting twelve hours. The Hovas were driven back with the loss of one gun and eighty men, the French troops having only three men wounded.

16. A fire broke out on board a passenger steamer on her voyage from Leith to London. By the energy of the captain and crew the flames were confined to one cabin, but five ladies, a child and the stewardess were burnt to death.

— The Mexican President in his message to Congress spoke in encouraging terms of the finance of the country and of the steady development of the national wealth in every way.

17. Seven persons convicted of participation in the Ku-cheng outrages executed in the presence of the foreign Consuls, but as subsequently was shown the actually guilty instigators were allowed to escape.

— At the Central Criminal Court Robert Allen Coombes, aged thirteen, was tried for the murder of his mother but acquitted on the ground of insanity. A sailor named Fox who was charged with "harbouring and maintaining" the boy was acquitted on legal grounds.

18. The Pamir Delimitation Commission brought their work to a friendly conclusion, and fixed the line of demarcation between English and Russian interests up to the Chinese frontier.

— At the renewal of one-third of the Vienna Municipal Council the Anti-Semite party gained every seat, twelve in all, from the Liberals.

— According to official reports cholera was spreading at an alarming rate in Volhynia and Podolia and several cases had been notified at Algiers.

— In Madagascar the French flying column under General Duchesne having scaled the pass over the Ambohimena Mountains dispersed the Malagasy troops without difficulty.

19. The Netherlands steamer *Edam*, from New York to Rotterdam, run down during a fog in the English Channel, fifteen miles north-west of the Eddystone Lighthouse, by the steamship *Tuskertan*, bound from London to Cardiff. The crew of the *Edam*, ninety-five persons, were safely landed, but the ship sank within two hours of being struck.

— A Spanish cruiser came into collision with a passenger steamer in Havana Bay. The cruiser's boilers burst and she sank in four minutes.

Rear Admiral Parejo, the commander, and forty-four others were drowned.

19. The autumn manœuvres of two French *corps d'armée* in the Vosges brought to a conclusion by a general review of 100,000 troops at Mirecourt. Prince Lobanof, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied President Faure and was enthusiastically welcomed by the French troops and spectators.

20. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome celebrated with great rejoicing throughout the country and at Rome by the unveiling of a statue of Garibaldi by the Prime Minister, Signor Crispi.

— A serious railway accident happened near Chemnitz in Silesia, where a special train conveying troops came into collision with a goods train; thirteen soldiers were killed and eighty more severely injured.

— Major Lothaire recalled by order of the Government of the Congo State in consequence of the execution of Mr. Stokes.

21. The competition between representatives of the London and the New York Athletic Clubs took place at the Manhattan Club's ground, New York, and resulted in a complete victory for the Americans, who won all the eleven events, breaking several record performances.

— Lieutenant Peary of the United States Navy and party, after two years' absence in the Arctic regions, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland. They had been unable to make further progress in their survey of Greenland, notwithstanding the hardships to which they submitted.

22. The week's festivities at Rome closed by receptions at the Quirinal of deputations from the Senate and Chamber to the King, who afterwards opened the Humbert Bridge over the Tiber and unveiled the Cavour monument.

23. The London Missionary Society celebrated its centenary by services and meetings. At one of the latter Khama, the South African King, accompanied by his brother chiefs, attended and referred to his crusade against the sale of liquors in his country.

— The Irish "physical force" Convention met at Chicago and was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the United States. Several strong speeches were made and resolutions passed in favour of means other than parliamentary to achieve Irish independence.

— An affray between Armenians and a body of Mahomedans, instigated by the Ottoman officials, took place at Antioch. Ten of the former were killed after a prolonged struggle in the Armenian church, which was sacked.

24. A meeting of the clergy and laity held at Sion College to discuss the proposed Curates' Union, but the motion was strongly opposed by some present and the meeting ultimately broke up in disorder.

— Colonel Gerard Smith appointed Governor of Western Australia and Sir Herbert H. Murray, K.C.B., to be Governor of Newfoundland.

— The thermometer, which throughout England and Western Europe had shown a high average temperature during the whole month, registered

86 degrees in the shade and 130 degrees in the sun in London, the highest recorded at so late a date and the hottest day of the year.

25. A mass of silver ingots, valued at 4,800*l.*, forwarded from Swansea to London, stolen from a van close to the Midland Railway Station under circumstances which showed a carefully laid design.

— The New York Democratic State Convention carried by the "Tammany" party.

— The Paris stockbrokers adopted a decision by which no new mining stocks were to be quoted on the Bourse until after the close of the current year.

26. The new bridge across the Danube at Tchernavoda opened by the King of Roumania. The bridge, which had been five and a half years building, measures with its raised viaduct connecting the two spans 3,628 metres and its height is 30 metres. The cost was 34,000,000 francs.

— Sir Robert Lowe having withdrawn 15,000 men from the line to Chitral without loss took leave of the expeditionary corps and returned to Simla.

— At Newmarket the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000 sovs. won by the favourite, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Laveno, 5 yrs., 8 st. 4 lbs. (M. Cannon), defeating Lord Rosebery's Ladas, 4 yrs., 10 st. 2 lbs., and Sir Visto, 3 yrs., 9 st., 7 lbs., who finished fourth and sixth respectively. Eleven started.

27. At Paris the Budget Committee decided to reduce the number of Zouaves and riflemen serving in Algeria and to apply the saving to the creation of a Colonial army.

— A collision took place on the Midland Railway near Wellingborough between a ballast train and a train of empty waggons with a brake conveying a number of workmen; of these one was killed and several injured.

28. A British ultimatum addressed to the Court of Peking demanded the degradation within fourteen days of the Viceroy of Szu-chuan, in whose government the massacre of missionaries had taken place.

— At Wigan a number of men surprised by two detectives whilst robbing a railway waggon turned upon the police, one of whom was stabbed to death and the other seriously injured.

— A British Squadron of seventeen ships arrived and anchored off Lemnos at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

30. Cardinal Vaughan addressed a letter to the *Times* on "A Common Educational Basis," proposing that the supporters of denominational education should formulate a demand for the equal treatment of an elementary school.

— The *Peking Official Gazette* published a decree ordering the Viceroy of Szu-chuan to be stripped of his rank for having failed to protect the missionaries, and never again to hold office.

— By the second ballot the Anti-Semite party in the Vienna Municipal Council obtained the two-thirds majority rendering them independent of their opponents.

30. A great mass meeting held at Chicago in favour of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

— Antananarivo, the Hova capital of Madagascar, after some sharp conflicts surrendered to General Duchesne and the French flying column after a very brief resistance.

OCTOBER.

1. At the Wellington coal pit at Tyldesley, near Manchester, five men were killed by an explosion of gas on the anniversary of the day on which in 1888 six men had been killed in the adjoining Nelson pit.

— Senator Magnier, who had disappeared to avoid arrest, voluntarily surrendered himself to avoid being tried in his absence.

— The Spanish cruiser *Cristobal Colon* driven ashore on Colorado Reef, Havana, by a cyclone and became a total wreck. The crew and soldiers were all saved.

— A serious collision between the Turkish police and Armenians seeking to make a political demonstration occurred at Constantinople and was continued on the following day. At least eighty persons were killed and 200 wounded, including the Major of the Turkish police.

2. A violent gale set in on the western coast and in the English Channel, causing considerable damage to smaller craft and fishing boats.

— The Prince of Wales arrived at Leeds in order to attend the musical festival at that place.

— Count Badeni presented the list of a new Austro-Hungarian Cabinet, which, having been approved by the Emperor, at once took over the portfolios temporarily held by Prince Windischgratz and his friends. The new Ministry contained no member of the Reichsrath and included a strong Polish element.

— The tombs of Julian and Lorenzo di Medici in the Sacristy of St. Lorenzo opened under the direction of the Minister of Education, and having been satisfactorily identified were replaced in the white marble sarcophagus.

3. In consequence of the state of affairs in Constantinople the Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, was dismissed and Kiamil Pasha appointed in his place. Rijah Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, also resigned.

— The Transvaal Government, in view of throwing the carrying trade of the Republic into the hands of the Netherlands Railway Company and Delagoa, closed the waggon roads into the Orange Free State and laid prohibitive rates on goods carried by that route to Port Elizabeth.

— The National Shilling Testimonial to Dr. W. G. Grace, the cricketer, originated by the *Daily Telegraph*, closed, having realised 5,000*l.*

4. At Kempton Park Races the Imperial Produce Stakes for two year olds, value 5,000*l.*, won by Mr. Straus' Teufel, 8 st. 12 lbs. (M. Cannon). Fifteen started.

4. The condition of affairs in Stamboul and other quarters of the city remained very serious; the great mass of Armenians took refuge in the churches and sanctuaries, but those who remained outside were the objects of murderous attacks from the Softas and Kurds, which the Turkish police was unable or unwilling to prevent.

— A raft while conveying 200 factory hands, male and female, across the river Oka from Ozery to Radkima, suddenly sank and nearly all on board perished.

5. The Elcho Challenge Shield, won at the Bisley meeting of the National Rifle Association by the English team, formally handed to the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall for safe keeping.

— The funeral service of M. Pasteur in Notre Dame made the occasion of a great demonstration of respect; the chief officers of state and the representatives of the learned bodies attending.

— At Kempton Park the Duke of York Stakes of 5,000 sovs. won by Mr. A. Cohen's Missal, 4 yrs., 6 st. 11 lbs. (Wall), an outsider. Seventeen started.

6. The anniversary of Mr. Parnell's death celebrated by a great procession which marched from St. Stephen's Green to Glasnevin Cemetery, bearing wreaths and crosses.

— A frightful railway accident occurred at Ottignies, near Brussels, when a locomotive dashed into an express train coming in the opposite direction. Seventeen people were killed on the spot and upwards of 100 injured, many very seriously.

7. The National Free Labour Congress opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne under the presidency of Mr. John Chandler, who in his address gave a history of the origin and career of the association.

— The German Social Democratic Congress, attended by about 250 delegates including the chief leaders of the party in Parliament and six women delegates, assembled at Breslau.

8. The thirty-fifth Church Congress opened at Norwich, the Archbishop of York delivering the sermon and the Bishop of Norwich the Presidential address.

— At a meeting of the London County Council the proposal for putting forward at once a bill authorising the construction of a new thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand defeated by 65 to 35 votes.

— A portion of the Korean troops at the rumour of their approaching disbandment marched to the Royal Palace and caused the King and Crown Prince to seek safety in flight.

— Serious conflicts took place at Trebizond between the Turks and Armenians, in which 400 of the latter lost their lives.

9. At Newmarket the Cesarevitch Stakes won by Mr. C. J. Blake's Rockdove, 4 yrs., 6 st. 10 lbs. (C. Ward), an outsider. Twenty-four started.

— At Constantinople the authorities having surrounded three of the churches in which the Armenians had taken refuge allowed no one to enter or to convey them food. All who left were searched by the police.

9. A great fire occurred at Coolgardie, the chief town of the gold district of Western Australia, by which damage was done to store-houses and their contents to the value of 250,000*l*.

— General Baraticri gained an important victory over the rear-guard of Ras Magascia's forces near Autalo (Abyssinia).

10. After much difficulty and the personal intervention of the Embassies, the refugees in the Armenian churches in Constantinople were induced to leave, but were previously disarmed. It was estimated that the total number of killed, wounded and missing during the outbreak was over 700.

— The Penigar Irrigation undertaken from plans by Colonel Penicuik and others, completed after eleven years and at a cost of 87½ lakhs of rupees, opened by Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras. At least 100,000 acres would be supplied with water which had been brought back from near the point of its outflow into the sea.

— The French troops advancing from Tamatave captured the Hova forts at Farafatra after some smart fighting.

11. Dr. Joseph Parker of the City Temple, a Nonconformist minister, addressed a letter, published in the *Times*, to the Pope, in reply to His Holiness' letter to the English people.

— A conference of the presidents of all the railway lines between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard met at New York and adopted a scheme for the adjustment of future difficulties through a permanent Board on which all lines would be represented.

— At Newmarket the Middle Park Plate won by Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Frusquin, 9 st. 3 lbs. (F. Pratt), defeating the favourites, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Persimmon, 9 st. 3 lbs., and the Duke of Westminster's Omladina, 9 st. Twelve started.

— A Spanish steam launch, employed in patrolling the Cuban coast, captured by the insurgents near Santiago-de-Cuba.

12. The German Socialist Congress before separating decided, after a violent discussion, not to support the Agrarian programme which had been urged by Herr Bebel and his friends.

— Peerages conferred upon Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P., Hon. D. Plunket, M.P., and Baron H. de Worms, M.P.

14. A coalition Ministry, in which all political parties were represented, formed in Norway and accepted by the King. Each of three parties also had a representative in the delegation to the Council of State.

— Herr Schwartz, a leading manufacturer of Mülhausen, fatally stabbed in the public street by an Anarchist, who escaped in the general confusion.

— The German Emperor and Empress arrived at Metz and subsequently visited the battlefields of the neighbourhood. They were cordially received by the inhabitants.

15. Five great monastic orders, the Sulpicians, the Lazarists, the Foreign Missions, the Brothers of the Holy Spirit and the Christian Brothers, decided to submit to the new property tax.

— In the Victorian Assembly the Tariff Bill, after a struggle lasting five months, finally carried. In several divisions the reductions were carried by the casting vote of the Speaker or Chairman.

— The visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Agram marked by a violent outbreak of racial antagonism, the Croatian students tearing down the Hungarian flags and emblems, and finally provoking a disturbance which the police had some difficulty in quelling.

16. Mr. Asquith, M.P., visited his native place, Morley, near Leeds, and there opened the Town Hall and municipal buildings, erected at a cost of 40,000*l*.

— At Carmaux, where the glassworkers had been on strike for some time, an attempt was made by one of the workmen to assassinate the director of the works.

— A number of Mahomedans arrested in Stamboul for using seditious language. At the same time the authorities displayed great activity in arming and munitioning the forts round the Dardanelles.

17. The Sultan's acceptance of the Armenian reform scheme officially communicated to the Ambassadors of the three Powers and an Imperial Irade approving the scheme officially issued.

— The dedication of the chapel of Selwyn College, Cambridge, performed by the Bishop of Ely in the presence of a large congregation.

— Considerable excitement prevailed in the Lebanon between the Mutualis and the Druses, the former complaining that they could not get justice from the Turkish authorities.

18. An action fought by the troops of the Congo Free State under Major Lothaire and the rebellious natives in the district of Luluaburg, in which the latter sustained a crushing defeat.

— Lord Rosebery opened the new Liberal Club at Scarborough and in the evening addressed a large public meeting on the position and prospects of the Liberal party.

— The monument of the Emperor Frederick at Wörth unveiled with much ceremony in presence of the German Emperor and Empress, the Empress Frederick and many others.

— The Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland held a meeting at Maynooth College and agreed to a declaration against newspaper and other utterances in which the bishops and clergy were treated "with a total disregard of the reverence due to their sacred office."

— The Duke of Oporto appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Goa expedition, the military forces of the colony having joined the rebels.

19. M. Edmund Magnier, Senator for the Var, and ex-editor of the *Edenement*, found guilty of receiving bribes from Baron Reinach and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

— The Cambridge Training College for Women erected at a cost of 10,000*l*. opened by the Marquess of Ripon.

19. A decree signed by the King of the Belgians declaring Brussels to be a seaport, a canal costing 35,000,000*l.* having however to be constructed to enable vessels of 2,000 tons to discharge at the wharves of the capital.

21. The ninetieth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar commemorated for the first time by the decking of the Nelson Column with wreaths sent by the Navy League, the officers of H.M.S. *Excellent*, etc.

— The Marquess of Dufferin having resigned the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, the Marquess of Salisbury was appointed to the post.

— Field-Marshal Dunst von Adelshelm, aged seventy-two, a retired officer, who had served with much distinction in the Austrian Army, after fatally wounding his wife shot himself in the Prater of Vienna.

22. The steamship *Windward*, forming part of the Jackson-Harmworth Polar expedition, arrived at Gravesend, bringing news of the explorers down to 3rd July.

— The Russian press, even that portion most in favour with the Government, gave prominence to articles of great hostility to England, which they declared to be Russia's greatest enemy.

— An accident happened at the Montparnasse terminus of the Western Railway, which happily occasioned the loss of only one life. An express rushed into the station at full speed and burst through the wall, the engine and tender being thrown into the street below, where a newspaper seller was crushed to death.

23. Sir Edward Malet, the retiring Ambassador to Berlin, received with great ceremony by the Emperor at Potsdam on presenting his letters of recall.

— The King of Portugal, in consequence of difficulties raised by the Pope rendering a visit to the Vatican impossible, abandoned his intention of visiting the King of Italy.

— At Newmarket the Cambridgeshire Stakes won by an outsider, Mr. F. Luscombe's Marco, 3 yrs., 7 st. 9 lbs. (F. Allsop). Eighteen started.

24. The celebration of the centenary of the Institute of France opened with the reception of the foreign associates and correspondents by President Faure and with the annual gathering of the five academies at the Sorbonne.

— The *Times* announced that by the treaty between Russia and China the former was to obtain a right of anchorage for her fleet in Port Arthur, and the right to construct and work a railway connecting Vladivostock and Port Arthur.

25. The trial of Jabez Balfour and his co-directors of the Liberator and other companies commenced at the Royal Courts of Justice.

— Lord Brassey, the new Governor of Victoria, arrived at Melbourne in his yacht *Sunbeam* and was cordially welcomed.

25. The British Government, through its Minister at Lisbon, offered the Portuguese Government to send troops to preserve order at Goa pending the arrival of troops from Portugal. The offer was declined.

26. The German Emperor, attended by the King of Saxony and a large gathering of distinguished personages, laid the last stone of the Imperial Courts of Justice at Leipzig.

— The French Chamber of Deputies, after three sittings giving rise to violent scenes provoked by the Socialists, approved the action of the Government during the strike at Carmaux by 273 to 176 votes.

27. "Citizen" Sunday celebrated in upwards of 300 London churches by sermons preached on the subject of the civic duties of Christians.

28. H.R.H. the Princess Maud of Wales betrothed to H.R.H. Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

— The French Ministry defeated by 311 to 210 on an interpellation with regard to the Southern Railway scandal.

— The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Russell of Killowen) delivered in Lincoln Town Hall the inaugural lecture of the course organised by the Council of Legal Education, and made accessible to the general public.

— Serious outrages reported to have taken place between Erzeroum and Trebizond and elsewhere, the Turkish accounts representing the Armenians as the aggressors and *vice versa*.

29. A serious gas explosion by which one fireman was buried in the ruins and subsequently died and about thirty persons injured occurred in New Church Court, Strand. A house of several stories collapsed, carrying with it portions of the adjoining buildings.

— The Vienna Municipal Council elected Dr. Lueger, the Anti-Semite leader, Burgomaster by 93 to 44 votes cast blank.

30. The Marquess of Salisbury speaking at Watford held out hopes that an attempt would be made to relieve the agricultural interest of some of its burdens.

— At the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, Mr. George Dixon, M.P., presided at a meeting convoked to consider the steps to be taken to resist proposals to re-open the Educational Settlement of 1870.

— Permission to cyclists to use the roads in Hyde Park extended from 10 A.M. to noon.

31. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge issued a special Army order taking leave of the Army after nearly fifty years' service with the deepest sorrow and regret. The Duke was succeeded as Commander-in-Chief by Viscount Wolseley, who in turn was succeeded in Ireland by Lord Roberts.

— The Marquess of Londonderry elected Chairman of the London School Board without opposition.

— The King of Ashanti rejected the British ultimatum, preferring to take the chances of war.

NOVEMBER.

1. The Municipal elections held throughout England and Wales showed that out of 175 boroughs the Conservatives had gained 66 seats, the Radicals 43, the Independents 8 and the Independent Labour party 6, exclusive of Liverpool, where a change in the ward arrangements had increased the number of the Corporation from 64 to 112, of whom 79 were Conservatives.

— Serious disturbances reported from Aleppo and from various districts of Armenia, the outbreaks being generally attributed to orders from the Armenian Revolutionary Committee.

— A serious earthquake giving five distinct shocks felt at Rome, causing much alarm and some considerable damage to public buildings.

2. A new French Cabinet constituted by M. Bourgeois, all its members belonging to the Radical party.

— A run on the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, brought about by Armenian agents, caused a panic in that capital, which was met by a *moratorium* of 120 days on certain commercial and all Stock Exchange transactions.

3. The bill adopted by the Swiss Federal Government transferring the entire military administration to the Federal authorities put to the population vote and rejected by 252,000 against 185,000 votes and by 17½ against 4½ Cantons.

4. The British Agent at Cabul, Mahomed Akram Khan, killed by a messenger attached to the Agency.

— Two men arrested while driving a covered van in the Bow Road and thirteen of the ingots stolen from the Midland Railway found in their possession.

— The Paris Court of Appeal confirmed the sentence of five years' imprisonment passed in default on Dr. Cornelius Hertz.

5. At Bourges the Marquis de Nayve, accused by his wife of the murder of her natural son, acquitted, after a prolonged sensational trial.

— A free library at Pittsburg, erected by Mr. Andrew Carnegie at a cost of \$1,000,000, dedicated.

— The United States "Fall" Elections in eleven States showed important Republican gains, that party carrying all the doubtful States by large majorities, and materially reducing the Democratic majority in districts where that party had been dominant.

6. The King of Portugal arrived in London from Berlin, and after lunching at Buckingham Palace left at once for Sandringham on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

— In consequence of a strike of shipwrights in Messrs. Harland's yard at Belfast, a lock-out was forced upon the Masters' Union, which included the shipbuilding firms on the Clyde, and upwards of 50,000 men were thrown out of work.

6. The Emperor of Austria declined to sanction the appointment of Dr. Lueger as Burgomaster of Vienna, although elected by two-thirds of the Municipal Council.

— The Manx House of Assembly, after a long and heated debate, passed an Act abolishing the Court of Tyne-water, or Folk-mote, of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, which had been in existence for eight centuries.

7. At the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, the Duke of Devonshire, as the principal guest, spoke on the causes of agricultural distress and its practical remedies.

— The Turkish Ministry entirely reconstructed; Khalil Rifaat Pasha appointed the Grand Vizier, and his predecessor, Kiamil Pasha, who was dismissed, went as Governor to Aleppo.

— At an international regatta held at Austin, Texas, U.S.A., the double-sculling match and world's championship won by the Englishmen, Bubear and Barry, in 17 min. 40 sec. Three mile course and a turn.

— At a meeting of the Executive of the Irish National League held in London, on the motion of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., seconded by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., the removal of Mr. T. Healy from the Executive was voted, and Mr. Michael Davitt elected in his place.

8. At a meeting of the German Bimetallist League held at Berlin, it was resolved that the endeavour to solve the currency question should be made in co-operation with England, and that the German Government should pave the way to an international agreement.

— The representatives of the six great Powers at Constantinople presented a joint protest to the Sultan on the massacres in Asia, and threatened collective action in the event of order not being re-established.

9. The new Lord Mayor, Sir Wm. Wilkin, sworn in before the judges, and afterwards entertained her Majesty's Ministers at the Guildhall, where Lord Salisbury made an important speech on foreign affairs.

— A serious accident befel the Scotch express on the Great Northern Railway whilst travelling at a high speed through St. Neots; by the fracture of a rail six coaches were thrown off the line and one shattered to pieces. One lady was killed, and five other persons were seriously injured.

— In the election of Mayors throughout England and Wales eleven peers were chosen, chiefly for northern boroughs, besides several prominent persons in public life.

11. The Patriarch of the Holy Synod at Constantinople addressed to the Eastern Churches a reply to the Papal Encyclical on the re-union of the Churches, declaring the hope vain until the Bishop of Rome should abandon supremacy and various innovations.

— Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, resigned on the ground of age and ill-health, and Mustapha Fehmy Pasha appointed to succeed him.

11. At Blackwell, Derbyshire, a colliery explosion caused the death of seven men in the workings.

12. The King of Portugal entertained at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor.

— The students of the Athens University held a demonstration in favour of a more energetic policy in the Eastern question—the refusal of the Porte to ratify the reforms voted by the Cretan Assembly having aroused Hellenic feeling.

13. The 259th anniversary of “Colson” day celebrated at Bristol with the usual formalities, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, being the chief speaker at the Dolphin (Conservative) and Mr. Asquith, Q.C., at the Anchor (Liberal) banquet.

— The Vienna Municipality, having re-elected Dr. Lueger as Burgo-master by 92 to 45 votes, dissolved by the decree of the Stadtholder of Lower Austria.

— At a meeting of the Irish National Federation held in Dublin, it was decided after a long discussion by 47 votes to 40, that Messrs. T. M. Healy, Arthur O'Connor, William Murphy, and Dr. Fox be expelled. Subsequently Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Connor were also ejected by 33 to 24 votes from the Irish Parliamentary party.

— A launch belonging to H.M.S. *Edgar* foundered on the coast of Korea, near Chennelpio, and forty-eight men drowned.

14. The Government of the Congo State agreed to the payment of an indemnity of 150,000*l.* to the representatives of Mr. Stokes, who had been shot without legal trial by Major Lothaire.

— The Social Democratic leader, Herr Liebknecht, a member of the Reichsrath, condemned to four months' imprisonment for *lèse-majesté*, committed in his speech at the opening of the Socialist Congress at Breslau.

— A geological survey of Egypt involving a cost of 25,000*l.* sanctioned by the Khedive.

16. The Czarina gave birth to a daughter, who was at once christened Olga.

— Heavy gales from the south-west were felt all round the coasts of the United Kingdom, and in Northern Europe. The British steamer *Leo* foundered off the coast of Denmark with a loss of fifteen hands. Two steamers came into collision in the Mersey, and five persons were drowned.

— The directors of the Union Bank for Newfoundland committed for trial.

— The first train on the Natal-Transvaal line reached Heidelberg from Durban, the completion of the remaining section to Johannesburg having been delayed by heavy rains.

— Emile Arton, for whom the French police had long been searching for corrupt practices in connection with the Panama scandals, arrested at Clapham Common.

16. An accident happened at Cleveland, Ohio, to an electric motor car conveying nearly thirty persons. The drawbridge connecting the two sides of the viaduct over the Cuyahoga River was left open and the car fell into the river, and only about half a dozen persons escaped with their lives.

— At Sydney, N.S.W., Mr. Arthur Dacre, a well-known actor, shot his wife (known on the stage as Miss Amy Roselle), and afterwards cut his own throat.

17. The Communal elections held throughout Belgium showed the Liberals to be greatly weakened, and gave increased representation to the Clericals and Socialists.

18. A serious rising of the Arabs against the Turks reported from the province of El Yemen, a force of 45,000 Arabians having defeated the Turkish forces in three engagements. In Syria also the disturbances were reported to be increasing.

— President Reitz of the Orange River Free Territory resigned office on the ground of age and ill-health.

— The New Zealand House of Assembly passed an Act granting a Wednesday half-holiday to all domestic servants, and imposing a fine upon employers neglecting to accord them leave.

19. At a meeting held at Brighton in connection with the National Union of Conservative Associations, Lord Salisbury read portions of a message received from the Sultan in reply to remarks made by the Premier at the Guildhall banquet.

— The New York Yacht Club appointed a committee to investigate the charges made by Lord Dunraven, in reference to the race for the American Cup.

— Rt. Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, Bishop of Newcastle, appointed to the Bishopric of Chichester.

20. The Queen at Windsor received the Bechuana chiefs.

— Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire received at the Foreign Office an important deputation, on the subject of granting relief to voluntary schools.

— The trial of Jabez Balfour, G. E. Brock, and Morell Theobald resulted in a verdict on all counts upon which they were charged.

— The 200th anniversary of the death of Henry Purcell, the English composer, commemorated by a performance of his opera "Dido and Æneas" at the Lyceum Theatre by the pupils of the Royal College of Music, and on the following day by a musical service in Westminster Abbey.

21. An Order in Council issued regulating the new administration of the War Office, and defining the duties of the Commander-in-Chief and his subordinates.

— The elections for the Bohemian Diet resulted in the return of 46 Young Czechs, 27 German Liberals, two German Nationals, two members of the Czech Peasants' party, one Old Czech, and one Clerical.

21. Lord Dunraven at a banquet given at Cardiff in his honour explained his course of action in the contest for the American cup.

— The steamship *Principia*, trading between Dundee and New York, ran ashore on the Island of Sando, after having been on fire for five days; the crew of twenty-eight hands and one passenger were lost with the exception of one sailor, who was rescued after clinging for eighteen hours to a piece of wreckage.

22 Rev. Edgar Jacob, Vicar of Portsea and Hon. Canon of Winchester, nominated Bishop of Newcastle in succession to Dr. Wilberforce.

— Mrs. Keeley's ninetieth birthday celebrated at the Lyceum Theatre by a largely attended reception of members of the theatrical profession, and by a mixed entertainment at which the public assisted to show their sympathy with the veteran actress.

— In view of the cession of two districts of Kiang-hung to France by the King of Siam, Lord Salisbury insisted upon the recognition of the British claims to the Kachni country, north-east of Bhamo.

— The Friends' Mission House at Aridonimamo (Madagascar) attacked by a mob of 2,000 natives, who murdered Mr. Johnson, his wife, and child.

— Crompton and Co.'s electric machine and light works at Chelmsford totally destroyed by fire, and damage done to the extent of 100,000*l*.

23. Sir Francis Scott and the officers and troops forming part of the Ashanti expedition left Liverpool.

— The petition against the return of Mr. J. E. Gordon (C.) for Nairn and Elgin burghs having broken down, the petitioner withdrew his case, and Mr. Gordon was declared duly elected.

— In the Austrian Reichsrath a bitter debate took place on the application of the Public Prosecutor for leave to take proceedings against an Anti-Semite leader for incitements to violence against the Jews. Herr Schneider, the member implicated, and Dr. Lueger, in opposing the motion, asserted the practice of hideous rites by the Jews.

24. At the headquarters of the Niger Protectorate Government, Old Calabar, a fire destroyed Fort Stewart, the Post Office, Customs House, and other Government buildings, together with the official records.

25. A serious gale from the north-east interrupted the channel traffic between England and the continent for more than twenty-four hours, and caused great destruction of shipping and loss of life on the east coast.

— A convention signed at Berne between Italy and Switzerland for connecting Brieg and Domodossola, by means of a tunnel under the Simplon Pass to Isella.

— The evacuation of the Island of Liu-Kung, opposite Wei-hai-wei, commenced by the Japanese under the terms of the treaty.

— At Berlin a police raid made on the offices of the *Vorwärts*, the
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organ of the Social Democrats, and on the private residences of the leading members of the party.

26. A diamond of exceptional beauty weighing 655 carats found in the Jagersfontein mine in the Orange Free State.

— The Duke of Devonshire opened at Chalfont St. Peters, Bucks, a new Home for Epileptics, on a farm given by Mr. Passmore Edwards, in imitation of a colony for the same class of patients which had existed for twenty-six years in Germany.

— The town of Leuk in the Canton Valais greatly injured by a fire which destroyed the Hotel de la Couronne, and a number of other buildings.

— A caravan of 1,200 men returning to the Zanzibar coast attacked by the Masai in the Eldona ravine, and 1,000 men belonging to it killed.

27. The second trial of Jabez Balfour on charges in connection with the House and Land Investment Co. ended in a verdict of guilty. The prosecution having abandoned the other indictments, Balfour was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude; his associates, Brock to nine months', and Theobald to four months' imprisonment. The cases against the other defendants were not proceeded with.

28. Lord Bute elected Lord Rector of the St. Andrews University by 120 votes against 80 given in favour of Viscount Peel.

— The Egyptian Budget for the year 1896 showed an estimated surplus of 646,000*l.*, the total receipts being estimated at 10,516,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 9,870,000*l.*

— The Catholicos of the Armenians ordered masses to be said in all the Armenian churches throughout Southern Russia, for the souls of the Armenians massacred by the Turks, estimated at several thousands.

29. Numerous Armenian villages between Van and the Persian frontier reported to have been destroyed by Hamidieh cavalry, who were raiding the district with horrible atrocities.

— The Belgian steam packet *Rapide* on her journey from Ostend to Dover broke down when off the Goodwin Sands, and was finally brought into the latter harbour after having been twenty hours at sea.

30. At the annual meeting of the Royal Society, the Copley Medal was awarded Professor Karl Weierstrass for his investigations in pure mathematics, the Davey Medal to Professor W. Ramsay for his share in the discovery of argon, and Royal Medals to Professor J. A. Ewing (magnetic induction) and Dr. John Murray (biological science).

— A large statue-group of Washington and Lafayette, presented to the city of Paris by Mr. J. Pulitzer, unveiled in the Place des *Etats Unis*.

DECEMBER.

2. The United States Congress met at Washington, when Mr. Reed (Republican) was elected Speaker by 234 votes, against 95 given for Mr. Crisp (Democrat).

2. The Pope, in public consistory, conferred hats upon nine prelates selected for that honour.

— Mr. Chamberlain issued to the Governors of Colonies a despatch pointing out the extreme importance of securing as large a share as possible of the trade of the United Kingdom and the Colonies for British producers and manufacturers.

— A census taken in Berlin showed a population of 1,674,112—about 84,000 below the official estimate.

3. The German Reichstag opened, in the Emperor's name, by Prince Hohenlohe.

— President Cleveland's message delivered to Congress reviewing the financial position of the United States, and their political relations with foreign countries.

— The new Governor of Goa, with the King's brother, the Duke of Oporto, commanding the troops brought from Portugal, succeeded in re-establishing order throughout the colony with considerable difficulty.

4. Carlyle's house, in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, formally handed over to the trustees of the Chelsea Polytechnic Institute. Mr. John Morley delivered an address upon Carlyle's work.

— Herr von Köller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, the author of the recent aggressive measures against the Social Democrats, resigned office.

— Costaki Pasha Anthopoulos, a Greek Christian, appointed Turkish Ambassador in London.

— Said Pasha, an ex-Grand Vizier, requested to be allowed to take up his residence at the British Embassy at Constantinople, having been ordered to reside at the Yildiz Kiosk.

5. At the meeting of the London School Board increased expenditure for the ensuing year was announced to the extent of 96,000*l.*, involving a further rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in the *£*.

— A severe westerly gale, extending from the coasts of Norway to the northern coast of France, caused much damage to property on land and sea.

— General Davoust, Duc d'Auerstadt, grand-nephew of Napoleon's Marshal, appointed Grand Chancellor of the reconstituted Legion of Honour.

— Mariestad, in West Göthland (Sweden), a town of 3,000 inhabitants, almost completely burnt down, the elementary schools and the railway station being the only important buildings which escaped.

6. The first contested election since the assembling of the new Parliament took place for Dublin University, when, after five days' polling, Mr. J. E. H. Lecky (L.U.), the historian, was returned by 1,757 votes, against 1,011 polled by Mr. Wright, Q.C. (C.).

— The Southampton election petition resulted, after a long investigation, in the unseating of Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, chiefly for his participation in a costermongers' procession.

6. In the Paris Chamber of Deputies a young man, named Lenoir, fired two shots—apparently of blank cartridges—just before the close of the sitting. No one was injured, but the man, when arrested, was identified as having been a student of Anarchist literature.

7. The Sultan, after several fruitless efforts to induce Said Pasha to quit the British Embassy, brought the matter to the notice of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, who declined to interfere.

— The army of King Menelek of Abyssinia, numbering 20,000 Shoans, made a sudden advance and attacked an Italian detachment of about 2,200 men, chiefly native troops, of whom only 300 escaped. The Shoans captured 2,000 rifles, a mountain battery, and the camp equipage.

9. The city of Adelaide (South Australia) visited by a violent storm of wind and rain. The roofs of public buildings were torn off, the telegraph line blown down, and the working of the railways stopped.

— An imposing demonstration against the municipal scandals, brought to light by the Marquis de Cabrinana, took place in Madrid—the leading members of Parliament, of all shades, taking part in the procession.

10. After much delay, and many efforts to escape, the Sultan yielded at the last moment to the united demands of the Great Powers, and issued the firmans allowing the passage of the Dardanelles by extra guardships.

— In the House of Representatives at Washington a resolution was submitted censuring Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador at St. James', for language used by him in speeches at Edinburgh and Boston (Lincs.).

— In Crete two battalions of Turkish troops attacked the adherents of the National (Apokorona) Party, but were repulsed with some loss.

11. The White Star liner *Germanic*, outward bound, came into collision—during a thick fog—with the Glasgow steamer *Cumbræ*, which foundered a few minutes after all the passengers and crew had been safely got on board the larger ship.

— At the Central Criminal Court, a commercial traveller, named Cadman, aged fifty-four, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for bigamy, it having been proved that he had gone through the form of marriage with, at least, five persons, and was the father of twenty-three children.

12. At Paris the President of the French Republic and his principal Ministers gave a warm welcome to the members of the Bimetallic Conference.

— The Spanish Ministry, in consequence of the Madrid municipal scandals, in which one of its members was involved, resigned office.

13. Lord James of Hereford, having accepted the post of arbitrator in the Belfast and Clyde engineers' dispute, after conferring with delegates of the workmen and shipowners, suggested the terms of a compromise.

These, on being referred to the engineers at Belfast and on the Clyde, were rejected almost unanimously.

13. The Duke of Devonshire opened the new buildings of the Municipal Technical School at Birmingham, and, subsequently, distributed the prizes to the successful students in the Town Hall.

— Another violent gale from the north-west caused much damage round the coast, and the loss of several lives.

14. H.R.H. the Duchess of York gave birth to a son at York Cottage, Sandringham.

— Herr Ahlwardt, the German Anti-Semitic agitator, who had undertaken to conduct a Jew-baiting campaign in the United States, met with a complete failure—the press ridiculing him, and the public taking no notice of his lectures.

16. The French Academy of Sciences awarded the Lecomte Prize of 50,000 francs to Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay for their discovery of argon.

— The Secretary to the United States Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, presented his financial report, in which he anticipated a surplus of seven million dollars on the budget, 1896-97, without any additional taxation. For the current year, 1895-96, he placed the revenue at \$431,907,407 ; the expenditure at \$448,907,407.

17. President Cleveland addressed a message to Congress on the Venezuela question, in which he claimed for the United States the right to settle the boundaries between the British and Venezuelan territories, and requested Congress to vote the necessary cost of an inquiry.

— At a meeting of the London Nonconformist Council, held at the City Temple, to protest against the Armenian massacres, a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone remarking that the six Great Powers of Europe lay prostrate at the feet of the impotent Sultan of Turkey.

— The London County Council, by 62 to 46, approved of a recommendation to inquire into the best means of restoring to the Thames its old popularity as a highway.

18. At Washington the House of Representatives unanimously voted \$100,000 for the proposed Venezuelan Commission ; and various military and naval proposals were brought forward.

— The *Hambürger Nachrichten*, often used as the special organ of Prince Bismarck's views, published an article urging the expediency of speedy measures for putting down the Social Democrats by force of arms.

19. The North German Lloyd steamer *Spree*, from New York to Bremen, with 350 passengers, got aground on the Warden Ledge, in the Solent, during a fog—her passengers having to be conveyed to Southampton in tugs.

— At Rome the Italian Chamber of Deputies, after a stormy sitting, passed the bills proposed by the Ministry relating to the prosecution of the African campaign.

19. In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, **Madame de Brémont**, a journalist, sued **Mr. W. S. Gilbert**, who declined to be interviewed for the benefit of a periodical. The jury at once found a verdict for the defendant.

— The return of **Mr. H. C. Fulford**, as Liberal member for Lichfield, upset on petition, after a trial lasting eleven days. **Mr. Fulford's agent** was found to have been guilty of illegal practices on behalf of his employer.

20. The President's Venezuelan message having produced a serious financial crisis throughout the United States, he addressed another message to Congress urging prompt action for the protection of the gold reserve.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer received an important deputation in support of a memorial from ten English and one Scotch (Dundee) University Colleges, receiving 15,000*l.* per annum between them, praying for an increased grant.

— At the Middlesex Sessions, **Alexander Sarti**, a foreman to **Messrs. Elkington**, found guilty of having feloniously received a portion of the silver ingots which had been robbed from the Midland Railway car.

21. The Venezuelan Commission Bill, having passed both Houses of Congress, was signed by the President and became law.

— The editor of the *New York World*, having telegraphed requests for a statement on the situation, received favourable replies from the Prince of Wales and **Mr. Gladstone**, but **Lord Salisbury** and **Lord Rosebery** excused themselves.

— A serious panic occurred on the Vienna Bourse, where financial affairs had long been in a critical condition.

— The inhabitants of the canton of Zürich, by 39,476 to 17,297 votes, rejected a proposal for the absolute prohibition of vivisection; but adopted, by 35,191 to 14,551 votes, one in favour of the protection of animals with due regard to the demands of science.

23. The States General of the Netherlands passed a bill converting the 3½ per cent. National Debt into a 3 per cent. stock.

— Meetings held at Tammany Hall and the Cooper Union showed that there was a strong feeling, amongst all shades of Democrats, in favour of President Cleveland's policy.

24. General **Martinez Campos**, having been previously outflanked by the Cuban insurgents under **Gomez**, forced an engagement at a spot about twenty-one miles from Matanzas, and, after a desperate battle, was left master of the field.

— Two days of a severe gale from the south-east culminated in a hurricane off the coast of Ireland, during which the Kingstown life-boat, whilst going to the assistance of a ship in distress, was capsized, and seventeen of her crew drowned.

— An explosion, due to the accumulation of gas in the coal bunkers, did much damage to *H.M.S. Repulse*, lying in Chatham Dockyard.

25. The Hungarian Minister of Education addressed a circular to the University authorities at Buda Pesth and Klausenburg urging the admission of women students to the courses of philosophy and medicine.

— Serious fighting reported from the Lebanon, where 12,000 Druses were stated to have been killed; whilst at Zeitun also the Turks repressed the Armenian rising with terrible cruelty.

26. The Transvaal National Union published a manifesto of the points of self-government or "Bill of Rights" upon which the Uitlanders insisted.

— Mgr. de Segonza, a bishop, *in partibus*, sentenced by the Paris Assize Court to thirteen months' imprisonment for connection with a swindling matrimonial agency.

27. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left Hawarden, and travelled through London and Paris direct to Biarritz.

— The funeral of Cardinal Melchers, whose body had been brought from Rome and lain in state for three days, celebrated, with great pomp, in Cologne Cathedral.

— Baron von Hammerstein, sometime editor of the *Kreuz Zeitung* of Berlin, and a leading member of the Conservative party, arrested on a charge of embezzlement at Athens, where he had been for two months living in disguise.

28. The Indian National Congress assembled at Poona, under the presidency of a native Parsee gentleman, marked by sharp dissensions between the Orthodox Hindoos and the Reformers of the Mahomedans.

— The Japanese Parliament opened at Yokohama, when the Emperor announced that measures would be introduced for increasing the defence of the Empire.

— The German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, paid a visit to Vienna, and held long interviews with the Austrian Emperor and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

29. In answer to an appeal from the English inhabitants of Johannesburg, Dr. Jameson, with 700 men, crossed the Transvaal frontier near Mafeking.

30. The mail train from Johannesburg to Durban, which was crowded with passengers, left the rails, and was overturned between Dannhausen and Glencoe on the Natal line. Thirty-two persons were killed, and as many seriously injured.

31. The *Vigilant* inquiry, instituted in consequence of certain statements made by Lord Dunraven, after three days' inquiry adjourned, having taken the evidence of Lord Dunraven and others.

— On the receipt of the news from the Transvaal the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Chamberlain) left Birmingham by the midnight train, and, on arriving in London, telegraphed peremptory instructions to our British authorities in South Africa to disavow and check Dr. Jameson's advance.

RETROSPECT

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART IN 1895.

LITERATURE.

THE most important contributions to the History of England are this year to be found in two posthumous works by eminent English historians. **The Growth of British Policy : an Historical Essay** (Cambridge University Press), by the late Sir J. R. Seeley, was intended by the author to be the introduction to what would have been his *magnum opus*, the History of British Foreign Policy since the Revolution of 1688. The two present volumes, in the opinion of Professor Prothero, who has written a brief prefatory memoir, contain one of the most masterly analyses of a great and momentous period that our literature has to show, and must rank among the most notable books of their kind. This intended introduction is a review of England's foreign policy during the century and a quarter between the accession of Elizabeth and that of William III. In it is traced the development of British relations with foreign powers, from the dynastic to the national stage. The three great factors in this development were the foreign policy pursued by Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, and William of Orange. Brief though the sketch be, it is rich in wide and brilliant generalisation, and throws valuable new light on British history.*

The second important posthumous book is **English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century** (Longmans), being nine lectures which the late J. A. Froude delivered at Oxford in 1893-4, in his capacity of Regius Professor of Modern History. His aim is to show how England became a great naval power, and to emphasise his opinion that England owes her greatness to the Reformation and to Puritanism. Among the most interesting sections are those dealing with "The Sea Cradle of the Reformation," Sir John Hawkins, Drake, and the Armada.

Mr. Arthur D. Innes's **Britain and her Rivals in the Eighteenth Century, 1718-1789** (Innes), though intended primarily for the general reader, is of wider appeal. It tells excellently the stirring story of

* Together with it should be read Professor Montagu Burrow's studious **History of the Foreign Policy of Great Britain** (Blackwood), a policy which from first to last has been "dictated by our insular position and governed by the desire to save our shores from invasion by a foreign foe. Foreign policy is accepted as an integral part of our history, to be studied "on account of its influence in the past, and with a view to the inevitable necessities of the future".

England's advance to Empire from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, how she became mistress of the sea, annexed Canada, and took her present position in India. In **A History of Newfoundland from the English, Colonial and Foreign Records** (Macmillan), D. W. Prowse, Q.C., places before English readers an impartial statement of the relationships between the mother country and the oldest of her colonies, concerning which he writes: "Our treatment by the British Government has been so stupid, cruel, and barbarous that it requires the actual perusal of State papers to convince one that such a policy was ever carried out." The book is a revelation.

To the Navy Records Society we are indebted for two valuable works on naval history: **State Papers relating to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada**, edited by J. K. Laughton, prefaced by an erudite and critical introduction by the editor. He points out that the defeat was owing to the Spanish ships being ill found, and to a lack of seamanship, and declares the origin of the war to be not a religious cause, but the policy of commercial exclusion in Spanish America, and the aid rendered to the Low Countries by the English. Mr. David Hannay has edited **The Letters of Sir Samuel Hood** (afterwards Viscount Hood), with an able introduction.

The Crimean War has received careful study. Two volumes, in particular, may be quoted: **The Story of the Highland Brigade in the Crimea** (Bentley), founded on letters written during 1854-56 by Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Sterling—a staff-officer who was there. This narrative is chiefly a running commentary on the events of the war, and the persons who took part therein. The criticisms are frequently bitter. He is an able partisan of Lord Clyde, and his strictures on the vexed question of war correspondence to the daily papers are worth reading. **The Crimea in 1854 and 1855**, by Sir Evelyn Wood (Chapman & Hall), is the expansion of articles originally contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*. The book presents a stirring account of the chief events of the war, especially of the taking of Sebastopol. It is written with graphic force, and is full of exciting narratives. A foremost place must be given to Lord Wolseley's **Decline and Fall of Napoleon** (Sampson Low)—a valuable critical study which first appeared in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. The period dealt with is the four last years of the Emperor's career, and the historian attributes the great general's failure largely to the "mysterious malady" of which Napoleon was the victim. General Lord Roberts issues an account of **The Rise of Wellington** (Sampson Low), which also originally appeared in the form of articles in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, and now forms a volume of the library of that magazine.

Waterloo: a Narrative and a Criticism, by E. L. S. Horseburgh (Methuen), the outcome of lectures given at the Royal Institution, to which Sir Evelyn Wood's **Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign** (Sampson Low) is a fitting supplement.

The second and third volumes have appeared of **The History of the Second (Queen's) Royal Regiment**, now the Queen's (Royal) West Surrey Regiment, by Colonel John Davis (Bentley), and are the annals of a hard-worked regiment, which within one century took its share in the suppression of four domestic rebellions, and participated in four foreign

wars. **The History of the 50th (or the Queen's Own) Regiment** (Chapman & Hall), by Colonel Fyler, is the record of the deeds of one of the most distinguished of British regiments, which has now lost its individuality in its combination with the 97th. It is much to be regretted that the death of Colonel Clifford Walford cut short his valuable **History of the British Standard Army** (Harrison). The volume as it stands treats of the campaigns in Ireland, Flanders, and Morocco, 1660, 1700. A large part of it is devoted to an interesting survey of military archæology. Lieutenant-General M'Leod Innes, R.E., V.C., contributes a worthily written **Lucknow and Oude in the Mutiny**: a narrative and a study (Innes). With it may be noted Sir John Adye's **Recollections of a Military Life** (Smith, Elder & Co.), extending from the Crimean campaign and the Indian Mutiny to the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was brought in contact with Lord Raglan, Lord Clyde, and Lord Wolseley, and although he forbears to criticise his commanders, he has many personal reminiscences of their ways, military and social. The volume is illustrated by the author's own sketches, which are almost the only clue to his personal connection with some of the experiences he relates so modestly.

Five Years in Madagascar (Chapman & Hall), by Colonel F. C. Maude, V.C., though, to quote the author, the book "is somewhat of a mosaic," is brightly written and worthy of attention. His comments on the French policy and action of the Hovas are very suggestive. Mention must also be made of **The Relief of Chitral** (Macmillan & Co.), by Captain G. J. Younghusband and Captain Frank E. Younghusband, C.I.E., with map and illustration.

Dr. John Brown continues his work of careful, accurate historical investigation, and has produced an important account of **The Pilgrim Fathers of New England and their Puritan Successors** (Religious Tract Society), of interest alike to England and America. Dr. Brown sketches the "precursors of the Pilgrim Fathers," and the growth of Puritan tendencies in Scrooby during Elizabeth's reign, the persecution of the Scrooby community, the flight to Holland, and the sailing of the *Mayflower*. He emphasises the importance of the second Puritan exodus, 1628-1640—a historical vital fact too often overlooked.

John Knox, the Reformer, has received attention from two biographers—Mr. P. Hume Brown (A. & C. Black), and Mrs. F. A. Macunn (Methuen & Co.). The former is probably the first attempt at an impartial biography of a bitter partisan; and although Mr. Hume Brown displays a remarkable knowledge of details, he does not lose sight of the scene in which the great drama of the Scottish Reformation was played out. He has collected a number of facts concerning Knox's earlier life which were hitherto unknown, and throws some fresh light upon the Marian controversy; whilst Mrs. Macunn adds some interesting details on Knox's family life and relations. As a standard textbook for students, Mr. Hume Brown's work will be widely appreciated, and may be expected to long hold the field against all competitors.

Two further volumes have appeared of **Social England: a Record of the Progress of the People by various Authors** (Cassell), edited with great perspicacity by Mr. H. D. Traill. The present instalments of this

admirable work maintain the high level of their predecessors, and bring the record to the death of Queen Anne, thus embracing one of the most vital transition epochs of English history. The political, social, and economic history of each period is dealt with by competent writers; and the progress of art, literature, religion and industry is treated in separate sections after a method which cannot fail to place the work among the most useful books of reference and instruction. Mr. Reginald R. Sharpe has brought to conclusion his **London and the Kingdom** (Longmans): a History derived mainly from the Archives at Guildhall, in the custody of the Corporation of the City of London. The main features of the book deal with the Vindication of the Freedom of the Press, Policy towards the American Colonies, and the City's opposition to the Corn Laws. An exhaustive index is appended. In the Preface to **The Tribal System in Wales**: being part of an Inquiry into the Structure and Method of Tribal Society, by Frederic Seebohm, LL.D., F.S.A. (Longmans), the author considers the work "the first part of an essay in amplification of the sections on the subject in his 'English Village Community.'" It is an attempt to understand the *structure* of tribal society in Wales, as a stepping-stone to the understanding of other tribal systems. **Feudal England**, by J. H. Round (Sonnenschein & Co.), specially deals with the various aspects of social and military life in this country subsequent to the Roman Conquest. The author is one of the recognised masters of mediæval law and history, and the life-long opponent of the late Professor Freeman. In this volume, however, the dissection of Domesday Book and the discussion on Anglo-Saxon taxation are the most striking contributions to the study of that period of history which saw the first making of England as a nation.

Mr. Lowes Dickinson's **Development of Parliament during the Nineteenth Century** (Longmans) traces the change of an aristocratic into a democratic assembly, explaining with clearness the necessities of the process. The contrast between the tenacity of the hold displayed by the great families and the governing classes with the very short duration of government by the middle classes is well brought out. The interval between the passing of the first Reform Bill and the acceptance of Mr. Disraeli's bill was barely more than the life-time generation; but it was a period in which industrial and social development was not less rapid than political evolution.

Mr. Ingram has written, in a broad, critical spirit, a valuable **History of Slavery and Serfdom** (Black), which is practically the extension of his article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ninth edition). The subject is divided into three portions—slavery, crude and simple; serfdom, or sedentary slavery; free labour of modern communities. Modern colonial slavery Mr. Ingram emphatically brands as "a monstrous perversion, factitious in its origin, and always adverse to the interests of civilisation."

The "Story of Nations" (Unwin) has added valuable contributions to its series. In particular, **The Crusades: the Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem**, by T. A. Archer and C. L. Kingsford, which not only is practically the only modern English book on the subject,

but is written above the ordinary level of the series, for its scholarlike and authoritative character.

Under the auspices of the Historical Manuscript Commission, Mr. Maxwell Lyte has brought to a conclusion his calendar of the Duke of Rutland's papers, known as the **Belvoir MSS.** The concluding volume deals with a portion of the reign of George III., from 1771-1787. It contains an account of the defeat of the French off Dominica in April, 1782; of the engagement off Flamborough Head in 1779, told by an eye-witness; Sir Samuel Hood's criticisms upon Sir George Rodney's great victory in 1782; descriptions of the operation of the English forces against Charlestown and on Long Island. There are numerous testimonies to Pitt's pre-eminence in Parliament almost from his first appearance; letters from Daniel Pultney concerning Pitt's efforts to impose a tax on horse-racing; also an important group of semi-official correspondence of the Duke of Rutland during his government in Ireland from 1784-1787.

The Stationery Office continues to issue valuable historical records. **The Calendar of the Patent Rolls, 1292-1301**, under Mr. Black's compilation, has nearly reached the end of the reign of Edward I. **The Calendar of the Close Rolls, 1318-23**, in the hands of Mr. W. H. Stevenson, covers the period of the struggle with Lancaster and the contemporary overthrow of the Dispencers. Volumes ix. and x. of the **Acts of the Privy Council, 1575-7-8**, give a sketch of Sir H. Sydney's connection with the government of Ireland in Elizabeth's reign, and (volume x.) of the "Elizabethan compromise" with religion.

The History of English Law before the Time of Edward I., by Sir Frederick Pollock and F. W. Maitland (Cambridge University Press) is "an effort to understand the law of the Angevin time—to understand it thoroughly, as though we ourselves lived under it." These volumes are written in the modern scientific spirit and aim at showing what English law is, whence derived, and how it grew to its present form. "Of all the centuries," we read, "the twelfth is the most legal," and "the reign of Henry II. is of supreme importance in the history of our common law." The work divides itself naturally into two portions; the first dealing with early legal history, the second with the doctrines of English law in the Middle Ages.

Mr. R. Ulick Burke's **History of Spain** (Longmans) is another posthumous work which makes the loss of the author regrettable. Patience, brightness, and impartiality are the characteristics of these volumes, which, if they do not bear witness to original research, show that the labours of others had been turned to good account. Mr. Burke's history surveys the country from the earliest times—when Spain was ever producing something new for the rest of the world—down to the death of Ferdinand the Catholic, when the country was firmly established as one of the Great Powers of Europe, as well as one of the most orderly. It is, therefore, the history of at least three different phases of civilisation through which Spain had the good or bad fortune to pass.

The History of the United States, by E. Benjamin Andrews (Smith, Elder & Co.), is a continuous and readable narrative of the development of the country from its discovery by Columbus to the present

time. The successive influences of Spain, France, England, and Holland upon the New World are brought out with conciseness as well as clearness, and the results of the Revolution on the confederation are carefully estimated. The rise of the new constitution led the way to the "more perfect union," which was strengthened rather than weakened by the creation of the two great parties which alternately shaped the Government of the country. Mr. Andrews endeavours throughout to write impartially, although it is not difficult to see on which side his sympathies lie, especially in the more recent history of his country.

History of St. James's Square, by Arthur I. Dasent (Macmillan), is a model for all writers of historical topography. The subject chosen is doubtless an exceptionally good one, but it has been treated worthily. Mr. Dasent gives the history of the rise of the Square from the days when the original grant of this waste spot was made in 1662 to Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, who first conceived the idea of bringing the nobility away from Lincoln's Inn Fields and Leicester Square. The history of each house and its successive possessors is duly chronicled, and a vast amount of information, old and new, is brought together in a readable form.

The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages, by Hastings Rashdall (Clarendon Press, Oxford), is one of the most valuable contributions to the history of learning published within the last half-century in this country. It follows in some measure Father Denifle's great work, but is rather adapted for the ordinary reader than that extensive treatise on the foundation of the university system. Salerno, Bologna, and Paris—the three great archetypal universities—are treated with great fulness, as due to the important part they played; and of these, it must be remembered, Bologna owed its existence to Spanish endowment. The minor universities of Italy—eighteen in number—thirteen in Spain and Portugal, and sixteen in France, compare favourably for the Latin nations with those of Germany and its neighbours, which, including Upsala, Cracow, and Copenhagen, only number twenty-two. Scotland, in the course of the fifteenth century, saw the founding of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, which reflected at once the French and German influences at work upon their several promoters. In Oxford and Cambridge—to which an entire volume is devoted—the perpetual struggle between the university and the colleges is followed and explained with great lucidity and fulness, whilst the chapters on student life are full of quaint and interesting details.

Longmans' Gazetteer of the World, edited by G. C. Chisholm (Longmans), is a monument of patient industry and careful research. Whilst the bulk of the volume bears witness to the increased knowledge of our own and foreign countries, experience alone can show the accuracy with which the numerous sources of information have been used. **The Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales**, edited by J. H. Brabner (Wm. Mackenzie), deals with a more limited area, and consequently the information is more extended, but not less accurate and all-embracing. It is, moreover, enriched with a set of excellent county maps and views of the more important historical spots. With

these two gazetteers and the **Times Atlas** (*Times Office*) the reproach often truly levelled against middle class and secondary education, that the teaching of geography is neglected, should be no longer heard, and the addition of these volumes to every school library should be made compulsory by masters or managers.

A number of Biographies and Memoirs this year represent not only the life of our eminent men, but throw side-lights on the history of the country and of its colonies. For instance, in writing the **Life of Sir William Petty, 1623-1687** (Murray), Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has rendered a great service to the historians of England and Ireland, and he has rescued from oblivion the life of a very remarkable man of science, who played many important parts in his day. William Petty studied at Caen, in Paris, where he was the pupil of Hobbes. He became Vice-President of Brasenose College, and in 1651 was appointed Physician General to the Army in Ireland, and to its Commander Treton. In this story of Petty's Down Survey of Ireland, etc., etc., Lord E. Fitzmaurice makes plain for the first time the problem which confronted the conquerors of Catholic and Royalist Ireland, and the way that problem was dealt with. The writing throughout is unaffected, well balanced, and workmanlike.

The **Life of Turgot**, by W. Walker Stephens (Longmans), is a well-meant effort to arouse interest in the struggles and personal career of the founder of the political economy of the nineteenth century. He began life as a divinity student at the Sorbonne, but soon found his way into the Society of the Encyclopædists and Economists. He was successively Intendant of Limoges and Comptroller-General of France, and in both offices urged the doctrine of Free Trade in corn; and after two years' efforts to improve the French Budget by economic reforms was driven from power. There were episodes in his career which deserved remarking, but it was too short to furnish materials for an elaborate biography. The new volume of the **Memoirs of the Verney Family** (Longmans) deals with the period of the Commonwealth, 1650-1660, and is compiled from letters, and illustrated by the portraits at Claydon House, by Margaret M. Verney. The volume ends with the rejoicings at Claydon on the landing of the new king. To the "Heroes of Nations" series Mr. C. R. Beazley has added a monograph on **Prince Henry the Navigator** (Putnam's), "the Founder of Colonisation," whose initiative passed into the hands of the people of his English mother.

The **Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, G.C.B.**, first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, by Joseph Pope (Arnold), is of value mainly as the record of achievements that have given Canada a conspicuous place in the world, by welding the provinces of Canada into a great Dominion, and of Sir John's important mission to Workington in 1871 as member of an Imperial Commission. Mr. Archibald Forbes has traced the career of **Colin Campbell—Lord Clyde** (Macmillan) with accuracy and discriminating appreciation, from the time Clyde was gazetted to the 9th Foot, to his appointment to the rank of Field-Marshal, and his elevation to the peerage. The story of this "sound general, brave man, and true friend" is full of interest, whether the scene be laid in Spain or Portugal, or at Goojerat or Cawn-

pore. A very vivid and characteristic portrait is drawn of this man who played no unimportant part in the history of our Indian Empire. **Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman: His Life and Work on Our Indian Frontier**, by Thomas H. Thornton, C.S.I., etc. (Murray), is of value not merely as the record of an energetic, successful ruler in India, but because it contains a brief history of the Khelat and Baluch confederacy, a geographical account of Baluchistan, and especially a careful analysis of the old and new systems of policy on the frontier. With the monograph on **John Russell Colvin**, by Sir Auckland Colvin (Clarendon Press), the valuable "Rulers of India" series closes. This final volume endeavours to explode the "legends" that grew around Colvin's memory in connection with the Afghan War of 1838 and mutinies of 1857, and to give a succinct account of his government in difficult times. The volume fully sustains the useful character of the series.

The Life and Correspondence of Sir Bartle Frere, Bart. (Murray) has been successfully undertaken by John Martineau, who has carefully followed the remarkable career of this Governor of Bombay through its various steps, whether as Private Secretary to Sir George Arthur, Commissioner of Sind, where he ruled wisely during the troublous times of the Mutiny, or member of the Council of the Governor-General. To the "Statesmen" series (Allen) Mr. Lloyd C. Sanders has added the **Life of Viscount Palmerston**, in which the author chronicles the deeds of the statesman, but gives little glimpse of the man. Mr. Stuart J. Reid has added an excellent monograph on **Lord John Russell** to the "Queen's Prime Minister" series, of which the author is editor. Mr. T. H. S. Escott has written a vivid study of a great politician—and personal friend—in his personal and political monograph on **Randolph Spencer Churchill as a Product of His Age** (Hutchinson).

[**Sir Samuel Baker: a Memoir**, by T. Douglas Murray and A. Seton White (Macmillan), is practically the concise history of the exploration of the Nile, and of the events which succeeded the retirement of Baker and Gordon; of the Mahdi uprising, and the evacuation of the Soudan. In depicting the personal life of the great traveller, the authors have laid stress on the envioning circumstances which influenced and explained his course of action.

The Private Life of Warren Hastings, by Sir Charles Lawson (Swan Sonnenschein & Co.), will perhaps disappoint those who look only for scandals and gossip about great men and their surroundings. Beyond the fact that the future Proconsul's parents were not in the straitened circumstances usually supposed, Sir C. Lawson adds little to what was not already known to Mr. Gleig. We have, however, presented in a very readable form a pleasing account of Warren Hastings' life at Churchill, in India, and at Daylesford. The political incidents of his career, including his relations with Francis, Impey, and others, are necessarily touched upon, but only so far as to the extent that they bore upon his private life, which in all its bearings was eminently attractive.

The letters of masters of literature have always a peculiar value, inasmuch as they reveal glimpses of the intimate personality of the writer. Four such collections must be specially noted. Mr. George W. E. Russell has collected and arranged, in two volumes, the **Letters**

of **Matthew Arnold, 1848-1888** (Macmillan), which reveal the author in the light of "pre-eminently a good man; gentle, generous, enduring, laborious; a devoted husband, a tender father, an unfailing friend." They also show him to be reticent and, at times, ungenerous to his contemporaries; nevertheless, they solve the secret of his great personal popularity. These letters are intended to stand in lieu of a biography, and certainly do much to trace the growth of the author; from beginning to end they are full of Arnold's criticisms of social life, and of his characterisations of most of the great European Powers—of France in particular. **The Vailima Letters**, by R. L. Stevenson (Methuen), are edited with good taste and judgment by Mr. Sydney Colvin, who has written a sensible, short introduction. The letters date from 1890-94, and give the history of the writer's life in Samoa; of his authorship, his house-building, farm work, and his active participation in the politics of the island. These friendly communications are delightfully spontaneous and intimate, and may be ranked among the literary treasures of the year. **Dante Gabriel Rossetti: his Family Letters, with a Memoir**, by William Michael Rossetti (Ellis & Elvey), makes two interesting volumes—one devoted to the memoir, the other to the letters, which were written mostly by the painter-poet to his mother, his brother, a few are addressed to his sister Christina, and to his aunt. Mr. W. M. Rossetti writes of the letters: "Their language is constantly unadorned, often colloquial; the tone of mind in them concentrated; the feeling, while sincere, uneffusive. Their subject matter is generally personal to the writer, without discursiveness of outlook, or eloquent or picturesque description," etc. The evidence of these letters wholly bears out the brother's human and sympathetic presentment of his character in the memoir, that is written with frank discretion and care, with a single-minded effort after candour and impartiality. Mr. W. M. Rossetti has taken this opportunity to correct some inaccuracies of statement that have appeared in previous accounts of his brother's life. Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge has selected **260 Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge** (Heinemann), with the intent "rather to illustrate the story of the writer's life than to embody his critical opinions or to record the development of his philosophical and theological speculations." The letters are full of characteristic material, and are mainly of a personal character; the more purely literary are in a minority in the present collection; but the promise is held out that the whole correspondence of this wonderful man, who lived so strange a life, shall some day be published. The present letters confirm the generally held conclusion that Coleridge had begun the habit of opium-eating at an earlier date than he was ever willing to admit. The chief attraction of the volumes is the letters in which he discusses his poems at length. This publication was followed by a selection of thoughts, maxims, and suggestive notes, from the unpublished note-books of Coleridge, edited by his son-in-law, E. H. Coleridge, under the title of **Anima Poetae** (Heinemann), a fitting companion to the delightful "Table Talk" of the great man. Many are beautiful and suggestive passages in the new volume, spontaneous jottings on literature, nature, fantasy, philosophy, that bring the reader in very intimate contact with the mind and heart of the writer.

Under this heading may properly be classed **John Addington Symonds : a Biography** (Nimmo), because the editor, Horatio F. Brown, has allowed his subject to tell his own story by means of letters and diaries; and the two volumes give a vivid picture of the delicate, studious man, whose untiring pen fulfilled his precept: "We must make the machine of the brain go. It does not do to let it stop. Whatever happens, energise."

Miss Anna M. Stoddart has written an admirable and authoritative **Life of John Stuart Blackie** (Blackwood), which is "dedicated to Scots in all parts of the world," but which is of interest to a still wider circle of readers. The biography is written with discriminating admiration.

The Life and Letters of Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D., by W. R. W. Stephens, B.D., Dean of Winchester (Macmillan), gives a graphic and interesting picture of a man of exuberant vitality, great range of interests, and an indomitable worker—a historian of high order, for whom the subjective elements in art or literature had no appeal, a student of architecture, an ardent advocate of the Greek *versus* the Turk, a Liberal in politics, and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. His letters are full of the frank criticisms of public affairs and charming glimpses into his domestic relations with family and friends. A **Life of Adam Smith** has been a serious want, and one that Mr. John Rae has satisfied in the ablest manner (Macmillan). For the first time it is possible adequately to trace the development of the founder of political economy, and fully to understand the influence of his thought on the subsequent development of the commerce and politics of his time. Mr. Rae shows the man in relationship to and dependence on surrounding thought and event. Sir Archibald Geikie has written upon a fellow scientist an excellent **Memoir of Sir Andrew Ramsay** (Macmillan), a geologist whose influence was very great upon the students at the School of Mines, and who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the rise and progress of the geological survey. The volume is rich in anecdotes of Ramsay's many scientific contemporaries.

The Life of Sir Henry Hallford, M.D., by W. Munck, M.D. (Longmans), might have been an interesting record of Court life at the beginning of the century, for during many years Sir Henry Hallford was the most fashionable physician of his time. He knew, probably, more of the home life of George III., of his sons and daughters, and of his ministers and Court ladies, than any of his contemporaries. A courtier as well as a doctor, he had access to, and was consulted by, all who played a part in society during the first thirty years of the century. He kept a diary, and preserved his correspondence, but so much discretion has been displayed in writing his biography that it tells us but little of others besides himself.

The two volumes of gossip of this century contained in **Journals and Correspondence of Lady Eastlake**, edited by her nephew, Charles Eastlake Smith, with facsimiles of her drawings and a portrait (J. Murray), are among the most delightful reading of the year. Born in 1809, Lady Eastlake lived practically throughout the century—she died in 1893—and came in contact with all the notable people of her day,

both in Edinburgh and London. The early part of her life was spent in travelling in Germany and Russia. From 1842 till her removal to London she mixed in the then brilliant literary society of Edinburgh, which she depicts with vivid pen. In addition to the fascinating gossip, these letters reveal in the writer a fresh, bright, and gifted personality.

Mr. Leslie Stephen's fraternal **Life of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Bart.** (Smith, Elder), contains not only the record of a useful life, but information concerning the characteristics and movements of the intellectual life of the latter portion of the nineteenth century. The most important period in Sir James Stephen's career was that as Legal Member of the Council of India, for which country he framed a Criminal Code and introduced other legal reforms.

Mr. Charles Wood has performed a filial duty in writing the **Memorials of Mrs. Henry Wood** (Bentley). The tale of her delicate girlhood, her marriage, her friends, her novels, and her method of working is described in a vivid, lucid style. The "Great Writers" Series has been enriched by Mr. Francis Espinasse's sympathetic, acute portraiture of **Ernest Renan** (Scott). Mr. William Aldis Wright has edited with taste and care the **Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1871-1883** (Bentley), charming, graceful epistles, brilliant, critical, chatty, showing the writer at his very best. **The Keeleys, on the Stage and at Home** (Bentley), by Walter Goodman, is excellent reading. The volume, in addition to its biographical interest, is a brief chronicle of the London stage during the fifties and sixties. It is, moreover, well illustrated.

The most noteworthy contribution to ecclesiastical biography was the **Life of Edward Harold Browne, D.D., Lord Bishop of Winchester**, by Dr. G. W. Kitchin, the Dean of Durham (Murray). Dr. Harold Browne was a typical English cleric, the writer of the valuable "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," whose prominent life characteristic was his episcopal work. "He had the power of attracting and swaying men, the advantage of knowing his own mind, and of not being afraid of acting upon it; he had also marvellous energy and love of work, which enabled him to revive Church feeling in the diocese as by some electric spark."

The Recollections of the Very Rev. G. D. Boyle, Dean of Salisbury (Arnold), range back over the greater part of the century, and include memories of Sir Walter Scott, Jeffrey, Miss Chaworth, Byron's early love; of Lockhart, Coleridge, then of the Oxford movement, Dean Stanley, John Stuart Mill, Froude, etc. Indeed, the work is full of delightfully told anecdotes, and is eminently readable.

Letters and Verses of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., between the years 1829 and 1881 (Murray), form a supplement to the two volumes of published biography. The letters are selected with the design of revealing the personality of the man, rather than of that of the Churchman. The correspondence also reveals glimpses of notable literary men.

Mr. Murray publishes the lives of two notable missionaries. **Bishop Heber, Poet and Chief Missionary to the East**, by Dr. George Smith, completes a fine group of biographies of "Seven Chief Missionaries to India and the East," and covers the period between 1746 and 1878; while the Rev. Herbert Birks has written the **Life and Correspondence**

of **Thomas Valpy French, First Bishop of Lahore**—a veritable hero. Among his labours may be cited the establishment of the Church Missionary College at Agra, and also of the College at Lahore.

The group of books on theology and religious subjects is very large, therefore it is possible only to specify a few of the most noteworthy. **A Lent in London** (Longmans) is a course of sermons on social subjects preached on week days to business men, under the auspices of the Christian Social Union. The sermons are divided into three groups—Our Mother Church, Our Brother Men, Ourselves—and were delivered by various preachers—Rev. Llewelyn Davies, Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rev. Canon Barnett, etc. The preface is written by the Rev. Canon Henry Scott Holland, who also contributes two sermons on “A Social Conscience” and on “Dogma—A Social Force.” The Rev. Reginald E. Molyneux has issued a volume of twenty-five sermons on **Reasonable Faith and Hope** (Longmans), in which the author endeavours to point out a sure basis for Faith to rest upon, and to bring forward arguments which, being satisfactory to his own mind, he trusts may prove of use to others concerning the hope of everlasting life. In **Religious Doubt: its Nature, Treatment, Causes, Difficulties, Consequences, and Dissolution** (Longmans), the Rev. John W. Diggle, M.A., purports to set forth the principal causes of modern religious doubt, and to show by what methods these causes may be removed. **Some Thoughts on Christian Reunion**, being seven addresses given during his visitation in June, 1895, by W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Ripon (Macmillan), discusses the question that has recently been raised by the High Church Party. The Bishop of Ripon holds a negative opinion concerning the present possibilities of a union of his own and the Roman Catholic Church—the chief obstacle being the unbending attitude of the Papacy. The treatment of the subject is scholarly and outspoken, and the book will be valuable and opportune to many thinkers.

Outlines of Dogmatic Theology (of the Catholic Church as a connected whole), by Sylvester Joseph Hunter, S.J. (Longmans), is an attempt to supply in English a modern work comparable to those which France owes to Gousset, and Germany to Scheeben—who have dealt with the matter in the vernacular in such a manner as to satisfy the curiosity of all intelligent readers. Dr. James Drummond delivered the Hibbert Lectures in 1894, which are now issued in book form by Messrs. Williams & Norgate. The subject, **Via, Veritas, Vita: Lectures on Christianity in its most Simple and Intelligible Form**, proved to have a wider appeal and to have touched its audience more closely than its Hibbertian predecessors. As has been pointed out, this is the first work in English theology which may be called a distinct product of Wendt's remarkable labours on the teaching of Jesus Christ.

The Hulsean Lectures for 1893-4 were preached at Cambridge by M. Creighton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough. His subject was **Persecution and Tolerance**, and the lectures have been published in book form by Messrs. Longmans.

Professor Allan Menzies has produced a remarkable book on Com-

parative Religions, in which he endeavours to give in a popular form the conclusions of specialists in this complicated study. The author's treatment of his **History of Religion: a Sketch of Primitive Religious Beliefs and Practices, and of the Origin and Character of the Great Systems** (Murray), is scholarly and appropriate.

In order to understand the ecclesiastical system in Russia, **Russia and the English Church during the Last Fifty Years** should be consulted (Rivington). Edited by W. T. Birbeck, it consists of correspondence of Mr. W. Palmer, a disciple of Newman, and M. Khomiakoff, an intelligent, enthusiastic Anglophil-Russian thinker. According to M. Khomiakoff, the Slavophil movement represents the genius of Russia, and differs from movements in other countries in that it represents the national and religious movements in combination. Of importance, too, is the side-light thrown on the inward tendency of the Oxford movement.

The book that has created the greatest discussion is undoubtedly the translation of Max Nordau's **Degeneration** (Heinemann). Let the author speak for himself: "I have undertaken the work of investigating (as much as possible after your method) the tendencies of the fashions in art and literature; of proving that they have their source in the degeneracy of their authors, and that the enthusiasm of their admirers is for manifestations of more or less pronounced moral insanity, imbecility, and dementia." To this racy, trenchant satire on the tendencies of the day, a brilliant answer and investigation has been written—**Regeneration**—and anonymously published (Constable). Though the author of the latter turns the stream of humorous satire on the arguments of "Degeneration," he maintains a fair attitude. His effort is to prove Max Nordau to be a scientifically superstitious man, to show how superficial and illogical is his diagnosis of the signs of degeneration. The writer makes a powerful defence of the Pre-Raphaelites, of Ibsen, and points out that Max Nordau's violent attack on the French Symbolists and other French schools is partly the result of his national hatred of France, partly *jealousie de métier*.

Against the tenets of agnosticism Mr. W. H. Mallock has directed his **Study of Some Contemporary Superstitions**—a volume of incisive argumentative essays, that were not originally intended to form a series, but which, each in its own degree, treat of the change that "within the last generation has come over the civilised world on some fundamental questions of religions and economics." Mr. Mallock considers the new beliefs as less scientific than the old, and describes them as "the hopeless, helpless work of men who, as intellectual architects, parody every fault which they condemn as intellectual critics."

A posthumous volume of essays by the late Professor Veitch—**Dualism and Monism, and other Essays** (Blackwood)—has been edited by his one time assistant, Dr. Wenley, who has written an introduction on his friend's position in philosophy, interspersed with personal recollections. In accordance with Professor Veitch, "In plain words, a dualism—real as an order of perceptions, yet with a community of constitution and law—is the only adequate solution of the problem of experience and of the world."

The Gifford Lectures for 1894-5 were delivered by Professor Alexander Campbell Fraser, and have been published in book form by Messrs. Blackwood, under the title of **Philosophy of Theism**. In it Professor Fraser endeavours to prove that theistic faith, in claiming for man a right to recognise the universe of the Real as supremely a moral or spiritual unity, incompletely comprehensible, and one which may reasonably be rested in, is philosophically true. An important and original contribution to philosophical theory is that of the eternity of the material universe—a dependent eternity, certainly, but one which is wholly opposed to the ordinary idea of a creation in time. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., intends his **The Foundations of Belief**: being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology (Longmans), for the general body of interested readers, rather than for the specialist in philosophy. "My object," he writes, "is to recommend a particular way of looking at the world problems which, whether we like it or not, we are compelled to face. I wish to lead the reader to a point of view whence the small fragments of the Infinite Whole . . . may appear to us in their true relative proportions." Messrs. Sonnenschein's "Library of Philosophy" has been enriched by two excellent volumes—**Natural Rights**, by D. G. Ritchie, M.A., being a searching criticism of the famous group of ideas which has exercised so potent an influence over the philosophy of law, ethics, and politics; and **Logio**, by Professor C. Siwart, translated by H. C. Dendy, being an important attempt to reconstruct Logic from the point of view of methodology, thus bringing it into active relations with the scientific problems of the present day.

Professor Robert Flint has published a weighty and fair-minded study upon **Socialism** (Isbister), believing that "a Collectivist State can neither establish itself nor maintain itself . . . nor is it desirable that it should be realised," on the ground that Socialism makes against liberty. Professor Flint looks forward to a natural and legitimate expansion of the sphere of State activity, in the same ratio with the natural development of the national life.

To Mr. Russell M. Garnier we are indebted for two books upon certain aspects of the social condition of England. The scholarly and painstaking **Annals of the British Peasantry and History of the English Landed Interests** (Sonnenschein) depict vividly the conditions, changes, and difficulties of rural domestic life on the British Isles. To the "Social Science" Series (Sonnenschein) Mr. Blunden has contributed an intelligent sketch of **Local Taxation and Finance**.

In the domain of Science one or two valuable books, and others of lesser importance, have appeared. The second part of the late Dr. G. J. Romanes' **Darwin and after Darwin** (Longmans) has been seen through the press by Professor Lloyd Morgan. It deals with "Post-Darwinian Questions, in particular with Heredity and Utility," and is avowedly restricted to debatable topics. The major portion of the book is a criticism of Professor Weismann's theory of "germ-plasm," and is a valuable presentment of the direct, indirect, and experimental evidence for and against inherited use and disuse, and transmission of acquired modifications. Dr. Romanes held that science is of service only in the degree that it throws light on the high questions of phil-

osophy. Another posthumous publication by Dr. Romanes is a defence of the doctrine of Monism. His conclusions in **Mind and Motion and Monism** (Longmans) are that mind and matter are but two sides of the same thing, and that cerebral changes—so far from being distinct from, or either the cause of, or caused by, the mental changes that accompany them—are in reality identical with them. This theory, he argues, is not inconsistent with an exalted form of Theism. In connection with this should be read the recently published **Thoughts on Religion**, by Dr. Romanes, edited by Canon Gore, and published by Messrs. Longmans.

To the recently published **Collected Essays** in nine vols., by Thomas H. Huxley (Macmillan), the scientist has prefixed a modest autobiography in which he thus explains the scope of his work: "I have subordinated any reasonable, or unreasonable, ambition for scientific fame which I may have permitted myself to entertain to other ends; to the popularisation of science; to the development and organisation of scientific education; to the endless series of battles and skirmishes over evolution; and to untiring opposition to that ecclesiastical spirit—that clericalism, which in England, as everywhere else, and to whatever denomination it may belong, is the deadly enemy of science." Though this edition does not include everything that Mr. Huxley has written, yet his most valuable work is to be found herein: such Essays, for example, as "Darwiniana," "Discoveries, Biological and Geological," "Science and Education," "Science and Morals," "Agnosticism," "Possibilities and Impossibilities," and the well-known "Romanes Lecture." Mr. Edmond Kelley has written a suggestive and ably reasoned book on **Evolution and Effort** (Macmillan), containing trenchant criticism of evolution and an examination of the views of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Kidd. He explains his position thus: "The principles of evolution, as observable in the lower animals, can in no way be applied to the development of man, for man is capable of counteracting nature in two ways—first, by his intelligence; second, by his faculty of choice." He deals with the social and political evils of the time and suggests how human effort may successfully cope with them,

Colour Vision was the subject of the Tyndall Lectures for 1894. They were delivered by Captain W. de W. Abney, C.B., etc., who has published them, illustrated with coloured plates and numerous diagrams, through Messrs. Sampson Low. **In the Guiana Forest**, by James Rodway (Fisher Unwin), is an admirably written important account of the struggle for existence of flora and fauna in a South American forest. Mr. Rodway is well qualified for his task, for he is a botanist, and also a naturalist of wide grasp. The most important contribution to astronomical literature is Mr. T. Gwyn Elger's **The Moon: a full Description and Map of its Principal Physical Features**. The engraving of the map is from a copperplate with disc eighteen inches in diameter. The letterpress contains a careful history of this particular branch of astronomy. The physical geography section of the book describes and comments upon the most recent discoveries and theories concerning the moon's surface, and is an interesting compendium of the present state of the knowledge of selenography.

A very valuable volume of **Notes on the Nebular Theory**, by William Ford Stanley, has been published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. Mr. Stanley begins with a brief history of the views held by eminent thinkers, proceeds to deal with stellar and solar condensation, and finally with the formation of the earth under purely nebular conditions.

The three volumes of **Popular Lectures and Addresses** by Sir William Thomson (Baron Kelvin) (Macmillan) are on the subjects: "The Constitution of Matter," "Navigational Affairs," "Geology and General Physics," and attack some of the deepest and most difficult problems in a lucid but virile style of writing.

The Cambridge Natural History Series (Macmillan), which promises to be of much value, is intended for those who have not had any special scientific training. An attempt is made not only to combine popular treatment with the latest results of modern scientific research, but to make the volumes useful to those who may be regarded as serious students in various subjects. The first volume issued during the year deals with *Molluscs*, by Rev. A. H. Cooke; *Brachiopods (Recent)*, by A. E. Shipley; and *Brachiopods (Fossil)*, by F. R. C. Reed. The get-up of the book is admirable.

The Report of the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger" ends its important series of fifty volumes with the concluding two which the Government have issued this year (H.M. Stationery Office). Dr. John Murray has worthily carried on the direction of this great undertaking, which was at first in the hands of the late Sir Wyville Thompson. The first of the present volumes is concerned with "Deep Sea Deposits," by John Murray, LL.D., and the Rev. A. F. Renard. The second contains "A Summary of Scientific Results," relates to the observations taken during the dredging and sounding at each of the 354 stations during the voyage, and thus gives an "accurate account of a vast line drawn through ocean beds of the world, which must furnish the basis for a large amount of generalisation and speculation hereafter."

Heligoland as an Ornithological Observatory (Douglas) has been for the last forty years of much interest to ornithologists, as a point at which to study the migratory habits of birds. Therefore, Mr. Rudolph Rosenstock's English translation of Heinrich Gätke's book, "The Result of Fifty Years' Experience," will prove of great interest to scientists.

Naturalist and layman alike will be charmed with **The Wild Fowl and Sea Fowl of Great Britain, by a Son of the Marshes**, edited by J. A. Owen (Chapman & Hall). The book is full of keen, patient observation, delightfully written—science written in limpid English—and capitally illustrated by Bryan Hook.

Dr. Bowdler Sharp has issued the second volume of his invaluable **Handbook to the Birds of Great Britain** (Allen & Co.), published at a popular price; and Mrs. Blackburn's **Birds from Moldart** (Douglas) is a collection of fine drawings of birds, with explanatory notes.

Among the numerous books on travel of the year, a few have more than a passing value, inasmuch as they are also the record of direct scientific observation. Captain H. G. Swayne, R.E., was selected by Government to conduct its surveying and exploring parties through

Somaliland, to collect information for the Intelligence Department of the Indian Government, from whom he received permission to use the material for a book now issued by Messrs. Rowland Ward & Co., as **Seventeen Trips through Somaliland: a Record of Exploration and Big Game Shooting, 1885 to 1893**. The book is of high importance to travellers and to sportsmen. The variety of game is described as unequalled elsewhere, the climate healthy, its highest parts not unbearably hot, and the natives friendly.

Mr. Albert F. Calvert has produced a truly monumental work in his **Exploration of Australia** (Philip). The opening chapter is on the maritime explorations in the Southern Sea, from that of Captain Cook in 1768 to that of Frome and Horrocks in 1846. Then follow the narratives of the land explorers, based on their journal—records of patient endurance and fearless zeal.

The Great Frozen Land (Bolshaja Zemelskija Tundra): the narrative of a winter journey across the Tundra, and a sojourn among the Samoyads, by Frederick George Jackson (Macmillan), was edited from his journals by Arthur Montefiore, while the traveller had recommenced explorations in Arctic lands. Mr. Jackson's object in sojourning at Waigatz with the Samoyads was to test his power of enduring life in Arctic regions by imitating the Hyperboreans in their daily existence. Thereafter he journeyed 2,500 miles in a sleigh, in the depth of winter, across the Tundra—unknown to Englishmen—to the Varanger Fjord. The narrative is interesting, and valuable from the points of view of geographer and natural historian.

Mr. A. H. Savage Landor draws an interesting picture of the social life, the manners and customs of the people of **Corea or Cho-Sen: the Land of the Morning** (Heinemann), and the volume is skilfully illustrated by the author's pencil. Mr. A. H. Keane has wholly revised his volume on **South Africa** for Stanford's Compendium of Geography, with eleven maps and ninety-two illustrations. The reports of the most recent travellers and writers are skilfully digested into a convenient and eminently serviceable compass.

The travels of Dr. William Wright in Bashan and the Desert are related with verve and humour by the traveller in his recent scholarly **Palmyra and Zenobia** (Nelson). A keen archæologist, the account of the famous ruins is of prior interest; but the author's nine years' residence in the East makes him competent to write authoritatively on the present and past rulers of the country, so that the volume is important to students of art and history alike. During Dr. Robert Munro's **Rambles and Studies in Bosnia—Herzegovina and Dalmatia** (Blackwood) the author made his investigations in a twofold manner—as sociologist and archæologist. The book also contains an account of the Proceedings of the Congress of Archæologists and Anthropologists, held in Sarajevo, August, 1894, and is profusely illustrated.

Under the title of **Papers and Addresses** (Longmans) has been published a selection of Lord Brassey's speeches, lectures and articles on Imperial Federation and Colonisation, between the years 1850 and 1884. The volume is edited and arranged by Arthur H. Loring and R. J. Beadon, who, in connection with each speech or address, have given not only a

sketch of the circumstances of its delivery, but some account of the position of the Imperial Federation movement at successive periods, thus presenting something in the nature of a summary of the progress of the colonial question during the past quarter of a century. Another volume of **Papers and Addresses** contains a selection of Lord Brassey's contributions to political discussions from 1861 to 1894, and a few speeches on miscellaneous subjects, also edited by Mr. Loring. Captain Eardley-Wilmot has arranged for the same series a volume of Lord Brassey's "Papers and Addresses" on **Mercantile Marine and Navigation**, from 1871 to 1894. Uniformly with the above has been issued by the same publishers two volumes of **Voyages and Travels of Lord Brassey, K.C.B., D.C.L., from 1862 to 1894**, arranged and edited by Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot, the matter being reproduced from various sources.

Mr. Henry Norman's **Peoples and Politics of the Far East** (Fisher Unwin) is a volume of travel, whose value lies, however, in being a timely contribution to the study of contemporary life in the East, and of political problems that await solution, and destined more and more to engage Western attention and concern. Mr. Marion F. Crawford's **Constantinople** (Macmillan) is well timed, and of value as containing the unbiassed opinions of an intelligent observer upon the Eastern question, written with the author's usual charm of literary expression.

At the Court of the Amir: a Narrative (Bentley), is the revelation of the internal economy, the manners and customs of Afghanistan, by John Alfred Gray. Mr. Gray went thither with Sir Salter Pyne, the Amir's Superintendent of Factories. The book is full of political and social information, and written in a peculiarly vivacious and fascinating manner.

My Early Travels and Adventures in America and Asia (Sampson Low), by Henry M. Stanley, D.C.L., is a record of greater interest than would appear at first sight, for questions of scientific importance are touched on with authority, such as the white man's policy of the annihilation of the red man. Mr. Stanley's sketches of men and scenery are lively and vivid. Particularly striking is the account of the great "pow-wow" between the chiefs of the Crow Indians and Peace Commissioner. The second volume contains detached papers of interest concerning Egypt, the Suez Canal, the Nile, Jerusalem, and Persia.

The new and modernised edition of **The Travels of Sir John Maundeville, Kt.** (Constable) is deserving of notice, for whether we regard the author as the natural forerunner of Professor Vambéry, or as the predecessor of Baron Munchausen, his contribution to the early Western literature of travel is of considerable importance. He either summarised the fables and legends of his time, or recorded the more or less trustworthy tales brought back by travellers in distant lands. His own experiences in the East gave him special opportunities of coming in contact with both sources of information, and it is interesting to have his "Notes of Travel" presented in a readable and attractive form.

Miss A. B. Balfour—sister to the First Lord of the Treasury—travelled last year **Twelve Hundred Miles in a Waggon** (Arnold), from the Cape through Matabeleland and Mashonaland to Zanzibar. From

her diary and letters she has written a spirited account of an interesting but arduous journey, full of intelligent observation and comment.

On the Cars and Off is an amusing volume of travel talk by Douglas Sladen (Ward, Lock), about "a Pilgrimage along the Queen's Highway to the East, from Halifax in Nova Scotia to Victoria in Vancouver's Island," and is appropriately dedicated to Lord Dufferin, "whose name is a household word in Canada." In simple diction, in an intelligent, racy manner, Th. Garskell Allen and William Lewis Sachtleben tell their story of their ride **Across Asia on a Bicycle** (Unwin), from Constantinople to Peking, a distance of 15,044 miles—a feat that is unique in the history of travels, and argues great pluck and endurance on the part of the two cyclists whose adventures by the way were to them not all of an amusing nature.

In the matter of sport in foreign and tropical countries, the following are of various interest—**Sport on the Pamirs and Turkestan Steppes**, by Major C. S. Cumberland (Blackwood), full of personal, intelligent observation; **Lion Hunting in Somaliland**, by Captain C. T. Melliss of the 9th Bo. I. (Chapman); **Thirty Years of Shikar**, the sporting reminiscences of Sir Edward Braddon, K.C.M.G. (Blackwood).

Two notable books on Alpine Climbing were published this year—**My Climbs in the Alps and Caucasus**, by the late A. F. Mummery (Unwin), and **The Alps from End to End**, by Sir W. M. Conway, illustrated by A. D. McCormick (Constable), both relating series of wonderful climbs, describing magnificent effects and aspects of nature, full of risk and adventure, which in the end proved so disastrous to Mr. Mummery, whom the Alpine Club recognised as the typical representative of the new school of Alpine athletes.

The second volume of **Climbing in the British Isles** (Longmans), by Haskett Smith and H. C. Hart, deals with Wales and Ireland, and is a handbook of importance. The third volume will deal with Scotland.

A Year of Sport and Natural History (Chapman) is a capital book. The articles for each month and its special sport are written by competent sportsmen. The editor is Mr. Oswald Crawford, who has contributed an excellent article.

Days of my Life on Waters Fresh and Salt (Longmans), by John Bickerdyke, fisher and naturalist, contains excellent chapters on river fishing and on sea fishing.

The five volumes of **The "Druid" Sporting Library** (Vinton) conclude with "The Life and Times of the Druid," written by the Hon. Francis Lawley, assisted by the widow and son of Henry Hall Dixon, barrister, known as the "Druid." It is the record of a very remarkable man, and one of the finest of English writers on the turf.

Messrs. Longmans continue to issue well-appointed volumes on sport in their excellent "Badminton Library." **Oyoling**, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle and G. Lacy Hillier and others, is a new and almost re-written edition of the original work, rendered necessary by the recent development of this amusement, and of the machines which contribute to its enjoyment. One deals with **Sea Fishing**, by John Bickerdyke, with contributions on "Antipodean and Foreign Fish," by W. Senior; "Tarpon," by A. C. Harmsworth; "Whaling," by Sir H. W.

Gore-Booth. The plates are by Messrs. Napier Hemy, R. T. Pritchett, W. W. May, etc. This was followed by a charming volume on **Dancing**, by Mrs. Lilly Grove, with contributions by Miss Middleton, the Hon. Mrs. Armytage, the Countess of Ancaster, and Mrs. Wordsworth. Musical examples have not been omitted, and the illustrations in the text are by Mr. Percy Macquoid. It is a history of dancing, as enjoyed in different countries—in Occident and in Orient. Finally, mention must be made of the new contribution to the "Fur and Feather" Series—**The Pheasant**. The Natural History is by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson; Shooting by A. J. Stuart-Wortley; Cookery by A. Innes Shand. The illustrations are by A. Thorburn.

A group of very important books of verse has appeared this year, which should definitely convince the sceptical that poetry is virile and full of promise at the end of this dying century. There is a fine group of poems by writers of the middle portion of this century to be noticed first of all. Mr. Frederic Tennyson's reputation as a poet has been overshadowed by that of his greater brother, but his **Poems of the Day and Year** (Lane) abound with genuine poetic feeling. He sings of nature, untouched by the problems of human existence, from an objective standpoint, in lyrical measures of singular sweetness. Messrs. Henry S. Salt and F. B. Sauborn introduced Thoreau as a poet to the English-reading public in a charming volume of **Poems of Nature** (Lane). In Emerson's opinion, Thoreau had the source of poetry in his spiritual perception; . . . "if he have not the poetic temperament he never lacks the casual thought, showing that his genius was better than his talent." The editor, C. E. N., of the **Last Poems** of James Russell Lowell (Innes) states that, with the exception of three poems, the contents of this posthumous volume have not hitherto been published. The diction is dignified, simple, limpid. The most striking poem is "How I Consulted the Oracle of the Gold Fishes," though the poems as a whole are very fine.

The Tale of Beowulf, sometime King of the Folk of the Woden Geats, done out of the old English tongue by William Morris and A. J. Wyatt (Kelmescott Press), is a most felicitous and fine rendering of the old poem into modern English by means of rhymeless alliterative lines, whereby Mr. Morris has in great measure successfully reproduced the old archæic atmosphere of the original.

A posthumous volume of verse has been published by Messrs. Macmillan, by the late Mrs. Augusta Webster. Its title is **Mother and Daughter: an Uncompleted Sonnet Sequence**, and it is the exquisite utterance of maternal love as an absorbing passion, unique in its expression.

Lord de Tabley's second series of **Poems, Dramatic and Lyrical** (Lane), is infused with the poetical spirit and accomplished in form. Among the finest poems are "An Invocation," "Orpheus," written in blank verse, and the beautiful "Ode to a Star."

Two volumes, of which the setting is prose but the jewels verse, have been given to the world by Mr. Alfred Austin, in anticipation of his Laureateship. **The Garden that I Love** and **Veronica's Garden** (Macmillan) display throughout a delicate fancy, a devotion to nature, and a

poetic sense which is not merely shown in the skilful choice of words, but makes itself felt by its complete harmony with the objects of the poet's inspiration—flower life, bird life, and, above all, home life in the garden of England.

Joan the Maid: a Dramatic Romance, by John Huntley Skrine, Warden of Glenalmond (Macmillan), is a notable contribution to English poetical drama. The characters are faithfully presented, the scenes are full of life and movement.

The Tenth Muse and other Poems, by Sir Edwin Arnold (Longmans), derives its title from an ode addressed in the classic manner to the modern Press, under the name of Ephemara, as the tenth muse. The spirit of the ode may be gathered from its three concluding lines:—

"Nor ever once ashamed,
So we be named
Pressmen—Slaves of the Lamp—Servants of Light."

The volume contains, among other poems, a dramatic sketch entitled "The Passing of Muhammed," and translations from the Persian, Japanese, and French.

In **Birds of Passage: Songs of the Orient and Occident**, by Mathilde Blind (Chatto), a richly endowed poetic nature is seen at its very best; the lyrics are of very high quality. The group of contemporary younger poets have done good work, although only in a few cases can it be called remarkable. Nevertheless, considered as a group, there is strength and promise to be found in it, side by side with the prettiness that is calculated to please only the present moment. Foremost among the men of promise is Mr. John Davidson, who has written **A Second Series of Fleet Street Eclogues** (Lane) which fully sustain the high quality of the first series. The same characters speak, with the introduction of one, Ninian. Mr. Davidson's muse is characterised by very close observation of nature, felicity of descriptive phrase and epithet, fervid imagination, and excellent singing quality. Perhaps the most remarkable eclogue is that on "St. George's Day," assuredly the most delightful is "All Hallow's Eve."

Mr. William Watson's new volume is entitled **The Father of the Forest and other Poems** (Lane). It is an advance in the qualities of grace, dignity, sensitiveness, a diction fitted to express thoughtful and sorrowful moods. The finest poem unquestionably is his strenuous "Hymn to the Sea"; the most individual is his "Apologia," which constitutes a personal defence against his critics. Mr. W. B. Yeats' new volume of **Poems** (Unwin) is the work of a singer enthralled by his poetic visions, who sings because he must, and sings a mystic music straight from that overworld and underworld of beauty that encompasses the common life of day. He is the modern bard of the Celtic peoples. The most remarkable poem, "The Man who Dreamed of Fairyland," whom the hearing of a Druid song "shook out of his new ease," etc., is obviously very personal in its character. Mr. Francis Thompson's **Sister Songs** (Lane) are instinct with spiritual and imaginative opulence, often greater, indeed, than the form through which they are expressed. However, though his thought occasionally outstrips his

speech, the work is that of a genuine poet. Mr. Le Gallienne issued, through Mr. Lane, **Robert Louis Stevenson: an Elegy, and other Poems, mainly Personal**. The titular poem apprehends and expresses the true characteristics of Stevenson's genius; the shorter poems have much quaint charm. Mr. Eric Mackay is represented by "A Song of the Sea," "My Lady of Dreams," etc.

Mr. A. C. Benson dedicates his volume of **Lyrics** (Lane) to Mr. Gosse, and describes them as "the thin harvest of laborious days." Mr. Lionel Johnson's **Poems** (Mathews) may be termed with propriety literary verse wrought by a skilful serious artist, neither passionate nor spontaneous, but rhetorical and carefully finished. Special mention—in this younger group of singers—must be made of **Little Book of Lyrics**, by May Byron (E. Mathews); a fine volume of Catholic verse by May Probyn, **Pansies: a Book of Poems** (E. Mathews); Dollie Radford's **Songs and other Verses** (Lane).

Mr. Laurence Binyon's new volume of **Poems** (Oxford, Daniel) is written in a quiet, reserved, melancholy key, with a personal note delicately touched, in a style that is careful, tasteful, and for the most part unemotional.

A Century of French Verse (Innes), by William J. Robertson, is a remarkable achievement. The translations are rendered into English verse in a manner worthy of the highest praise, because they cannot fitly be termed translations, but in themselves remarkable poems.

The publication of the fourth and fifth volumes of **The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer**, edited from numerous MSS. (Clarendon Press), brings Professor Walter W. Skeat's monumental labours to a close, and presents us with a truly scholarly recension of our great poet of the middle ages. These two volumes are devoted to the Canterbury Tales; the fourth to the carefully edited text, based upon the Ellesmere MS.; the fifth to an invaluable series of notes, illustrations, grammatical and etymological, together with an index to subjects and words explained; a glossary index, and an elaborate general index. These erudite notes to the Canterbury Tales are full of illuminations of passages hitherto obscure, and of others whose sense needed confirmation. Professor Skeat deserves the thanks and congratulations of every scholar of English Literature.

On the borderland of poetry, Mr. William Morris' beautiful prose romance, **The Wood beyond the World** (Kelmscott Press) stands pre-eminent. It is a prose poem whose cadence is born of the emotions which the words embody, words culled from the most beautiful, the purest in the English tongue. To this borderland also belongs **Ecce Puella and other Prose Imaginings**, by William Sharp (Elkin Mathews), which shows keen and loving observation, imaginative conception, poetically rendered.

Mr. Charles F. Shadwell undertook the office of seeing **Greek Studies: a Series of Essays**, by the late Walter Pater, through the press (Macmillan). Originally magazine articles, these delicate, meditative studies possess a unity of conception, because their subject is one—the Greek genius as exemplified in the beliefs, the literature and the art of the Greek peoples. Mr. Pater is here pre-eminently the interpreter

of the forms in which the Greek genius expressed itself. Behind the legend or the statue he seeks the thought embedded in it, keenly alive to beauty of conception as to beauty of execution. Five studies are concerned with mythology, four with sculpture.

Thereafter, Mr. Shadwell issued through the same publishers a carefully edited volume of **Miscellaneous Studies: a Series of Essays**, by Mr. Walter Pater. This volume contains republished matter from various magazines—a sketch of Raphael as painter and as man, an essay on "Paschal," "Art Notes in North Italy," concerned chiefly with Moretto, Gaudenzio Ferrari, Borgognone, and Romanino. There are also specimens of Mr. Pater's romantic narrative, his "Apollo in Picardy," "Emerald Uthwart," and the exquisite autobiographic "Child in the House." The only unpublished essay is one called "Diaphaneite," written at the age of twenty-four, to read to a club at Oxford.

The Rod, the Root, and the Flower is the title under which Mr. Coventry Patmore presents a series of aphorisms and maxims (Bell) in prose. Though the author confesses that they show no special system or order, they are ranged under four headings—"Aurea Dicta," "Knowledge and Science," "Homo," "Magna Moralia"—and are full of delicate perception of spiritual truths and of human nature.

The second volume of the section, **Travels and Excursions**, in the "Edinburgh" edition of R. L. Stevenson's works, contains 106 pages of new matter, that is entitled **The Amateur Emigrant**. In 1878 the author travelled across America as an emigrant, and recorded his experiences and subtle criticism on men and things in his charming "Across the Plains." The present matter, under the heading, "From the Clyde to Sandy Hook," now forms, as originally intended, the first part of the complete work, "The Amateur Emigrant." It contains descriptive and reflective passages, showing a deep, sympathetic insight into human nature, of as true beauty and impressiveness as exists in any of Stevenson's writings. Here convenient mention may be made of Miss Marie Fraser's **In Stevenson's Samoa**. Mr. James Payn has written: "Slight as is the sketch of him, a more attractive portrait of a man of genius, whose end and aim was to promote the happiness of his fellow-creatures, has, in my poor judgment, seldom been presented to us."

In connection with the History and Criticism of Literature the following works are of value:—Two volumes of Essays from the pen of Mr. George Saintsbury this year. The first, **Corrected Impressions** (Heinemann), is a happily inspired effort to give "a kind of foreshortened review of the impressions, and the corrections of them, which the great Victorian writers had produced or undergone," in other words, the author's past and present estimate of the particular men of letters. Browning, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, Carlyle, etc., are passed in review. There is one notable exception of a contemporary of Mr. Saintsbury, Mr. George Meredith. The second volume, entitled **Essays in English Literature, 1780-1860** (Dent), deals with the earlier and less appreciated literature of the century, and contains a remarkably well-balanced essay on "The Historical Novel."

Professor Edward Dowden has issued a volume of **New Studies in Literature** (Kegan Paul), detached essays, prefaced by an introduction that discusses the question, "Whither is Literature tending?" Several of the studies consider Goethe in an instructive manner, his "Wilhelm Meister," "Goethe in Italy," his relation to the French Revolution, his friendship with Schiller, his "Last Days." The studies in English Literature are devoted to "The Poetry of John Donne," together with a keen study of the poet's life, and to George Meredith, Matthew Arnold, and Robert Bridges. The studies are scholarly, full of insight and acute criticism of an analytic and not an appraising quality.

The first volume has appeared of what promises to be a memorable **History of English Poetry**, by W. J. Courthope (Macmillan). In writing it the author has looked "for the unity of the subject precisely where the political historian looks for it, namely, in the life of the nation as a whole. My aim has been to treat poetry as an expression of the imagination, not simply of the individual poet, but of the English people, to use the facts of political and social history as keys to the poet's meaning, and to make poetry clothe with life and character the dry record of external facts."

In his **Literary History of the English People** (Unwin), M. J. J. Jusserand has done for England what she has not done for herself—written the history of its literature by the light of the history of the nation—a dual study which diminishes somewhat "the part usually allowed to technicalities and problem," and increases that "allotted to the people and the nation." The author tells us that the writing of the book has been a labour of love. Certainly it is brilliant, scholarly, critical. The present volume is the first of what is intended to give the history of English Literature "From the Origins to the Renaissance."

English Essays from a French Pen (Unwin), also by J. J. Jusserand, are characterised by the author's usual grace of style and wealth of learning. The chief interest lies in the papers on Frenchmen who have journeyed or tarried in Britain. "A Journey to Scotland in 1435" describes the expedition of Regnault Girard, the envoy who conveyed Margaret, daughter of James I., to France. An interesting picture of manners is given in the account of the journey to England undertaken by Samuel Sorbières in 1663, to visit the philosopher Hobbes. The last essay deals with an unpublished MS. relating to Voltaire's stay in London.

The Table Talk of Shirley, by John Skelton, C.B., LL.D. (Blackwood)—attractive and full of charm—has for its subject delightful comments on Froude, Thackeray, Disraeli, Browning, Rossetti, Kingsley, Baynes, Huxley, Tyndall. Perhaps the most valuable portion is that devoted to Froude, from whose letters much is quoted. One excerpt, dated 1894, is as follows: "Life is very tragic—in spite of Political Economy and a Reformed House of Commons."

The **Impressions and Memories of James Ashcroft Noble** (Dent) are thoughtful, delicately handled essays upon certain unassuming personalities of literature, such as Christina Rossetti, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hawthorne. The introductory essay, "On the Justification of Impressions," gives the writer's standpoint with regard to the office of criticism.

Imagination in Dreams, and their Study, by Frederick Greenwood (Lane), is a plea against the benumbing influence of scepticism—"Readiness to believe, willingness to run forward to the unbelievable, there can be no greatness of mind without it"; and an "attempt to rescue the study of an important portion of our mental processes from the position of isolation to which it has been relegated, and to establish connection and solidarity with our other mental functions."

Platform, Press, Politics, and Play (Arrowsmith) is the title of a volume of simply told genial reminiscences, by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, of men and women of the day whom he has known. Mr. Escott's chief power lies in giving a vivid portrait in a few trenchant words.

Sir Joseph Crowe gives us **Reminiscences of Thirty-five Years of my Life** (Murray)—adventures which relate mainly to Joseph Crowe, the war correspondent, artist, art critic, art historian, rather than to Sir Joseph Crowe, the historian.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann may be congratulated upon his **History of "Punch"** (Cassell). It is most entertaining in addition to being a useful contribution to the history of journalism.

Essays, by Arthur Christopher Benson (Heinemann), is a volume of scholarly criticisms and appreciations. His subjects are men little known to the ordinary reading public, such as John Hales—who exalted Shakespeare above the ancients in the presence of Ben Jonson—Henry More, the Platonist; Andrew Martel, the follower of Milton; and he treats of more modern writers—Gray, Blake, Mrs. Browning—with sympathetic, well-balanced judgment. The most remarkable essay is that on the poetry of Keble, which is one of the most keen criticisms written on that poet's work. Mr. Benson describes idealistic literature as "the anodyne of the spirit, the mother of faith, the nurse of hope."

The perusal of Mr. W. H. Craig's amusing and interesting **Doctor Johnson and the Fair Sex: a Study of Contrasts** (Sampson Low)—a graphically written and suggestive volume—makes the reader wonder why this particular Johnsonian study has not found an earlier exponent, though it would be difficult to find one more competent.

To "The New Irish Library" has been added **The Story of Early Gaelic Literature**, a valuable account, written with Dr. Douglas Hyde's usual charm (Fisher Unwin), of the far-reaching influence of Celtic literature in the development of European letters.

The most important work dealing with folk-lore is **The Voyage of Bran, Son of Febal, to the Land of the Living**—an old Irish saga, now first edited, with translation and notes and glossary, by Kuno Meyer (Nutt). It also contains an essay, by A. Nutt, upon the Irish Vision of the Happy Other World, and the Celtic doctrine of Re-Birth. The oldest existing MS. of the Voyage of Bran dated from 1100 A.D.; the tale, however, is believed to belong to the seventh century. Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has collected and published (Macmillan) much that is worth preserving in his **Hero Tales of Ireland**, taken down verbatim from the imaginative, ignorant Irish peasantry.

Mr. C. G. Leland has gathered from the people and retold a number of fascinating **Legends from Florence** (Nutt), with his usual charm of literary style. Many of the tales were told him by one, Maddalena—

a native of Romagna Toscana, a member of a "community of witches."

The New Forest: its Traditions, Inhabitants, and Customs, by Rose C. de Crespigny and Horace Hutchinson (Murray), is practically a supplement to Mr. Wise's standard work on the New Forest. He deals with the geographical aspect; the present authors concern themselves with the folk-lore and natural history of the fine old forest.

The most important literary service that has this year been rendered to art is Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson's remarkable study on **The Art of Velasquez** (Bell). This is a remarkable appreciation of the greatest Spanish artist, by a writer who is himself to all intents an artist. It is sympathetic, penetrating, critical, and finely written.

Mr. Joseph Pennell has written an excellent account of **Modern Illustration** (Bell), well illustrated, for the "ex-Libris" Series. It is written in an impartial spirit, and from full knowledge of the subject. It deals with British, foreign, and American illustrators, and gives an account of "the methods of to-day." He writes: "The making of modern illustration—that is, the employment of great artists to produce great works of art, to appear with letterpress in printed books—dates entirely from this century, and is altogether due to the genius of four men—Meissonier in France, Menzel in Germany, Goya in Spain, Bewick in England." One branch of black and white illustration is treated by Mr. Joseph Cundall in his **Brief History of Wood Engraving from its Invention** (Sampson Low). This carefully prepared and reliable little volume contains reproductions of illustrations that are now exceedingly rare.

Two very important art books come to us from a foreign writer, through the medium of translation. Miss Florence Simmonds has given a clear, crisp rendering of what must be the standard life of **Antonio Allegri da Correggio**, by Conrado Ricci (Heinemann), the director of the Royal Gallery, Parma. **The Modern History of Painting**, a valuable critical study by Richard Munther, translated into English, supplies a serious want to art students. One volume has been published, two others are to follow (Henry). Mr. F. Wedmore has written a sympathetic, accomplished essay to preface the handsome folio volume issued by Mr. Heinemann, of the photogravure reproductions of the twenty-one pictures by **Rembrandt** in the Cassel Gallery.

The following two handsome volumes have appeared. **Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart., P.R.A.: an Illustrated Chronicle**, by Ernest Rhys, with a prefatory essay by F. G. Stephens (Bell), who has also written a sketch of the life and work of **Lawrence Alma Tadema, R.A.**, with twenty-two plates, issued by the Berlin Photographic Co.

Mr. Timothy Cole has followed his series of wood engravings after Italian masters, by one after **Old Dutch and Flemish Masters** (Fisher Unwin), engraving on wood that ranks as the finest products of the kind to the present moment. The letterpress is a series of critical notes written by Mr. Henry Van Dyke.

The most interesting book on the drama of the year is Henry Arthur Jones' collected essays and lectures, under the title of **The Renaissance of the English Drama** (Macmillan). Mr. Jones is an optimist upon

the prospects of the stage. He fights for "sanity and wholesomeness, for largeness and breadth of view," against "the cramping, deadening influences of modern pessimistic realism, its littleness, its ugliness, its narrowness, its parochial aims." Mr. Pinero continues to issue his plays in book form, and has this year produced a remarkable trio—**The Second Mrs. Tanqueray, The Notorious Mrs. Ebbasmith, The Benefit of the Doubt**. It may be open to question whether problem plays read by the fireside hold the attention or even arouse the interest in proportion to the labour bestowed upon them. At any rate this is the case with Mr. Pinero's dramas, which differ from Ibsen's in that they seem always written with an eye to the capabilities of the actors, and the stage effect of the situation.

The second series of **Studies in Modern Music**, by W. H. Hadow (Seeley), contains essays on Chopin, Dvorák, Brahms, and on "Outlines of Musical Form," that are characterised equally by musicianly knowledge and felicity of expression.

SCIENCE OF THE YEAR.

THE publication of the fiftieth and final volume of the reports of the *Challenger* expedition marks the termination of a work which has taken twenty-three years to complete. In the words of Professor Haeckel, "no expedition since the days of Columbus and Magellan has been so important or so fruitful in results." The close of this chapter in the history of scientific discovery at the national cost may perhaps serve as the fitting commencement of a new one. For some time the reasons for a systematic investigation of the numerous unsolved problems of Antarctic geography have been urged on the Government, and at the sixth International Geographical Congress held at the Imperial Institute in August last, resolutions in favour of such an expedition were unanimously adopted. Prominent among the matters of general scientific interest during the past year has been the development of mechanical propulsion for road carriages. In this country the use of such carriages or "motor-cars" is restricted by the act preventing any such vehicle exceeding a speed of more than four miles an hour, but in France and America great progress has been made in this direction, and some ingenious machines constructed for actual use. Chief among these may be mentioned the Daimler motor, and the cycles driven by the Kane-Pennington engine. This latter engine is reported to weigh very much less per horse power than any engine ever before constructed, and to be able to dispense with the water jacketing or cylinder cooling arrangement which has been heretofore found necessary in all forms of petroleum or gas engine. Various modifications of the Board of Trade regulations affecting electric lighting and distribution of power have been put in force, as the outcome of a conference of experts held during the year. The Board of Trade Committee have proposed that the low pressure limit for a continuous current should be raised from 300 to 500 volts, and for an alternating current from 150 to 250 volts. An electrical tramway on the overhead or trolley system has been opened in Bristol, and has so far worked satisfactorily. Electric lighting still continues to make rapid progress. Nearly 100 towns in the United Kingdom now have a public electric supply station. Science has had to regret the loss of a number of eminent workers, among whom may be mentioned Huxley, Pasteur and Loven among biologists; Lothar Meyer and Hellriegel among chemists; and Topley among geologists. Cayley, the mathematician, and the astronomers, Ranyard and Denza, have also died during the past year. In addition to the Geographical Congress already mentioned, the third annual Congress of Zoologists

was held at Buda Pesth. The development of Africa has proceeded rapidly during the past year, especially in regard to the progress of railway enterprise. Surveys for the Uganda railway have been made, which, when completed, will connect British East Africa with the coast, and open up to commerce the regions lying round the great lake. The chief city of the Transvaal Republic is now linked by railway both with Natal and Cape Colony; and a length of over 100 miles is in operation along the Congo, facilitating intercourse on the two reaches of the river above and below the Stanley Falls. In our own country, two important engineering enterprises are nearing completion. The more important of these is the tunnel under the Thames, which is being constructed for carriage and foot traffic by the London County Council. The main portion of this gigantic work has been completed without mishap, by the use of compressed air. In somewhat similar manner, but at a lower depth, two tunnels for a railway have been driven under the Thames from Waterloo to Blackfriars.

ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY.

Renewed interest has been shown in the study of the solar spectrum, owing to the discovery of helium, by Professor Ramsay, in certain minerals. The identity of the spectrum of this gas with certain lines in the sun's chromosphere has been rendered certain by the observations of Messrs. Runge and Paschen, combined with those of Professor Hale in the United States and Dr. Huggins in this country. As Deslandres has pointed out, there now only remains one permanent radiation of the solar atmosphere which has not been recognised in some terrestrial substance. This is the ray of wave length 531.16, seen in the spectrum of the corona. An identity between certain lines in the spectrum of the gas from clèveite, and in the spectrum of the nebula in Orion, has also been shown by these and other observers; and these lines which appear bright in the nebula are also found as dark lines, not only in some of the stars in Orion, but also in many other white stars, as Professor Vogel has discovered. Professor Keeler has shown by spectroscopic observation that the ring of Saturn consists of a multitude of separate bodies, revolving at different rates round the planet, with velocities agreeing generally with those required by Kepler's third law of planetary motion. These observations depend on the principle that the motion of a body in the line of sight causes a displacement in the position of lines in its spectrum. Thus the photographic records of the spectrum of the ring have shown the accuracy of the theory of its constitution put forward by Cassini, and worked out mathematically by Clerk Maxwell. It would appear, from the investigations by Mr. Stanley Williams, that the surface of the planet itself is in a very disturbed state, and that its rotation period is subject to fluctuation from year to year, and is different in different longitudes. The period of rotation of Jupiter has also been redetermined from spectroscopic observation of the markings on its disc, while its mass has been calculated by Professor Newcomb by noting the disturbances it produces in the orbit of the minor planet, Polyhymnia. The mean value of the

mass thus determined, and combined with those obtained by other methods, is given as 1047.35 (earth=1). The mass of Mercury, determined by Mr. Backlund from its action on Encke's comet, is found to be little more than one half that generally accepted. Professor Barnard has made a number of measurements of the diameter of Neptune, which he gives as about 32,900 miles. He has also carried out some observations on its solitary satellite, to which Professor Schaeberle considers a companion exists. The distribution of the asteroids has been the subject of study by Parmentier, who finds that the greatest density of the ring coincides almost exactly with the position required by Bode's law for a hypothetical planet. The asteroids are not distributed in any sense regularly between the one at the greatest and the one at the least distance from the sun. Well-marked gaps appear here and there, the reason of which is not yet apparent. Some 420 distinct bodies have so far been recorded, but seven or eight of these have been already lost since their discovery. Among the usual stock of new comets, mention may be made of that discovered on August 20 by Swift, which may prove to be a periodic comet, with an orbit of five or six years. Faye's comet—another comet with elliptic orbit—was rediscovered in September; while Encke's comet—first noticed on its return in November, 1894—had by January become visible to the naked eye. It is from the perihelion observations of this comet, for the period of twenty years—from 1871 to 1891—that Backlund has based his determination of the mass of Mercury. A new variable star has been discovered by Dr. Harting in the constellation Hercules. It undergoes a series of changes in somewhat the same manner as the well-known star Algol (*Beta Persei*). The series of changes from maximum to minimum brightness and back again is completed in a little under four days. Professor See has developed a spectroscopic method for determining the parallax of a stellar system, by which a much greater degree of accuracy can be obtained than by the usual micrometric method, in which the diameter of the earth's orbit is used as a base line. In the case of double stars, the stellar orbit itself is used by See as his base line. If a star of known parallax were moving in the line of sight, it would undergo a variation in brightness, but this would be so slow that Dr. Oudemans has calculated that if the parallax of Aldebaran is .52", it would require nearly 2,000 years to alter its apparent magnitude by .1. In any spectroscopic examination of such a star when moving in the line of sight, the displacement of the lines in the spectrum would be proportional to the wave length, and consequently greater for lines in the red than for those in the violet. Acting on this fact, Orbinsky and Frost have separately suggested that by comparison of the relative distances of two known lines in a standard star, and in one whose proper motion is to be determined, an approximate estimate of this motion may be obtained. An important addition to the records of the temperature of the atmosphere at high altitudes has been made by Dr. Benson, of Stassfurt, who succeeded in ascending in a balloon to a height of 31,300 feet. This carries Coxwell's observations through a further rise of 2,000 feet, and was rendered possible by the use of a cylinder of compressed oxygen to relieve the difficulty of breathing in so rarefied an atmosphere. The

temperature of the air falls till a normal temperature of -14° to -19° F. is reached. Above this a further steady fall takes place, and at the greatest elevation the thermometer marked -54° F. From a consideration of the records of the Sonnblick Observatory, Hann has come to the conclusion that the central column of air in a cyclonic system does not ascend in virtue of its relatively higher temperature, as it is, in fact, colder than the surrounding air. Similarly, the descending current in an anticyclone is often warmer than the displaced air; so that the difference of temperature in the central masses of air cannot be considered a sufficient cause for the direction of the air currents in either a cyclonic or anticyclonic system. Further, Hann estimates that the daily range of air temperature at any point, when all air currents are excluded, will not amount to more than 1° C. The first two months of the past year were marked by a period of abnormally low temperature, so that in seventy days the total fall below the mean daily temperature at Greenwich was no less than 489° F. The severe cold was not, however, confined to this country, as during its continuance frosts were registered in parts of Florida where they had never before been known. Immense damage was done to the orange plantations—the loss to fruit growers being estimated at more than 3,000,000*l*. During the year a terrific volcanic eruption occurred in the New Hebrides—the island of Ambrym being half covered with lava, and most of its 8,000 inhabitants destroyed.

GEOLOGY.

The increase of temperature noticed in all deep borings over the normal temperature of the surface has been frequently measured, with the general result that for each sixty feet in depth a rise of about 1° F. is experienced. The determination of the rate of increase is of importance, as calculations on the condition of the interior of the earth and on its age depend largely upon this constant. For this reason the recent series of experiments on the rise in temperatures in the Calumet and Hecla Mines, on the shores of Lake Superior, are of great interest, for the rate of increase is little more than one-fourth of that usually adopted—being only 1° F. for every 223 feet in vertical depth. For widely different reasons, the reported discovery of coal in the Sahara will attract attention. Nine seams of workable coal have been traced between 27° and 28° north latitude and 5° and $6^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude. A large amount of useful detailed work on strata of different ages and localities has been published during the year. Among these may be mentioned the work of Mr. J. H. Cooke on the Pleistocene beds of the Maltese Islands. The absence of ordinary anticlinal and synclinal folding is very marked in the lower beds formed prior to the Pleistocene, while monoclinical faults are present. None of the Pleistocene beds are noticed on the plateaus, which rise more than 600 to 800 feet above sea level; but wherever such deposits are found, they show evidence of a heavy rainfall. The valleys are of such a nature as to require for their formation streams or rivers of a size inconsistent with the present size of the islands, and only possible in part of a large continental area. The geology of the West Indies has been traced through Tertiary times

by Dr. J. W. Gregory. He finds that in early Eocene times the Windward Islands were part of a large land area; while North and South America were separated by a sea which covered much of what is now Central America. The present dividing ridge between the Atlantic and Pacific dates from the beginning of the Miocene period; but while the western side of the Caribbean sea was rising, the eastern was sinking many hundred feet below sea level, as is shown in Barbados, Trinidad, and Cuba. This submerged area was re-elevated in late Miocene or in Pliocene times, till now there are coral reefs such as those in Barbados, nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level. In our own country, Sir H. H. Howorth has studied the shingle beds of East Anglia, and comes to the conclusion—from the contained fossils, and the lithological character of the gravels—that their present arrangement and position is not due to the action of ice, but to a drifting from west to east, due to some diluvial action. From the observations of Professor Chamberlin on the glaciers of Greenland, and from the experiments of Professor Sollas, it appears to be certain that rocks at the bottom of a glacier may be gradually raised by the ice, and finally extruded on the higher layers of the glacier. The action of ice is always a subject for marked difference of opinion; but it has very generally been held that mountain tarns which have an outlet over an undisturbed rock surface must have been scooped out by ice. Mr. J. E. Marr has, however, shown from a study of the small tarns in Cumberland and Westmorland, that many of these cases are only instances in which the old valley outlet is blocked by moraine matter, forcing the tarn to find a new exit for its waters. The great avalanche in the Gemmi pass, on September 11, furnished a present-day example of the tremendous power of ice. A vast mass swept down a slope of 45°, with a total fall of 1,400 metres, preceded by a terrific blast of wind, which tore down trees, and hurled rocks from their position as if they were feathers. Mr. A. Strahan has drawn attention to the occurrence of well-defined overthrusts of the Tertiary rocks in Dorsetshire, showing an amount of displacement and crumpling of strata which compares in some degree—though not in extent—with the enormous deformation observed in the oldest Palæozoic rocks. The series of secondary strata have not been neglected. Rev. R. Baron has published his observations of the Jurassic rocks of Madagascar. Professor Rothpletz and Professor Judd have described some of the features shown respectively by the Oolites of Utah and Bermuda. Mr. E. B. Wethered has continued his work on oolitic structure in rocks, which he traces to an organism such as members of the algæ, using or attaching itself to a calcareous fragment, and then building round this a calcareous or possibly a siliceous crust. An interesting section of Rhætic beds has been exposed at East Leake, Nottinghamshire. The sequence of the beds has been traced, and compared with similar series at Wigston, Watchet, and elsewhere, and a number of fossils obtained of forms not previously found in this country. Dr. G. J. Hinde and Mr. H. Free have shown the Culm measures of the West of England cannot all be classed as shallow water deposits. They find in them over large areas layers consisting of siliceous organically formed rocks, rich in radiolaria, and presenting other unmistakable signs

of being deep sea deposits. These rocks are, in fact, the representatives in these districts of the carboniferous limestone of other parts of the British Isles. They are naturally of a much less thickness, owing to their deep sea origin, than the corresponding strata formed in shallower water, some of which strata occur within thirty miles of these Culm measures. An approximate correlation between the Wenlock and Ludlow rocks on the Welsh borders, in North Wales, and the Lake district, has been worked out by Mr. P. Lake, and the difficult and highly contorted strata of the country round Fishguard have been studied with great success by Mr. F. R. Cowper Reed. The help given by a careful study of fossil remains, in determining the conditions under which strata have been deposited, has been again illustrated by the work of Mr. W. F. Hume on the gasteropods and lamellibranchs of the upper cretaceous rocks. Mr. Hume finds that the Rugen chalk must have been a deposit in a sea at least 1,000 fathoms deep, since all littoral forms of these mollusca now existing are absent, while representatives of deep sea orders are abundant. Mr. S. H. Scudder has described an arachnid from the carboniferous strata of Rhode Island, being the first discovered in these beds; and Professor O. C. Marsh has made a series of interesting restorations of European fossil dinosauria, and compared them with the American representatives which he has discovered. From the upper devonian strata of Ohio, Professor E. W. Claypole has obtained a number of cladodont fishes. Some of the specimens show many interesting points of detail in structure and size, thus supplementing the meagre information based only on the teeth. A highly specialised class of birds has been described from the tertiary beds of South America, which were unable to fly owing to their large size, but which present some anatomical resemblances to known European birds. The skull of one of these birds is about two feet long and ten inches high at the hinder end of the beak. This beak is compressed laterally, somewhat in the manner of the existing Puffins, and was hooked at the tip. The jaws were without teeth, and the wing bones small. Its allies were probably the *Gastrornis* and *Dasyornis*, of the lower tertiary of France. The life history of the trilobite has been advanced another stage by Dr. C. E. Beecher and Mr. H. M. Bernard. According to them, we must look upon the trilobite as descended from a worm-like ancestor. It is now known that some trilobites possessed appendages comparable with the setæ of worms, and that the number of segments was frequently very large. The trilobite may thus be considered almost as a stage in the evolution of the existing fresh-water *apus* from some chætopodous worm. Fossil remains of man have always been singularly rare, and even when found, the determination of their exact age presents unusual difficulties. In the Neanderthal skull the supraciliary ridges were strongly marked, and the brain capacity abnormally small. That these characteristics were not the abnormalities of a single specimen was shown by the discovery at Spy, near Goyet, in Belgium, of two skeletons in which the heads were most strikingly dolichocephalic, and the supraciliary ridges highly developed, though not so much as in the Neanderthal skull. The interest in the ancestry of man has been freshly roused by the discovery, in the tertiary strata of Java, on the

banks of the Bengawan River, of a femur, part of a skull, and two molar teeth. Dr. Dubois, to whom the discovery is due, points out that the femur is that of a man or man-like animal capable of walking erect. The individual appears, in fact, to have suffered from an ossification of the muscles—a disease which is, so far as is known, peculiar to man. The skull shows that the brain must have been much less in size than that of any living race. Like the Neanderthal skull, the Javanese fossil has the prominent projecting bony ridges above the eyes, and the low, flattened crown, which contrast so markedly with a modern skull. The teeth were above the average size, and worn by use. The skull capacity must have been at least one-fourth less than at present, but still nearly double that of an ape. To this representative of fossil man its discoverer has given the name of *pithecanthropus erectus*. The exact age of the strata in which these remains were found appears to have been well ascertained. They were in a thick layer of sandstone of Pliocene age, and in company with specimens of extinct forms of deer, oxen, and rhinoceros. It is of interest to note in connection with this important discovery, that many years ago Sir Charles Lyell pointed out that it was in regions such as Java or Borneo that remains of primæval man would be most likely to occur. If the discovery of worked flints of Pliocene age, reported to have been found in Borneo, should be authenticated, it may then be assumed that we have clear proof that man as a reasoning being must have existed at least 100,000 years before the present day. The curious pits known as “deneholes” which occur in some parts of south-east England, and notably at Gray’s Thurrock, Essex, have been again explored and mapped, with the result that it appears most probable that in their construction and use they were intended to serve as underground granaries. Mr. C. Morris has pointed out that one of the causes which resulted in the extinction of the gigantic reptiles of the secondary strata may have been destruction of their eggs by the smaller contemporaneous mammals—if these reptiles were as careless of their eggs as many of their living representatives are now—while fish, equally neglectful, are saved from extinction by their wonderful fecundity.

CHEMISTRY.

Nearly thirty years ago, Dr. Frankland and Mr. J. N. Lockyer showed that the spectrum of the sun’s chromosphere contained a well-marked line (D_3) which was not identical with any line in the spectrum of the known elements. They ascribed this line to the presence in the sun of a hypothetical element—helium. In the course of his researches on argon, Professor Ramsay was examining the gases given off on heating by certain rare minerals, and found that the gas from clèveite, when spectroscopically examined, showed the brilliant yellow line (D_3), and also four other lines in the red, blue green, blue, and violet of the spectrum, identical with those in the chromosphere. The gas from this mineral was by no means pure, being mixed with nitrogen, hydrogen, and traces of hydrocarbons, but enough was obtained to enable its density and specific heat to be determined. The gas has been obtained from other minerals besides clèveite, but with the exception of monazite

and orangeite, all contain the metal uranium. The density of helium appears to be about 2.1 or 2.2 (hydrogen=1), and like argon, its molecule seems to contain only one atom. It also resembles argon in its indifference to ordinary reagents. It is not attacked by oxygen in the presence of caustic soda, under the action of an electric discharge. It is not affected by red-hot magnesium, nor oxidised by copper oxide at a red heat, and is less soluble in water than any other known gas. When once extracted from the minerals which contain it, it cannot be reabsorbed. So far as is known, helium is not present in the atmosphere—a fact which lends great support to the theory of the migration of lighter gaseous atoms from the atmosphere advanced by Dr. Johnstone Stoney. It is stated that both argon and helium have been detected in the gases given off by the hot springs at Bath. The experiments of Professor Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh on argon have shown that it is very improbable that that substance is a mixture of two or more elements. Whether prepared from air by absorbing the nitrogen with metallic magnesium, or by causing the nitrogen to unite with oxygen, the density of the resulting argon is the same (19.94). Instead of using magnesium to absorb nitrogen, calcium or lithium has been employed, and the process materially quickened. Argon is unacted on by even such a powerful reagent as fluorine; but according to M. Berthelot, it appears to react with benzene under the influence of a long-continued electric discharge, though this requires further investigation. It is clear that both helium and argon cannot be classified with any known group of elements. The discovery of these gases has led to renewed experiments on the other constituents of the atmosphere, and, according to M. E. C. Baly, if oxygen under pressure is subjected to a series of sparks from a powerful current the density of the gas at the cathode decreases when the sparks are long, and increases when short sparks are used—the specific gravity of the gas varying from a minimum of 15.78 to a maximum of 16.06. A new element has also been discovered by R. S. Bayer in the bauxite obtained from Var. This element is, however, present in only minute quantities, as only two grams were obtained from 1,000,000 kilos of the material. The cause of the luminosity of flame has been keenly debated by Professor V. B. Lewes, Professor Smithells, and others. It would appear from Professor Smithells' experiments that except when acetylene itself is being burnt, only a trace of this gas is present in any ordinary luminous flame; and that there is no evidence to show that it is to the decomposition of acetylene that either the heat or luminosity is due. Professor Clowes has pointed out that the percentage of carbonic acid in expired air is quite sufficient to extinguish an ordinary wick-fed flame, while it is certainly not fatal to life to again breathe such air. Similarly, while 15 per cent. of carbonic acid gas will extinguish a candle flame, 33 per cent. is required to extinguish a coal gas flame, and 58 per cent. to put out burning hydrogen. Many important researches have been carried out on various compounds of sulphur. Thus W. S. Jerome has shown that no less than 66 per cent. of the sulphur taken by an animal is oxidised in the body to sulphuric acid, and the various hydrates of this acid have been reinvestigated by R. Pictet. Mr. W. P. Bloxam has carried out

some interesting researches into the exact composition of the sulphides of ammonium, while the sulphides of arsenic have furnished Messrs. Linder and Picton with examples of a curious series of gradations between matter in suspension and in solution. C. Winkler has redetermined the atomic weights of the metals, nickel and cobalt, and now finds that the two differ from each other more than was generally admitted. The carbides of certain metals—notably that of calcium—are now made on the manufacturing scale for the production of acetylene, which is yielded by acting on the carbides of the alkalis or alkaline earths with water. In the fertile field of organic chemistry, attention may be drawn to the researches on colouring matters by E. Schunck, W. H. Perkin, jr., A. G. Perkin, and others; to the work of Emil Fischer on the enzymes of yeast and their relative actions; and especially to the elaborate investigations of Messrs. C. F. Cross and E. J. Bevan on cellulose. Cellulose differs widely in structure from starch. It contains several hydroxyl groupings, two of which are acidic and two basic in properties; and it also contains a central grouping, in which the atoms are probably linked together by carbon and not by oxygen. The transformations of starch and of sugar in the animal and vegetable organism have been traced with some increasing show of success. Thus Warburg and Purjewicz have independently shown that the organic acids of plants are due to the incomplete oxidation of carbohydrates. The green colouring matter of plants has been studied by A. Étard, who has separated four distinct varieties of chlorophyll differing from each other both in physical and chemical properties. The synthesis of naturally occurring organic compounds has been carried further by the work of F. Pollak, who has built up racemic acid from its constituents; but perhaps still more significantly by L. Lilienfeld, who claims to have prepared a substance having the percentage composition and physical properties of gelatine; and by Grimaux, who has obtained compounds resembling the proteid-like bodies known as the globulins. The artificial preparation of these important factors in animal existence cannot fail to prove of the highest interest in the investigation of the complex problems involved in the chemistry of vital processes. Of somewhat similar interest is the new albuminous body containing iron, to which O. Schmiedeberg has given the name of ferratin. This compound has been recommended—on account of the readiness with which the contained iron can be assimilated—as a substitute for iron salts in the treatment of anæmia. According to its discoverer, it can be administered either by injection or by the stomach, without producing any of the injurious effects sometimes caused by the inorganic compounds of iron. Drs. Purdie and Walker have shown by their valuable researches into the amount of rotation of a beam of polarised light caused by the ethereal salts of certain optically active acids of the lactic and propionic series, that the rotation is not due solely to the “weighting” exerted on the original molecule by the substituted groups, and that the basic groupings appear to exert more influence than a carbonyl one. The compounds of the camphor group always furnish a fertile crop of novelties, and this year has witnessed a claim for the artificial production of camphor itself by Brecht. Emil Fischer has continued his

researches on the action of various yeasts on sugar, and L. de Bruyn has shown that glucose is not only convertible into two other sugars—fructose and mannitose—but that each of these can be converted into either of the others. The evolution of carbonic acid from the living plant under the influence of light, combined with the oxygen of the air, has become a commonplace of elementary science; but MM. Berthelot and André have shown that the process is not always carried out on these lines. They have found by experiments on ivy and on sugar cane that certain substances exist in vegetable tissues which, without the oxidising help of the air, undergo a kind of doubling or increase of complexity in the molecule, accompanied by the liberation of carbonic acid gas. This observation, joined with the fact now established, that starch is often a product of cane sugar, and not necessarily its producer, will help to revolutionise our ideas of the chemistry of the vegetable world. In analytical chemistry attention may be drawn to the use of ammonium thioacetate instead of sulphuretted hydrogen, as recommended by Tarugi and Schiff, and to the new test for sodium salts which H. J. Fenton has brought forward. Finally, G. Paturel has pointed out a fact of great interest to all users of mineral phosphates as manures, *viz.*, that the presence of calcium carbonate hinders the absorption of the phosphate by the soil to such an extent that a sample, showing 24 per cent. of available phosphate, if mixed with chalk is less valuable than one showing only 19 per cent., but free from the carbonate. Professor Ramsay has shown that the metal palladium, which readily absorbs many hundred times its volume of hydrogen, becomes quite pervious to this gas when hot, although very little, if any, can pass through a thin sheet of the metal when cold. A curious amalgam of silver and mercury has been discovered, in which the relative proportions of the two bodies appear to show that a definite chemical compound of the elements has been formed. An elaborate series of experiments on the relative density of hydrogen and oxygen has been carried out by Mr. E. W. Morley. His results, while agreeing in the main with those of Lord Rayleigh, show that the density of oxygen is slightly less than that found by previous observers, and below the value of 15.96, when $H = 1$, which is usually accepted.

PHYSICS.

The phenomena produced by the passage of electric currents through highly rarefied gases have yielded a plentiful harvest of interesting results, some of which may be of great practical utility. More than a hundred years ago Beccaria noticed that if a vacuum tube is broken in the dark, a faint phosphorescence is produced on the inrush of the air. These observations have been repeated and extended by Mr. J. Burke, who draws special attention to the effect of the Kathode rays in producing this effect. Hertz in his researches showed that these rays were in certain cases capable of passing through thin metallic plates or special kinds of glass. E. Goldstein has discovered that such rays produce a very marked effect on some metallic salts, giving them a definite coloration, which persists after the exciting rays have ceased, but which is at once destroyed by water. Lenard found, further, that these rays, though

photographically active, do not affect the retina, *i.e.*, are invisible to the eye. They are, however, exceedingly active in producing phosphorescence, and pass through or are stopped by substances without relation to the transparency or opacity of these substances to light. Hess has applied these observations of Lenard to the mapping out of a variable magnetic field, and Röntgen has shown that the rays penetrate animal and vegetable materials in very varying degrees. He has thus been able to obtain "photographs" of the bones in the hand or foot, of the money in a purse, etc., by placing the object on a sensitised plate in the path of the Kathode rays, produced by a high tension current in a Crooke's vacuum tube. These "photographs," or rather "electrographs," show that the waves produced by an electric current are capable of exerting a definite chemical action similar in some respects to that of light. Further analogies between the Hertzian electric waves and light waves have been discovered by Zehnder, who has succeeded in refracting the waves by means of a prism of dense asphalt, and in obtaining diffraction effects with suitable apparatus. The velocity of electric waves has been estimated by Trowbridge and Duane as 3.0024×10^{10} centimetres per second—a number not differing by very much from that of a ray of polarised light. Important results have been obtained by Nernst in his investigation of dielectric substances, and by Christiansen on the possible dependence of frictional electricity on some form of chemical action. Among other researches connected with electricity may be mentioned the determination of the thermoelectric properties of metals and alloys at low temperatures by Professors Dewar and Fleming; the measurement of hysteresis in iron by Professor Ewing, and the work by Professor J. J. Thomson on the electrolysis of gases. Professor Rücker has summed up his investigation on the existence of vertical electric currents between the air and the earth, and concludes that there is no experimental evidence to support such an hypothesis. Professor Ayrton has tested the efficiency of the ordinary incandescent lamps of commerce, and finds that the most economical result is obtained by working the lamp so as to give .25 of one candle power per watt, and generally rather to overwork than underwork the lamp. The conditions governing the electrification of air have been examined by Lord Kelvin and Mr. Maclean, and the irregularities in its expansion under reduced pressure have been measured by Professor Ramsay and Mr. Baly. The effect of low temperatures has been studied by R. Pictet, who finds that at -70° all phosphorescence phenomena disappear; while at the opposite end of the scale Pettinelli has discovered that the minimum temperature of visibility in the case of a large black surface is approximately 400° . The boiling point of hydrogen has been determined by Olszewski as -243.5° and its critical temperature as nine degrees higher. A very interesting discovery has been made by Dr. Kuenen, in the course of his investigations of the critical temperature of ethane. He finds that a mixture of ethane and nitrous oxide gases has a critical temperature lower than that of either of the gases separately. The mixed gases in effect show a similar behaviour to that of certain metallic alloys with regard to their melting points. The advantages of aniline as a substitute for water in calorimetry have been pointed out in a very

careful and extended series of experiments by Mr. E. H. Griffiths, who has also improved the method of estimating high temperatures which has been already used with marked success by Messrs. Haycock and Neville, Professor Callendar and others. Their pyrometer depends for its effectiveness on the alteration of resistance to the passage of a constant electric current which a short, fine platinum wire undergoes when heated. H. Landolt has devised an instrument which he calls a ray filter, by which any definite part of the spectrum can be used for the determination of rotatory dispersion. The limits within which the formula for expressing the relationship between the refractive index of a substance and its density holds good have been investigated by Mr. Hibbert. This formula, which is due to Dr. J. H. Gladstone, requires that if the refractive index decreased by unity is divided by the density, the quotient should be a constant quantity. Mr. Hibbert has shown that this is true in the case of liquids or of gases in which the density is changed by varying pressure, or in the case of salts dissolved in various media. It remains very nearly true when a liquid undergoes thermal expansion, but ceases to be applicable when the liquid is changed into a vapour. Mr. Shelford Bidwell, who has made the action of light on selenium a special study, finds that this action is almost *nil* in absolutely pure selenium, and is probably due to the presence of impurities (*e.g.*, a metallic selenide), so that the alterations of electrical resistance, experienced by a selenium cell when exposed to light, have a chemical as well as a physical basis. An ingenious explanation of the reason of special colour in nature has been advanced by O. Wiener, who suggests that by a process of mechanical selection each substance selects that colour to the effects of which its molecules are most stable. Wiener has also attempted to explain the Brownian movements observed in minute particles when suspended in water as an effect of light, but Mr. R. Meade Bache has shown that neither the phenomena of light nor evaporation supply an adequate explanation. The passage of a galvanic current is almost as much without definite effect as is the presence of a permanent magnet, nor does any appreciable alteration in the movements occur when the object under observation is preserved for weeks in a hermetically sealed tube. When two musical notes of a different number of vibrations are sounded together under certain conditions, a third note or combination tone is produced apart from the series of beats or of overtones to which the notes might give rise. Whether this note had an actual existence, or was only heard as a result of the action of the two notes on the ear, has been a matter on which physicists have differed. While Helmholtz considered that these combination notes might possibly both have an actual and also a subjective existence, König and Ellis ascribed them merely to the ear of the observer. Lummes has, however, shown by the aid of a microphone that the notes do actually occur, and this has now been confirmed by Messrs. Rücker and Edser.

BIOLOGY.

Drs. R. W. Boyce and W. A. Herdman have made a study of the conditions under which oysters may be affected by the presence of

typhoid bacilli. It appears that up to a certain point the oysters can live and even thrive in sewage infected water; but that when the contamination exceeds a certain amount, the oyster cannot bear up against it. If typhoid bacilli are present, they can be detected in the mantle or the stomach of the oyster; but if fresh sea water is allowed to have free access to the mollusc, the bacilli gradually disappear, as they cannot live in this medium. While, therefore, oysters may become tainted with the typhoid bacillus, yet removal from the sewage tainted water to clean sea water will in a short time render them again wholesome. Another observer considers that the typhoid bacilli may remain active in the oyster for some weeks, but agrees in the fact that plenty of clean sea water will finally destroy all these microbes. Similarly, M. A. Kowalevsky has shown that the lymphatic glands of certain invertebrates—as, for example, in the mollusca—are capable of resisting and finally destroying pathogenic organisms such as bacillus anthracis. In the snail, *helix pomatia*, these bacteria may collect in the most delicate part of the lung wall without causing the animal any inconvenience. This strengthens Metschnikoff's theory of phagocytosis, the destruction of the bacteria being the result of the activity of certain cells; but Metschnikoff considers that the phagocytic cell not only has the function of destroying bacteria, but has also the power of resisting or altering certain toxic poisons such as those formed in tetanus or diphtheria. The varying effects which such a toxic poison may produce have been investigated by Messrs. Mosny and Marciano, who find by experiments with *staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* that if a toxin be circulating in the system, microbes, in other circumstances inoffensive, may produce serious results on reaching the intestine. The difficulty of determining when a disease actually ceases to be infectious has been exemplified by the observations of Dr. R. Abel on diphtheria. He found that the diphtheria bacillus is present in the nasal secretion long after it has disappeared from the pharynx. In one case experiments showed that the secretion was virulently pathogenic nine weeks after the pharynx was free from this microbe. Dr. Abel also noticed that the blood serum of patients recovering from diphtheria contained a substance capable of protective action against the disease. This substance was also found in the serum of certain healthy persons who had never had diphtheria, and who, owing to its protective influence, were immune to attacks of the disease. The influence exerted by light and by temperature has been the subject of study by numerous observers. Certain classes of bacilli appear to flourish best at comparatively high temperatures, ranging from 50° to 70° C. Professor Marshall Ward finds that sunshine decreases the number of bacteria in water quite apart from the question of heat, although he also finds that a summer temperature appears to be more harmful to typhoid bacilli in water than a winter temperature. On the other hand, the germicidal effect of sunlight is rapidly exhausted if the light has to pass through even a small layer of water; and Dr. Masell finds from experiments on guinea pigs that animals inoculated with either cholera or typhoid bacilli are more affected by exposure to strong light, and suggests that this may be one cause why these diseases are so much more virulent in

tropical countries. Dr. P. Manson has traced out the life history of certain microbic forms which are present in the blood of an animal suffering from malaria. These bodies are either crescent shaped or flagellated, the latter form being a constant feature of malarial blood, although it is not present till ten or fifteen minutes after the blood is drawn, and seems to be formed from the break up of the crescentiform bodies. These latter bodies appear to resist the action of phagocytic cells, and to persist in the blood unchanged for weeks, not undergoing any development while in the body. Dr. Manson suggests that a stage in their life history may be passed in a suctorial insect such as a mosquito. The exact importance of the "cell" as a biological unit has for some time been a subject for sharp controversy. The original idea that every organic structure is made up of a number of cells, each consisting of a mass of protoplasm bounded by a more or less definite cell wall, has been shown not to be true, the protoplasm of a plant being continuous throughout the organism, as has been shown by Gardiner and others. Similarly Mr. A. Sedgwick has pointed out that the so-called mesenchyma tissue of the embryo of the Elasmobranch fishes is often described as a layer of branched cells lying between the ectoderm and endoderm. There are, however, no separate cells, but only a network of pale protoplasmic substance holding nuclei at the junctions of the net. The tissue is, in fact, continuous with the ectoderm and endoderm, the primary layers of which are simply parts of this reticulum in which the meshes are closer and the nuclei more numerous and arranged in layers. In effect Mr. Sedgwick argues that the development of either nervous or muscular or connective tissue takes place out of and as part of a continuous protoplasmic mass. On the other hand, Mr. G. C. Bourne points out that the cell theory has still plenty of support. Thus the ovum in *Unio* or *Nereis* shows a clear subdivision into separate protoplasmic corpuscles. As the nucleus is the most important part of a cell, he would make this nucleus the basis of his definition and describe a cell as "a mass of protoplasm containing a specialised element nuclein." Cells could then be divided into those of discrete protoplasm, or not united with any other, and con crescent, and this latter would be again sub-divided into continuous, where the nuclei are separate but the protoplasm is fused into one mass, and conjoint, where the masses are united to one another by fine bonds or prolongations of protoplasm. A new view as to the cause of coagulation of blood has been put forward by L. Lilienfeld, who ascribes this effect to the influence of a nucleo-albuminous substance on fibrinogen. The so-called fibrin ferment he considers a product and not a cause of coagulation. In this connection the observations lately made by Mr. Ramsden deserve notice. It appears that if solutions of certain proteid bodies be taken clots or flocculi can be obtained merely by mechanical agitation even when substances are used which, like alkali albumen, are not precipitated by heat. Even fibrinogen when extracted from the blood yields a precipitate by this method. Important researches on secretion have been published during the year. Thus Dr. Weymouth Reed has found that the cells of the skin of the frog take no active secretory part in the elimination of carbonic acid gas, which forms an

important respiratory function of the skin. But of more general interest are the experiments of Pawlow on the conditions determining the secretion of gastric juice by the stomach. He has determined that in the dog no active secretion of gastric juice is produced by the mastication of starchy foods nor by the passage of such food into the stomach. If, however, meat be taken into the mouth and chewed a secretion of gastric juice rapidly takes place, even when the meat is prevented from entering the stomach. It thus appears that the secretion is dependent not on any actual stimulation of the coats of the stomach by the presence of food, but is a reflex action connected in some unexplained way with a discriminative action of the palate and glands of the mouth. From the observations of Starling and Leather it would appear probable that the physical laws of transpiration and osmosis are sufficient to account for the phenomena of the absorption of liquids by the serous surfaces of the body without calling in the aid of any selective vital action. The causes of muscular fatigue have been studied by Professor Stockvis of Amsterdam, who finds that a muscle becomes exhausted, not from want of available nutritive material, but from fatigue of the nerve centres. It is therefore rest rather than food which is primarily necessary to enable a muscle to recover its energy, the nerve centre becoming tired long before the store of material at the disposal of the muscle is used up. The effect of gravity upon the circulation of the blood has of course been long recognised. Some interesting results have, however, been obtained in this respect by Dr. Hill. Thus the restriction of the flow of blood to the abdominal viscera increases the vascularity of the brain and muscles of the trunk. Even slight changes in position, such as turning from lying on the side to lying on the back, cause a marked alteration in the arterial pressure. The time taken for a blood corpuscle to make a circuit of the body has been redetermined by Dr. A. Stuart of Sydney as not more than fifteen to twenty seconds. The definition of certain skin areas in their relation to deep-seated parts of the body has been carried out from the experimental side by Sherrington, Langley, and others, and from the clinical side by Head. The connection between the sensory nerves supplying certain parts of the skin and those which belong to internal organs is the cause of the occurrence of sympathetic or referred pain, such, for example, as the pain between the shoulder blades experienced in liver disease. Dr. G. Mann has compared the brain areas in certain rodents, carnivora, and insectivora, tracing the particular parts of the brain which, when electrically stimulated, produce the same series of bodily movements, and has thus added much valuable material for the better solving of problems in cerebral surgery. In the development of the permanent teeth Dr. W. Dietlein finds from a study of over 7,000 cases that the canine teeth of girls appear on an average nine months earlier than those of boys, and that a similar sex difference is noticeable in the anthropoid apes. With regard to the gradual degeneration of the teeth, he finds that in an average town population the upper lateral incisor is lost or defective in three per cent. of townfolk, though the percentage is much less among those born and brought up in the country.

The question of the evolution of the various senses from a general touch sensation has always been one to attract biologists. Thus Dr. W. A. Nagel has found that the whole surface of *Amphioxus* is responsible to sudden illumination, and that this sensibility to rapid change from light to darkness is shared by many other animals quite apart from the possession of special sight organs. Mr. Child has traced an auditory organ in the swollen basal joint of the antennæ in certain gnats and midges. A similar organ he finds exists in a more rudimentary form in other genera of dipterous insects and in certain members of the Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera and Coleoptera. He was, however, unable to detect its presence in any orthopterous insect. In the gnat this sense organ is specially developed in the male, and Dr. Hurst and Mr. Child conclude that the hairs on the shaft of the antennæ of the male vibrate to the same note as is produced by the membranes connected with the thoracic spiracles of the female. In the small water bug *Corixa* this note is produced by drawing the front feet across the face, and thus causing vibrations in a series of extremely fine peg-like processes with which these feet are furnished.

Another interesting discovery in the insect world has been made by Mr. O. H. Latter, who finds that many moths assist their emergence from the cocoon by exuding an alkaline liquid which softens the anterior end of the cocoon substance. An analysis of the fluid secreted by *Dicranura vinula* showed the presence of 1.4 per cent. of caustic potash. Mr. J. J. Lister has shown that in a great number of cases species of Foraminifera are dimorphic. These dimorphic forms do not appear to be sexually different, but are probably members of a cycle of generations. The two main varieties of form he classes as microspheric and megalospheric. When in the life history of the species a parent microspheric form becomes divided into young, these all belong to the megalospheric form; but the actual converse of this relationship does not appear to have been as yet satisfactorily worked out.

The discussion of dimorphism or polymorphism has also been raised in another fashion by Forel, who gives seven possible forms, under which may be classed the various intermediate stages in ants. These forms he would ascribe to the action of "germinal variation." Mention must also be made of the elaborate work of Mr. F. E. Beddard on the worms, a subject he has made peculiarly his own.

Mr. J. G. Kerr has made a careful study of the anatomy of *Nautilus pompilius*, and pointed out many analogies between its structure and that of Chiton. A number of experiments on the effect of cold on seeds have been made by M. C. de Candolle. He finds that in the case of wheat and oats the temperature may be lowered time after time to -30°C . without affecting the subsequent germination of the seed. In the case of the mimosa or lobelia this temperature was, however, fatal. It would appear from these experiments that the protoplasm of seeds passes into a more or less thorough state of suspended animation from which it is only aroused when placed in suitable conditions of moisture and temperature. The phrase to see or hear a plant growing will now acquire a more literal meaning, for Mr. A. Möller noticed in a Brazilian fungus *Dictyophora phalloidia* that the rate of growth was

from two to five millimetres per minute; so rapid was the expansion of tissue that a slight crackling sound could be heard. The necessity of studying foliage as well as flowers in plant determination has been well illustrated by Mr. Thistleton Dyer, who has pointed out that whereas the flower of the cultivated *Cineraria* is quite unlike that of the wild *Cineraria cruenta* of the Canaries, yet the foliage and anatomical form of the two plants are alike. The fixation of nitrogen in the soil has been ascribed by M. S. Winogradsky to the action of *Closterium Pasteurianum*, which he considers is the only microbe capable of working up the free nitrogen into an insoluble organic product. Among the causes which have produced the present geographical distribution of marine flora and fauna, Mr. R. Vallentin places as most important the action of floating sea-weed. By this means many hydroids and bryozoans could be carried from place to place. In connection with this it may be noted that Mr. W. Faxon finds that the littoral zone is richer in representatives of archaic forms than the deeper sea.

GEOGRAPHY.

There has been no falling off during the past year in the interest felt by geographers in Polar exploration, but this interest is being directed to the Antarctic rather than to the Arctic regions. The voyage of the *Antarctic* under Captain C. A. Larsen has directed attention to the South Polar Continent, which has not been visited since Sir James Ross' expedition of fifty years ago. Mr. E. Borchgrevink made a number of observations on the character of the rocks, the temperature of the air and water, and the formation of the ice, which will be of great value to future explorers. The course of Arctic discovery has been again marked by misfortune. Lieutenant Peary and the remains of his company were brought back from Inglefield Gulf by the sealing steamer *Kite*. After wintering in Whale Sound, Peary had endeavoured once more to move northward, and complete his survey of the north coast of Greenland, but owing to the depth of snow which had fallen the caches of food which had been prepared in the previous year could not be found, and the party had to return. They suffered dreadful privations on this journey, the last forty-six hours' travelling having to be accomplished without any food amid all the rigours of the Greenland climate. According to Professor Salisbury, who accompanied the *Kite* in its voyage from Newfoundland, the snowline in Greenland is lower on the American than on the European side. The *Windward*, which conveyed the members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to their base of operations in Franz Josef Land, returned early in September to Vardö after having taken sixty-five days to force its way through the ice. The *Windward* was permanently frozen in within five days after its arrival on September 7, 1894. An exploration of the Greenland Sea has been in progress under Captain Wandet of the Danish navy, and a Russian explorer, M. Tchelnirscheff, has been at work in Nova Zembla. The country to the north-west of the Hudson Bay, beginning at Reindeer Lake, has been visited by Mr. J. Burr Tyrrell. The new ground covered was chiefly in the direction of the Ice River, but many obser-

vations of interest were made in the earlier portion of the route between the Saskatchewan and the Reindeer River. Dr. R. Bell has reported the existence of a large river in the country between 74° and 80° W. longitude and 48° to $51^{\circ} 30''$ N. latitude situated in the northern part of the province of Quebec or of North-west Labrador. This river he reports flows for 250 miles through forests. Exploration in Africa is not often now carried out by mere enthusiasm for geographical knowledge. The struggle between European nations for the hinterland of their respective possessions is gradually leading to a more complete acquaintance with the interior of the continent. Among the most interesting of these expeditions was that of Captain T. D. Lugard to Borgu. Leaving Akassa on August 28 he reached Jebba, 550 miles up the river, on September 9, and by the 27th had arrived at Bussa, 200 miles higher. A treaty was made with the local chiefs of Kishi on the northern frontier of Yorubaland. On November 5, Captain Lugard arrived at Nikki, being the first European to set foot in that town, and was followed later in the same month by a French expedition under Captain Delcœur. Borgu is described as an undulating fertile country inhabited by plundering bands. The natives, who call themselves Bariba, were not conquered by the Fula invasion which overran so much of Central Africa, nor were they beaten by Behanzin and his Amazons. Captain Lugard speaks in very high terms of the straightforward behaviour of the first Borgu chief he met, named Kiama. Owing to the hostility of certain tribes he was compelled to return by a roundabout route to Saki in Yorubaland, and with the aid of Captain Bower delimited the territory of Ilorin. Captain Delcœur in a second expedition from Dahomey succeeded in reaching Sai on the Upper Niger and in descending the river to Bussa, a feat which has not been accomplished since the days of Mungo Park. The representatives of Germany have not been behindhand in the race. Lieutenant van Carnap starting from Togoland managed to reach the capital of the kingdom of Surma, which had been described by Barth though not actually visited. This expedition, like its French predecessor, made for Sai and then proceeded along the river to Somba. The heat at Sai is described as very trying, a shade temperature of 107° being recorded in the month of February. These various journeys have practically completed the exploration of the main stream of the river Niger from source to mouth. Next in interest to the work done in the Niger country is that achieved by Dr. Donaldson Smith on the other side of the continent. Dr. D. Smith has been the first to reach Lake Rudolf from the north after an adventurous journey through the disturbed country lying between Abyssinia and Somaliland. Among the collection of birds which he has brought home are no less than twenty-two species previously undescribed. Mr. G. F. Scott Elliott has published his observations made on his journeys between the Victoria Nyanza and the other great lakes of Central Africa. He finds traces of former glacial action, not only on the slopes of Ruwenzori, but even in the valleys. In the north of Africa Mr. H. S. Cowper has completed a journey to Tarhuna and Gharian in Tripoli, undertaken for the purpose of studying the megalithic ruins mentioned by Barth as existing in those localities. The Sahara district lying im-

mediately to the south of the French colonies of Algeria and Tunis has been visited by MM. Foureau and Blanchet respectively, while Mr. H. W. Blundell has explored some of the oases further east in the Libyan desert. A large number of surveying parties have been at work at various points on the continent, chiefly for the purpose of determining frontier lines, but very much still remains to be done in this direction. Two travellers have separately crossed the continent from Zanzibar to the Congo, *viz.*, Messrs. F. Moray and E. J. Glave, but the latter unfortunately died after reaching Matadi.

Mr. J. T. Last has given an account of the country round the Ong'ulahi River on the west coast of Madagascar, while the march of the French army from the coast to Antananarivo will still further add to our knowledge of the climate of the interior. In Asia we have to record the death of M. Dutreuil de Rhins, who was killed during his wanderings in Tibet. His companion, M. Grenard, managed to escape and to reach Si-ning, where he was hospitably received by the Chinese. Dr. Sven Hedin attempted to penetrate into Tibet from Kashgar, starting towards the middle of February. He noticed that the Yarkand River was even at the end of the month (which is in the dry season) a big stream some 200 feet wide and 6 feet deep and free from ice. A narrow fringe of vegetation clothes the banks, but the country away from the river is arid and sterile. The Yarkand appears to be shifting its course eastward. The villages of Terens and Mogal were passed; at the latter of these there were three resident Chinese officials. At Lailik it was found impossible to take any astronomical observations owing to the clouds of dust. Four attempts were made to ascend the highest peak of the Kashgar range—the Mustagh Ata—in $38^{\circ} 21' N.$, which rises 25,000 feet above the sea. On the first attempt he reached a height of 15,500 feet, and on his most successful one a height of 19,450 feet. By riding as far as possible on yaks he found that the laboured breathing, which is so distressing at great heights, was materially relieved. Great hardships were experienced in crossing the desert from the Yarkand to the Khotan River, owing to want of water, especially during the latter part of the route. Two of his men and six of the camels died, part of the caravan being lost among the shifting sandhills. These sandhills completely covered the country, not a vestige of solid ground being seen for miles. Fortunately Dr. Hedin managed to save his maps and journal.

While Dr. Sven Hedin was attempting to scale the heights of Kashgar M. Roborovsky, the Russian explorer, was engaged in determining the altitude of the Turfan basin, which, though almost in the very centre of Asia, is yet only 360 feet above sea-level. M. Roborovsky's journey extended from the northern frontier of Tong-king to the Mekong River and thence northwards to Talifu in Yunnan, which was reached by the end of May. Mr. and Mrs. Littledale have been continuing their explorations in Kashmir and Western Tibet, but have been unsuccessful in their attempt to reach Lhasa. Mr. F. Mummery, the well-known Alpine climber, lost his life in the course of his attempts at the ascent of Nanga Tarbak in Kashmir, his death being due not to any accident in the ascent but so far as is known to an avalanche which overwhelmed him and his two Ghurka attendants when crossing a shoulder of the mountain for

the purpose of fixing on a site for a camp. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bent have given an interesting description of the Dhofar district of Southern Arabia. The present Sultan of Oman, who is supported by the British, exercises authority only over Muskat and Mattra and the small strips of fertile country near them. The bigotry of the Mahomedans in the Hadramut is as marked as is the laxity of their co-religionists in Oman. Dhofar, the ancient frankincense country, is 640 miles by sea from Muskat, to which it formerly belonged. Like the rest of the south coast of Arabia it owns no allegiance to Turkey. Along the coast from Ras Risut on the west to Mirbat on the east is a narrow strip of alluvial soil varying from a width of nine miles downwards, and in striking contrast to the rest of the Arabian coast. This strip is very fertile, but possesses no good harbour, although one at Takha could possibly be restored. The incense is still obtained from the same places as the Sabæan merchants of old were accustomed to get it. The Gara tribes who inhabit the land near the coast have camels which eat bones as the camels of the Hadramut eat fish. The Gara country is bounded northward by the desert of Nejd. It possesses a wonderful valley with walls formed of a calcareous deposit. These walls are quite straight and precipitous, and are about three-quarters of a mile long and 550 feet high on the east side and a quarter of a mile long and 300 feet high on the west side, with a small dividing hill between them. Mr. Bent has endeavoured to identify this locality with the Abyssopolis mentioned by Ptolemy. Archæological researches have also been carried out by Mr. Hogarth in the upper valley of the Euphrates, and by Messrs. Paton and Myres in Caria.

Nearer home a description has been given by Mr. Miller Christy of Rockall, an islet 185 miles west of St. Kilda, and Dr. H. R. Mill has summed up his work on the English lake district. A study of the stream lines shows a marked radiate symmetry from an original centre in what is now the small mountain mass between the depressions of Thirlmere, Windermere, and Borrowdale. If circles be drawn of three and fifteen miles radius respectively nine great radiating valleys are shown, the beds of which are hollowed out into lake basins. There are several other valleys without lakes, but four of these show flat stretches of meadowland which were probably once lakes. There are only two exceptions to the general trend of the river valleys, and this might be accounted for by a slight raising of part of the rim of the fifteen miles circle, and such an alteration of level would perhaps explain the formation of the lakes as due to the elevation of the lower end of an eroded valley. The mean depth of the ocean has been recalculated by Dr. Karsten as 1,912 fathoms, being slightly more than that given by Dr. Murray in 1888 or Heiderich in 1891, but less than that calculated by De Lapparent in 1883. The Pacific Ocean has the greatest average depth, then the Indian, the Atlantic coming third on the list. Some soundings made by *H.M.S. Penguin* in the South Pacific Ocean in 23° 40' S. latitude and 175° 10' W. longitude have given the maximum depth yet recorded. The sounding-line broke when 4,900 fathoms had been run out without touching bottom. This is more than 200 fathoms deeper than any former sounding which can be accepted as genuine.

ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC.

I. ART.

The National Gallery.—The ordinary grant of 5,000*l.* was again supplemented by a further sum of similar amount. The trustees were consequently enabled to purchase two important pictures, "The Vision of St. Eustace," by Vittore Pisano, and "A Holy Family," by Sebastian del Piombo. The former was obtained from the Earl of Ashburnham for 3,000*l.*, and the latter from the Earl of Northbrook for 2,000*l.* The other purchases which were defrayed out of the regular sum allotted for that purpose included: Foreign Schools—"The Descent of the Holy Ghost," by Barnaba de Modena (50*l.*); "A Hunting Party," by A. F. van der Meulen (147*l.*); "Interior of a Dutch Church," by G. A. Berckheyde (525*l.*); "A Gondola," by F. Guardi (69*l.* 6*s.*); "A Portrait Group formerly known as the Wine Contract," by G. van der Ecckhout (506*l.* 2*s.*); "St. Sebastian Crowned by Angels," by Matteo di Giovanni (571*l.*); "Christ Rising from the Tomb," by Guadenzio Ferrari (215*l.*); "The Walk to Emmaus," by Lelio Orsi (25*l.*). British School—"Landscape," by George Stubbs, R.A. (257*l.* 5*s.*); "Covent Garden Market," by B. Nebot (73*l.* 10*s.*), and "A Galiot in a Gale," by J. S. Cotman (2,310*l.*). Two pictures by British artists were also purchased out of the proceeds of the "Lewis Fund," *viz.*, "Smugglers on the Irish Coast," by J. C. Ibbetson (120*l.*), and "A View of Oxford," by R. Ladbroke (120*l.*), and one picture was also purchased out of the "Walker Bequest," a "Head of John the Baptist," by an unknown artist of the Milanese School (140*l.*).

The bequests to the gallery during the year included "The Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine," by David Gheeraert, and "A Portrait of a Lady" (Flemish School), from Mrs. Lyne Stephens; and a portrait by Raeburn of Lieut.-Col. Bryce McMurdo, from Gen. Sir M. McMurdo, G.C.B. The presentations were: "A Betrothal," by Velasquez, from Lord Savile; "A Village Green in France," by Francois Bonvin, from Mrs. E. Edwards; "A Portrait of Cardinal Richelieu," by Philippe de Champaigne, from Mr. Charles Buller; "The Circumcision," by Giovanni Bellini, from the Earl of Carlisle; "The Virgin and Child with Angels," of School of Gentile da Fabriano, from Mr. J. P. Heseltine; "Christ and Money Changers," by Domenico Theotolopuli (Il Greco), from Sir J. C. Robinson; "A Sea Piece," by Henrik Dubbels, from Mr. A. Kay; "A Street in Cairo," by W. J. Müller, from Lady Weston, and "Calais Gate," called also "The Roast Beef of Old England," by William Hogarth, from the Duke of Westminster, K.G. The trustees in the exercise of powers conferred were able to lend certain pictures—of the

British School—to the local museums of Salford, Newport, Blackburn and Chester; and by a very satisfactory arrangement with the South Kensington Museum, obtained eighteen oil paintings including Bellini's St. Dominic, in exchange for an interesting collection of water-colour drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Peter de Wint, George Cattermole and Louis Haghe.

The National Portrait Gallery suffered at the beginning of the year the loss of its director, Sir George Scharf, K.C.B., by whose knowledge and energy the collection had been brought to its present condition. He was succeeded by Mr. Lionel Cust, who was able to summon the first meeting of the trustees in the new buildings, which had not been completed during the life-time of his predecessor, or of the architect, Mr. Ewan Christian. The ordinary amount voted for the purchase of pictures (750*l.*) was this year slightly supplemented in order to cover the cost of certain portraits, of which the most noteworthy were: a portrait group, by Rigaud, of Sir Josh. Reynolds, P.R.A., J. Bacon, R.A., and Sir Wm. Chambers, R.A. (640*l.*); a portrait of Sir Raphael Smith, by himself (20*l.*); Sir George Scharf's last purchase—portraits of Horace Walpole and Thomas Gray, by Eccardt (50*l.*); and portraits of the Speakers in water colours (25*l.*). A number of interesting portraits were presented to the Gallery during the year, including those of Dr. Polidori, "Grecian" Williams, Prince James Francis Stuart and his sister Princess Louisa, Lord Tennyson, Miss Christina Rossetti, and Sir George Scharf. At the close of the year the director was able to announce the munificent gift by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., of a number of portraits by himself of the leading statesmen and others distinguished in literature and science, as well as portraits of Charles and Mary Lamb, Ford Madox Brown, Robert Pollard, Professor Darwin, R. L. Stevenson, and others, the works of various artists. A large picture representing the "Trial of Queen Caroline," painted by Sir George Hayter, was lent for exhibition by the trustees of Lord Annaly.

The National Gallery, Ireland, received 1,000*l.* for the purchase of pictures, which sum the director judiciously spread over a number of representative works by various British and foreign painters. The most noteworthy among these were—"St. Dominic," by Rubens, bought from the Marquess of Bristol (150*l.*); a portrait by Gerard Dow (150*l.*); a portrait of Sir James Stewart, by Raeburn (130*l.*); "Soldiers in a Barn," by C. Duyster, bought from the Earl of Mayo (50*l.*); and a "Lady at a Window," by Ochterveldt (31*l.* 10*s.*). Various collections of engravings and mezzotints having considerable value for students, and water colours by James Holland, T. H. Campbell, and others, were added to the collection.

The British Museum in addition to its ordinary grant of about 20,000*l.* per annum for purchases, distributed over the various departments, received a special grant of 25,000*l.* to cover the cost of the original drawings by the Old Masters, belonging to Mr. Macolm, of Poltalloch. It was estimated that this collection would have realised more than twice as much had it been offered for public competition, and great credit is therefore due to the owner for his liberal conduct. At the Angiolini sale a further acquisition of prints, chiefly early Italian, was

made, costing 1,300*l.* A sum of 3,000*l.* was paid to Viscount Bridport for the Nelson manuscripts which had been for some years in his family, and 617*l.* was expended at the Phillipps' sale for early English manuscripts. A collection of manuscripts "belonging to a nobleman" was purchased at a public sale for 625*l.* Coptic manuscripts and papyri absorbed 1,000*l.*, and Babylonian tablets were bought to the extent of 2,000*l.* from various sources. The amount expended on coins was about 700*l.*, about 1,150*l.* upon Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, 1,850*l.* on Greek and Roman antiquities, and 350*l.* on British mediæval objects. Printed books were purchased to the extent of 1,600*l.*, but these only represented a very small fraction of the additions made to the library during the year.

South Kensington Museum, which is, so to speak, the showroom of the Science and Art Department, continued to attract numerous gifts from private donors, which by their miscellaneous character added to the already rich collection of jewellery, tapestry, metal work, pottery, and wood work. The sum allowed for the purchase of works of art was 10,000*l.*, exclusive of 1,200*l.* for reproducing in plaster and otherwise, and 1,000*l.* for the historical collection of water-colour paintings.

At the commencement of the year a most important collection of Mediæval and Renaissance French wood and iron work was secured from Monsieur Emile Peyre of Paris. This collection has been divided between the Museums at South Kensington, Edinburgh, and Dublin. The value of the selection for the first-named institution amounted to 9,328*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* The other principal acquisitions were a long Brussels tapestry with shields of arms and ground covered with flowers, for 374*l.* 15*s.*; a Limoges *champlevé* enamelled chess board of about 1300, for 350*l.*; two Limoges *champlevé* enamelled caskets, one of the early twelfth century, and the other of the early fourteenth century, for 500*l.*; a French enamelled pastoral staff of the fourteenth century, for 400*l.*

Amongst the water-colour paintings acquired were two pictures by Henry Edridge, A.R.A., entitled "The Market Place at Rouen," and the "Rue de la Grosse Horloge, Rouen," each cost 150*l.*; "A Gipsy Encampment," by J. W. North, A.R.A., for 270*l.*; "Elijah and the Widow's Son," by Ford Madox Brown, for 325*l.* 10*s.*

The Royal Academy.—During the year two Academicians, Mr. J. E. Hodgson and Mr. Henry Moore, died within a few days of each other, and Mr. W. C. Dobson was placed among the retired Academicians. These vacancies were filled by the promotion of Messrs. T. W. Waterhouse and W. B. Richmond, painters, and Mr. E. Onslow Ford, sculptor. The only addition to the ranks of the Associates was Mr. G. Clausen.

At the winter exhibition of works by the Old Masters, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Lawrence, and Constable were the most strongly represented of the English painters, Titian and Tintoretto amongst the Italian, and Rembrandt and Rubens among the Dutch and Flemish. In the place of the works of one special deceased artist a remarkably fine collection of objects illustrating the sculptor-goldsmith's art of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was arranged under the direction of Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A. Specimens were lent by her majesty, the Universities, and Municipal Corporations, as well as by private individuals, amongst whom Sir J. C. Robinson was conspicuous.

The 127th summer exhibition was chiefly noticeable for the reduction in the number of works exhibited, and for the greater opportunity afforded to the artists of the newer schools of painting to display their works, the Newlyn School being more in favour at Burlington House, whilst the Glasgow School was welcomed at the New Gallery. The most important picture so far as size goes was Mr. Herkomer's "Town Council of Landsberg," in which some dozen life-size figures were introduced under conditions which at first sight seemed an optical delusion. The President's chief works were "Flaming June" and "Twixt Hope and Fear," both marked by his adherence to the classical rules of art. Sir John Millais had two subject pictures, "St. Stephen Left Dead after his Stoning," and a ghost scene, "Speak, Speak," in which a husband sees before him the figure of his dead young wife, as she was in the plenitude of life and beauty. Mr. Alma Tadema had only one picture, "Spring," into which he had managed to crowd all the magic of his mastery of detail in the shape of flowers, jewellery, marble, metal work and drapery. Mr. Fildes was represented by four portraits, Mr. Oulless by five, and Mr. J. S. Sargent by the same number. Amongst the pictures by outsiders the most popular were Mr. H. H. La Thangue's "The Last Furrow," Mr. Cope's portrait of Rev. W. Rogers of Bishopsgate, Mr. F. D. Millet's "Love Sonnet," Mr. H. Draper's "Youth of Ulysses," and Mr. Mathew Hale's "Drum of the Fore and Aft." The only picture purchased by the Trustees of the Chantrey Bequest was Sir John Millais' "Speak, Speak," for which 2,000*l.* was given.

The New Gallery devoted the winter months to an exhibition of Venetian art, which brought together a surprising number of specimens of this school, which embraced that of Verona and the adjoining districts. Pictures, sculpture, medals, gold and silver work, lace, and jewellery were included in the exhibits, as well as some interesting manuscripts and specimens of early book printing, binding, and illustrating. At the summer exhibition the Glasgow School, headed by Mr. Guthrie, showed in force, and Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Mr. Watts, and Mr. Sargent were among the prominent contributors.

Later in the year the Society of Portrait Painters held an exhibition in the Galleries, when a large number of works by contemporary artists, British and foreign, was brought together. The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, the Institute of Painters in Oils—and of those in Water Colours, the Society of British Artists, the Grafton Gallery, the New English Art Club, and many other bodies held repeated exhibitions during the year, bearing witness to a constantly increasing supply of art work of all sorts and descriptions.

Picture Sales.—The two great collections of pictures dispersed during the year were those of Mr. James Price and Mrs. Lyne Stephens; the former realising 87,144*l.* and the latter 117,440*l.* The next in importance was that of Lord Clifden (26,441*l.*), but in this case furniture and decorative objects formed a considerable part of the effects which realised. Similarly the sale of the Duchess of Montrose (53,438*l.*) included chiefly jewellery and plate, 25,138*l.*; porcelain, 12,644*l.*; and pictures, 13,920*l.* The pictures of Frederick Craven of Thornbridge, Bakewell, realised 21,452*l.*, and those of Mr. Charles F. Huth 27,547*l.*; but the much vaunted

collection of Mr. Henry Doetsch, of which much had been said before its contents were known, only fetched 12,970*l.*, a very large number of pictures failing to obtain a verdict of genuineness. Lord Bridport's plate realised 12,090*l.*, but the pictures offered for sale were neither numerous nor important, only fetching 3,545*l.* Mr. E. J. Brett's collection of armour, which was considered to be one of the three finest in the hands of private collectors, realised 11,773*l.* Mr. J. Woolner, R.A.'s pictures fetched 4,215*l.*; Mr. George Orme's, 5,489*l.*; and Mr. J. M. Keiller's, 5,760*l.*; Rev. W. B. Hawkins' objects of art, 14,982*l.*; Mrs. Lyne Stephens' plate and jewels, 16,766*l.*; Mr. E. Foster's pictures, 9,324*l.*; and Mr. W. J. Goode's Sèvres porcelain, 16,967*l.*

Among the libraries dispersed during the year the most noteworthy were those of Sir Thomas Phillipps, including numerous manuscripts and autograph letters, 8,468*l.*; of William Stuart, 4,290*l.*; of Baron Larpent, 2,630*l.*; of M. J. Gennadius, for many years Greek Minister in this country, 5,466*l.*; a portion of the Earl of Orford's books, 2,609*l.*; the "library of a noble lady," 4,887*l.*; and of Colonel Wallace, 2,112*l.* The libraries of several literary men were also sold during the year, but yielded comparatively small prices; for instance, that of Sir William Smith (editor of the *Quarterly Review*), 714*l.*; that of Edmund Yates, 968*l.*; and that of his friend, George Augustus Sala, 850*l.*; and the Waterton Library, only 400*l.*

A very considerable number of coin collectors appeared as sellers, and obtained in numerous cases large prices. Those of the Royal United Service Institution realised 1,663*l.*, the Duplicate Greek coins from the Montague collection 1,311*l.*, the Greek coins of the Earl of Ashburnham 3,736*l.*, the Roman coins of Sir E. Bunbury 2,354*l.*, the English coins of A. B. Richardson 3,060*l.*, and the second portion of Mr. Henry Webb's cabinet 1,255*l.*

Some of the individual pictures sold by public auction realised very remarkable prices, the public favour being still for British artists. The highest price paid for a single picture was for Gainsborough's "Portrait of Lady Mulgrave," 10,500*l.* (Price), and next to this came Constable's "Stratford Mill," 8,925*l.* (Huth). J. M. W. Turner's "Helvoetsluys" fetched 6,720*l.* (Price), and Sir Edwin Landseer's "Chevy" 5,985*l.*—both surpassing the best price paid for Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Lady Smyth and Children," 5,040*l.* (Montrose). His "Lady Melbourne" fetched 2,415*l.*, "Kitty Fisher" 1,365*l.*, "Antony Chamier" 1,102*l.*, "Countess of Rothes" 1,743*l.*, and "Mrs. Damer" 2,310*l.*—all five having formed part of the famous Price collection. From the same source some of the best Romneys of the year were also drawn, *viz.*, "Lady Urith Shore," 1,890*l.*; "Miss Shore," 1,953*l.*, and "Emma Harte" (Lady Hamilton), 2,131*l.* Turner still maintained the high prices of previous sales. In addition to the "Helvoetsluys" mentioned above, the Price collection contained the "Dream of Italy," which was sold for 1,310*l.*; "Going to the Ball," 2,940*l.*; "Returning from the Ball," 2,940*l.*; "Mortlake," 5,460*l.*, and the "Val d'Aouste," 4,200*l.* Other British pictures obtained the following prices: Sir William Beechey's portraits of "Lady Barnard," 1,239*l.*, and the "Duchess of York," 1,260*l.*; "A Marine Piece" by J. S. Cotman, 2,310*l.*; Gainsborough's portraits of "Lord Mountmorres,"

2,100*l.*, and "Lady Clarges," 2,100*l.*; W. Muller's "Carnarvon Castle," 2,415*l.*, and Hophmeir's "Lady Coote," 1,890*l.*, all from the Price collection. "An Eastern Bazaar," by J. F. Lewis, R.A., realised 1,470*l.* (Woolner), and Mulready's "Idle Boys," 1,050*l.* But comparatively the largest price paid for a picture of the Victorian era was 3,990*l.* for John Phillip's "Early Career of Murillo." Of pictures by living artists the only one which reached a price exceeding three figures was Sir E. Burne-Jones' "Story of Pygmalion," which was sold for 3,675*l.*; Graham's "The Spate" fetching 829*l.*, and Mr. W. Q. Orchardson's "Story of a Life," painted in 1866, 745*l.*

Pictures by foreign masters in some cases fetched high prices, the largest price being obtained for the "Infanta," by Velasquez, 4,515*l.*, at the Lyne Stephens sale; "A Holy Family," by Murillo, 4,200*l.* (Foster); "A Poultry Group," by Hondekoeter, 4,357*l.* (Clifden); "A Sea View," by Ruysdael, 4,410*l.*; Watteau's "La Gamed'Amour," 3,517*l.* (Lyne Stephens); "The Church Triumphant," by Murillo, 2,467*l.* (Lyne Stephens); "The Bridge of Verona," by Canaletto, 2,100*l.* (Clifden); Cuyp's "Prince of Orange departing for the Chase," 2,100*l.* (Lyne Stephens); whilst Greuze, Hobbema and Guardi maintained their prices, a large number of pictures by the last named being included in the Clifden sale. Amongst the French artists whose works were offered during the year the following were the highest prices: "A Lady of the Court of Louis XV.," by Nattier, 4,695*l.*; "A Lady on a Divan," by Mme. Vigée de Brun, 2,362*l.*; "Gamekeepers and Dogs," by C. Troyon, 2,992*l.*, all from the Lyne Stephens collection. A picture entitled "Winter," by J. F. Millet, fetched 1,155*l.* Landscapes by Corot varied from 336*l.* to 630*l.*, and by Dupré from 241*l.* to 619*l.*, one by Troyon, 840*l.*, and another by Daubigny, 315*l.* Two rare instances of J. B. Pater's work "The Swing" and "The Dance," realised 808*l.* each, but Paul Delaroche's once famous "Christian Martyr" only commanded 325*l.*

Water-colour drawings continued to be much sought after by collectors, the highest price given being 2,520*l.* for David Cox's "Welsh Funeral" (Craven), and 1,417*l.* was also paid for the same artist's "Windsor Great Park" (Craven). The best price obtained for any of Turner's water colours was 1,155*l.* for "The Lake of Zug" (Kennedy); "The Views of Arona" and "Carew Castle" each fetched 735*l.*; P. De Wint's "Village on the Thames," 787*l.* (Feltham); and "View in Sussex," 420*l.* (Huth); Copley Fielding's "Weymouth Bay," 477*l.*; J. Holland's "Dogana," 546*l.* (Craven); J. F. Lewis' "Mid-day Meal, Cairo," 729*l.* (Kennedy); and D. G. Rossetti's "Washing Hands," 504*l.* (Craven).

Amongst living artists Sir E. Burne-Jones obtained the highest price, 2,688*l.*, for his "Hesperides;" and "Vespers" and "Night," water-colour drawings by the same artist, realised 472*l.* and 451*l.* respectively; Mr. Alma Tadema's "Interior of a Temple" was sold for 404*l.*, and several of Birket Foster's drawings realised prices ranging from 100*l.* to 300*l.* apiece.

II. DRAMA.

The drama of the year has again been remarkable for the continued success of what may be called the variety element—medleys of song and

dance, of spectacle and burlesque—and for something like a reaction against the problem drama of a painful, pessimistic kind. Neither Mr. Pinero nor Mr. H. A. Jones can be credited with a very conspicuous triumph. Mr. Jones' sole production, "The Triumph of the Philistines," which appeared in the St. James' in May, failed to win popular favour, and Mr. Pinero's powerful work in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt" was to a large extent weighted and encumbered by his somewhat gloomy themes. The result is that the year has ended in the revival of the picturesque, fantastic drama, which makes no bewildering appeal to the intellect and no excessive demand on the emotions.

The Lyceum Theatre still holds its own in London for cultivated acting and for drama of the better kind. Sir Henry Irving opened the year with a poetical play by Mr. Comyns Carr on the subject of King Arthur, which presented a beautiful spectacle and some impressive scenes. Mr. Forbes Robertson's Lancelot was in many ways a fine performance, and Sir Henry Irving made all that could be made out of King Arthur's part. In May, however, "King Arthur" gave place for a time to a new programme, in which Sir Henry Irving appeared as Don Quixote in a short play by the late Mr. W. G. Wills, and also in the character of a broken-down veteran in Mr. Conan Doyle's little drama, "A Story of Waterloo." In both parts the actor achieved the distinction which at his best he can invariably command. In the autumn, when Sir Henry Irving had sailed for America, Mr. Forbes Robertson reopened the Lyceum with a remarkable production of "Romeo and Juliet," in which he again proved his high quality as a hero of romance, and in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in a performance open on some points to criticism, again vindicated her claim to rank among the most finished, powerful, and charming actresses of the day.

Like the Lyceum the Haymarket was for a while deserted by its usual tenants, Mr. Beerbohm Tree having taken his company on a flying visit to America, and his place being filled early in the year by two enterprising lessees, Messrs. Waller and Morell. Mr. Oscar Wilde's play, "An Ideal Husband," was produced under this management on January 3, and in spite of its somewhat tricky and stagey character, the brilliant talk and genuine comedy of some of its scenes, and the acting of Mr. Charles Hawtrey, of Miss Fanny Brough, of Mr. Lewis Waller, and of Miss Julia Neilson launched it on a successful career. In May, however, Mr. Tree returned, and produced a version of "Fédora," in which Mrs. Campbell took the leading part but failed to win an unqualified success, and in which Mrs. Bancroft for a time reappeared before the public which she invariably delights. Later in the season Mrs. Patrick Campbell resigned her part to Mrs. Tree, and Mrs. Tree's performance, surpassing in power anything that she has done as yet, and not unworthy to compare with Madame Bernhardt's, won immediate recognition from a public which is rapidly learning to regard her as one of the very first actresses upon the English stage. In the autumn Mr. Tree, after a successful provincial tour, reopened his theatre with "Trilby," a play made in America, suggested by Mr. Du Maurier's novel, and so presented by the Haymarket company as to secure it a decisive triumph. Mr.

Tree's fantastic representation of the hypnotising Jew Svengali was so full of cleverness and power, and Miss Dorothy Baird's representation of the hypnotised "model," Trilby, was so full of simplicity and charm, that London lost its head over the play as completely as America lost its head over the book, and "Trilby" soon counted among the phenomenal successes in which managers delight.

The Garrick Theatre also went through various changes of management during the year. Mr. Hare left England in the summer to seek his fortunes on the other side of the Atlantic, but before he left he offered to the public one of the most powerful and interesting plays of modern times, and afforded to Mrs. Patrick Campbell another opportunity of rare distinction. "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" was written on an unattractive theme; much of it was morbid and unpleasant; there were perhaps false notes about it; and the fine workmanship of the play collapsed rather strangely in the concluding act. But Mr. Pinero has never written anything stronger than some scenes in this memorable drama, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell has never touched a higher level or exhibited more finished art. In July the Garrick passed into the hands of Mme. Réjane, and then into those of Mr. Willard, and became under the latter management the scene of a fresh and pretty American play entitled "Alabama," by Mr. Augustus Thomas, and afterwards of "The Rise of Dick Halward," a play by Mr. Jerome. In both cases, however, Mr. Willard failed to win any marked success, although Miss Marion Terry, whose fate it seems to be almost unceasingly to give admirable performances in unsuccessful pieces, lent distinction to the cast.

The St. James' Theatre last year experienced one or two brief eclipses in its brilliant career. Mr. Henry James' eighteenth century play "Guy Domville," though acted by Mr. Alexander and Miss Marion Terry and an excellent cast, and though beautifully staged and in many parts gracefully written, proved to be so entirely wanting in dramatic interest as to command only a short existence. On February 14 it gave place to a farce by Mr. Oscar Wilde, entitled "The Importance of being Earnest," which, although built on the thinnest foundations, was full of bright and brilliant nonsense, and in May this farce in turn made way for a satirical comedy, "The Triumph of the Philistines," by Mr. H. A. Jones, which, in spite of a great deal of cleverness, proved too ineffective, improbable and vulgar to hold its place for long. Later in the year Mr. H. V. Esmond, who is already well known as one of the ablest young actors on the stage, produced successively at this theatre two dramas, "Bogey" and "The Divided Way," of which the former was a whimsical comedy on an almost impossible theme, and the latter was a drama so painfully serious as to leave a depressing influence on the mind. In spite of the charming acting of Miss Eva Moore in the first case, and of the efforts of the regular St. James' company in the second case, neither play entirely succeeded, though both gave promise of strong dramatic work.

Two comedies by Mr. R. C. Carton have during the year held the stage of the Criterion, one called "The Home Secretary," which Messrs. Waller and Morell produced, and in which Mr. Waller and Miss

Julia Neilson assisted Mr. Wyndham and the Criterion company to act a somewhat doubtful play into an undoubted success, and the other adapted from "*L'Ami des Femmes*" under the title of "*The Squire of Dames*." Both exhibited afresh, although in varying degrees, Mr. Carton's skilful construction, neat dialogue and real dramatic art. At the Court Theatre Mr. Godfrey provided, in April, a smart caricature of Bohemian society entitled "*Vanity Fair*," which, if wanting in finish and originality, at any rate provided Mrs. John Wood with a characteristic part. Later in the year Mrs. John Wood again delighted her friends and admirers by appearing with Mr. Farren and an adequate cast in an excellent reproduction of "*The Rivals*." At the Comedy, Mr. Comyns Carr has tempted fortune with various pieces, his first essay in February being a political drama entitled "*A Leader of Men*," by an author previously unknown to the stage. The play was received with some indulgence, and it enabled Miss Marion Terry to achieve a remarkable personal success, but it failed for any long period to attract the public. In succession to this there followed "*Delia Harding*," an adaptation of an unsuccessful work by M. Sardou, and "*The Prude's Progress*," a homely comedy by Messrs. Eden Phillpotts and J. K. Jerome, in which Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Fanny Brough won some distinction. And later in the year Mr. Carr in turn presented "*The Benefit of the Doubt*" by Mr. Pinero, and "*The Late Mr. Castello*" by Mr. Grundy. Mr. Pinero's play was as usual distinguished by some admirably effective work, and its second act, which was phenomenally long, deserves by its marked ability to rank among the best things that he has written. Miss Winifred Emery played it with great skill, and Mr. Leonard Boyne showed, in the difficult part of the hero, a force, reserve and subtlety which are rarely seen upon the London stage. But the theme of the play, which was sordid and unpleasing, the somewhat lame ending, and the gratuitous touches of farce introduced into what was essentially a tragic story, in order to provide amusing tags for popular comedians, marred the effect of a very strong and thoughtful piece of work. Mr. Grundy's farce, on the other hand, was in his lightest manner, and not even the brightness of his dialogue could give substance to its thin and empty theme.

The various other theatres of London have been tenanted by a great variety of pieces, among which musical or semi-musical entertainments have generally prospered best. "*An Artist's Model*," produced at Daly's Theatre in February, seemed at first likely to be ruined by its contemptible libretto, but its fresh and pretty music, the popular favourites, like Miss Letty Lind and Miss Marie Tempest, who appeared in it to sing and dance, and, it may be added, the degraded taste of the public, ultimately won it an undeserved success, and enabled it to rival in popularity such productions as "*Gentleman Joe*," "*The Shop Girl*," and "*Charley's Aunt*." Miss May Yohé exhibited her talents in another musical piece of much the same calibre entitled "*Dandy Dick Whittington*," produced at the Avenue in March. An infinitely higher class of comic opera was inaugurated by the performance of Johann Strauss's masterpiece "*Die Fledermans*" at the Royalty in January, and an even poorer class was illustrated by a piece entitled "*The Taboo*," pro-

duced by Mr. Mason Carnes and Miss E. Harraden at the Trafalgar Theatre in the same month. As usual, melodrama has flourished in its accustomed haunts. At the Adelphi we have had in turn "The Girl I Left Behind Me," an American play by Messrs. Fyles and Belasco, "The Swordsman's Daughter," an adaptation from the French by Messrs. Brandon Thomas and Clement Scott, and "One of the Best," a military drama, based on a recent episode in the French army, by Messrs. G. Edwardes and S. Hicks. In all Mr. Terriss has gallantly played the hero, and Mr. Abingdon has wickedly played the villain, both with their accustomed skill, and the last-named drama has been generally applauded as the most effective of its kind that has been recently produced. Another melodrama, "Saved from the Sea," appeared in August at the Princess's, and Sir Augustus Harris produced with great success a thrilling play about the recent mining boom entitled "Cheer, Boys, Cheer." At the Duke of York's Theatre, renamed for the occasion, Mr. Cartwright opened in September with a somewhat melodramatic play called "Her Advocate," by Mr. W. Frith; and Messrs. Waller and Morell afterwards reopened the Shaftesbury with a melodramatic but not successful version of Mr. Hall Caine's novel, "The Manxman." The latter, however, did not last, and before the year closed the same lessees produced a modern play closely resembling "Frou-frou," and entitled "A Woman's Reason," by Messrs. Brookfield and Philips.

During the season many distinguished foreign visitors occupied the field. Mme. Bernhardt proved herself as great as ever in a poetical play by M. Edmond Rostand called "La Princesse Lointaine," in Sardou's romantic Athenian play "Gismonda," and in "Magda," a French version of Herr Sudermann's "Heimath." Signora Duse almost at the same time appeared in an Italian rendering of the same fine play of Sudermann's, and a third performance of it was also given in the original German by the Coburg company at Drury Lane. Both Mme. Bernhardt and Signora Duse also appeared in their more celebrated parts, and the great Italian actress further ventured on a representation of "La Femme de Claude." Mme. Réjane came for a fortnight to the Garrick with a poor play called "Ma Cousine," and the delightful "Madame Sans-Gêne." The members of the Théâtre de l'Œuvre appeared with M. Lugné Poe and M. Maeterlinck himself, and produced two delicate fanciful pieces, "L'Intruse" and "Pelléas et Mélisande." And the Daly company, during a flying tenancy of their theatre here, produced "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with such charming acting from Miss Ada Rehan and Miss Maxine Elliot, and with such beautiful musical and spectacular effects, as again to rivet the admiration of their many English friends.

The domain of farce has failed to offer anything at all able to compete with "Charley's Aunt." Mr. Weedon Grossmith has appeared in two new farces, "The Ladies' Idol" and "Poor Mrs. Potton." Mr. Terry has been seen in "An Innocent Abroad," by Mr. W. S. Craven, and Mr. Toole in "Thoroughbred," by Mr. R. Lumley. "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown"—with Mr. F. Kerr disguised in a girl's part—ran for many nights successfully, and Mr. Bouchier's venture at

the Royalty Theatre, "A Chili Widow," adapted from the French, brought fortune to that little house. Among other ephemeral pieces "The Passport," by Messrs. Stephenson and Yardley, founded on the novel "My Official Wife," "A Loving Legacy," "New York Divorce," Mr. Burnand's last production "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past," "In a Locket," by H. and E. A. Paulton, and "Fanny," by Messrs. Sims and Raleigh, met at different times with varying success, but few seemed to establish themselves with any permanency in the favour of the public.

Among the other miscellaneous items of the year we have to notice a performance in January at the Independent Theatre of Miss D. Leighton's play "Thyrza Fleming," which, however, failed to make a mark; a little piece "Threepenny Bits," by Mr. Zangwill, produced at a benefit performance, and doubtless destined to be seen again; one or two burlesques of "Trilby," and other inconsiderable things. Mr. Corney Grain's "Music à la Mode" was the last sketch given by that delightful singer and comedian, before his death, accompanied so closely by the deaths of others long associated with him, broke up "German Reed's." The entertainment, however, reopened later in the summer, and a new singer, Mr. Mercer Adam, has since put forward some claims to follow in Mr. Grain's footsteps. The year also saw the advent of a charming Spanish dancer, "Carmencita," two remarkable ballets "Faust" and "Titania," at the Alhambra; performances by Misses Cissy Loftus and Lottie Collins, which filled the Palace Theatre; and a spectacular play called "India" on Mr. Imre Kiralfy's enormous stage. If in all these many exhibitions the London stage had nothing specially to boast of, at any rate promoters of theatrical entertainments had no cause to complain of the public's readiness to be amused, and all the dramatic profession welcomed with enthusiasm and self-gratulation the unusual honour of knighthood bestowed on their leader, Mr. Irving, by the Crown.

III. MUSIC.

The chief events of interest in the musical world during 1895 were the success of certain operas by modern German composers, and the appearance of some remarkable piano and violin virtuosi on the scene.

In the beginning of the year the cordial reception afforded to Humperdinck's charming opera "Hansel und Gretel," which made a triumphal progress from one theatre to another, spoke as much for the good taste of the British musical public as for the charm of the music and the libretto.

Following on this came a short and unsuccessful season of German opera; but after Easter the Ducal company of Saxe-Coburg Gotha occupied Drury Lane, and produced—besides some of the masterpieces of German opera—Smetana's delightful "Verkaufte Brant" and Zeller's "Vogelhändler," both of which were introduced into England for the first time. They also revived, with some success, Strauss's "Fledermaus," and Lortzing's "Wildschütz."

A short season of English opera took place at Drury Lane in April, during which Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" was again played before an English audience.

The season of grand opera at Covent Garden opened on May 13 with Verdi's "Otello," in which Signor Tamagno, an Italian tenor, made his first appearance, and created a favourable impression by his fine singing and acting. The season was, on the whole, remarkable for the absence of many new works, and the scarcity of Wagner's operas. The chief sensation, of course, was the six "Patti nights," when the *prima donna* was again heard in three of her most famous rôles, after an absence of eleven years from the stage.

The production of Mr. F. H. Cowen's opera "Harold," on June 8, marked a stage in the history of English grand opera. For the first time since Italian opera became the fashion in England the English tongue was used on the lyric stage. The opera, which is graceful and skilfully orchestrated, was performed on several occasions, and may be said to have scored a decided success. The story is pre-eminently fitted for dramatic treatment, and the librettist—Sir Edward Malet—has arranged several very effective scenes with due consideration for the lyrical possibilities of the subject, and for the line in which his collaborator has won his most permanent success. The music is full of light and shade, and the work as a whole has considerable individuality. Some of the numbers are delightful, and especially the lively hunting chorus sung behind the scenes. The other "new" opera of the season was a one-act piece entitled "Petrucchio," by Mr. Maclean, who won the prize offered by Mme. Fanny Moody and her husband.

Amongst the *bonnes bouches* provided by Sir Augustus Harris during the season may be mentioned Mme. Bellincione's interesting conception of "Santuzza" and "Carmen," Mme. Melba as "Marguerite," Mme. Sembrich as "Susanna," M. Maurel as "Telramund," and a new tenor with a very pleasing voice, Senor Bertrand. The list of operas performed includes "Faust," "La Traviata," "Carmen," a French version of "Tannhäuser," Massenet's charming "La Navarraise," "Mefistofele," and revivals of "Figaro," "Fra Diavolo," and Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette." On this last occasion Signor Mancinelli, the conductor of the orchestra, was presented with a handsome bâton in recognition of his admirable work in connection with Sir Augustus Harris during the last eight years.

Shortly after the conclusion of fashionable opera, an autumn opera season commenced, under the direction of Mr. Hedmondt, with an admirable scheme of Wagner operas in English, besides operas by such British composers as Balfe and Wallace. The names of Mr. Bispham, Mme. Esty, and Miss McIntyre amongst the performers are sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the casts.

Comic opera has not flourished during the past year, the only new production being a rather poor composition by Signor Pizzi entitled "The Bric-à-brac Will," which was produced at the Lyric Theatre. A revival of the "Mikado" took place at the Savoy.

In the category of incidental music must be included Mr. Edward German's charming music to "Romeo and Juliet," which followed at the Lyceum Sir A. Sullivan's incidental music to "King Arthur." The last mentioned music, although not entirely new, carried out so well

the dramatic ideas of the play as to win great appreciation from the public.

The ever-increasing number of orchestral concerts, and the high standard of excellence maintained at them, speak well for the taste of the British musical public. If Wagner's music was rather conspicuous by its absence from the operatic stage this was amply compensated by the number and the excellence of the Wagner concerts throughout the year.

Mr. Henschel gave his annual Wagner concert at St. James' Hall on March 28, when Mme. Safio sang the "Greeting" of Elizabeth, and the "Death Song of Isolde." On May 22, Wagner's birthday, Herr Felix Mottl again appeared in Queen's Hall, which was enlivened by elaborate floral decorations in honour of the great "Meister" and his able exponents. The programme on this occasion included the prelude to act ii. of the "Fliegende Holländer," and several numbers from the "Götterdämmerung." The other concerts of this same series were, one on April 25, conducted by the celebrated Baireuth conductor, Herr Hermann Levi, one on June 26, when Herr Siegfried Wagner conducted, and two in July. At the last concert of the series, on July 20, the whole of the last act of "Parsifal" was performed before a crowded and enthusiastic audience. Three additional Wagner concerts were given in the autumn, at which solos from "Tristan," "Die Walküre," and "Die Götterdämmerung" were admirably sustained by Miss Marie Brema, Frau Ida Doxat, Herr Emil Gerhäuser, and others.

There were again two series of Richter concerts, one in the "season," and another and shorter series in the autumn. The programmes included, besides much that was thoroughly familiar, a new symphonic poem by Sonetana entitled "Sarka," and a pianoforte concerto of Dr. Villiers Stanford's, which was brought forward by Mr. Leonard Borwick. A wonderful rendering was given, under Dr. Richter's inimitable conducting, of Tchaikowsky's now famous "Symphonie Pathétique."

During the latter part of the year Mr. Henschel carried out an interesting scheme of concerts to celebrate the 125th anniversary of Beethoven's birth, finishing up, on December 12, with the Great Mass in D.

The ninth season of the London Symphony Concerts terminated on March 14, when the appearance of a new and very remarkable violinist, Herr Willy Burmeister, and a vigorous symphony in memory of Kossuth, by Mr. Emanuel Moór, a Hungarian composer, were the features of chief interest. The 1895-96 season began on Thursday, November 7. These concerts have been the means of introducing more than one *débutant* of promise to the public, and the rendering of standard works by Mr. Henschel's efficient orchestra, under his able and musicianly direction, is a noteworthy feature in the London musical world.

The Philharmonic Society, which dates from eighty years back, and which was the first organisation for classical orchestral concerts in London during this century, commenced its eighty-third season on March 7 with a particularly interesting programme, and before a

crowded audience. The novelty of the programme was an overture by Mr. F. Lamond, entitled "Aus dem Schottischen Hochlande," which proved to be a work of considerable ability. Mr. Emile Sauer played with his customary brilliancy and energy Mendelssohn's G minor Concerto, and the concert closed with Beethoven's 5th symphony. At the second of these concerts a new symphony of Dr. Stanford's, "L'Allegro ed il Penseroso," was performed; while at the third concert of the series two novelties from the pen of the conductor (Sir A. C. Mackenzie) figured in the programme. On this occasion (April 3) Madame Patti was presented with the gold medal of the society, to mark her return after a somewhat long absence. The other new works produced at these concerts were G. T. Dennett's "Leonatus and Imogen," the revised version of Dr. Hubert Parry's delightful symphony in F, which was originally heard at Cambridge, and a tragic overture, called "Melpomene," interesting as being one of the few works by an American composer the fame of which has reached London.

The ever delightful Saturday afternoon orchestral concerts at the Crystal Palace recommenced on February 16 with a memorial concert in honour of Wagner's memory, and continued through March until April 29, when Mr. Manns' Annual Benefit Concert took place. Owing to the illness of Mr. Manns, the concerts were conducted in the earlier part of the year by Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Dr. Hubert Parry, and Mr. Cowen, Herr Manns only resuming his post on April 6, when he was accorded a most hearty welcome. The list of works performed during the season comprises several of Beethoven's symphonies, Berlioz's "Dramatic" symphony (for the first time), Brahms's "Academic" overture, Cherubim's "Anacréon," and pianoforte concertos by Chopin, D'Albert, Henselt, and Scharenka, as well as many other works which space fails us to record. The compositions which obtained a hearing for the first time were Max Bruch's "Fantasia on Scotch Airs," Moszkowski's Violin Concerto, Scambati's "Te Deum," and Walthew's brilliant little cantata, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." Besides the usual favourites, we may mention amongst solo performers the names of Herr Emil Sauer, Miss Ethel Sharpe, Miss Florence Christie, Mr. Ed. Branscombe, and Mr. Willy Hess, who appeared for the first time at these concerts. The fortieth year of the existence of the concerts was celebrated by a performance at which were given only the works of composers who have to thank Sydenham either for their introduction or for their recommendation to the public. A large reception given in the summer in honour of Mr. August Manns testified to the immense esteem in which he is held, not only by those more immediately connected with him, but by the musical profession and public as a whole.

We must not omit to mention the excellent series of three orchestral concerts given by Herr Nikisch in June and July, at which Mr. Paderewski and M. Achille Rivarde appeared, and a Polish violinist, M. Adamowski.

Perhaps the most universally appreciated concerts are those which are held every Saturday and Monday during the winter in St. James' Hall. The year 1895 has shown no diminution either in the excellence

of the performances or in the enthusiasm of the audience. One event of special interest was the return of Signor Piatti to the post which he has held for so many years with singular success. The novelties among the programmes, which were this year, as usual, few in number, consisted of a string "Quartet" in F by Rubinstein, a "Suite" of Bach's, and an interesting pianoforte quintet by Christian Sinding. The executants included, besides the usual performers, the names of Señor Arbos, the refined and artistic violinist, of Messrs. Sauer and Mühlfeld, and of Mr. Becker, an accomplished 'cellist, with Miss Gladwys Wood, Mesdames Helen Trust, Hope Glenn and Berry, and Mdle. Sylvia Rita. The season concluded on April 8, when Miss Eibenschütz and Mr. Leonard Borwick delighted the audience with a very perfect rendering of Saint Saëns' variations on a theme by Beethoven for two pianofortes, when Dr. Joachim played three of his "Brahm's Hungarian Dances" in his own unsurpassed style, and when Mr. Bispham and Mme. Sapio sang.

The series of concerts given by Mr. Dolmetsch in the early part of the year, consisting of chamber music of the olden times, included a Purcell commemoration performance, at which specimens of the master's works were given under the original conditions, on lute, viol, and virginal. Excellent work was also done by the Musical Guild—a society of former students of the Royal College of Music—which brought forward, amongst other works, a set of sonatas by Dr. Stanford, in its original shape, and a quintet of Dr. H. Parry's. At one of the delightful concerts given by Mr. Gompertz's quartet, Mr. Emile Kreuz's new "Quartet in D minor" revealed exceptional attainment and promise. The British Chamber Music Concerts organised by Mr. Ernest Fowles have also done good work in introducing compositions by native writers. The fashion, recently adopted, of giving joint piano and vocal recitals is one to be highly commended, and has met with great success. Concerts by Messrs. Borwick and Plunket Greene were succeeded by the successful "joint" concerts of Mme. Haas and Mrs. Hutchinson, of Señor Sarasate and Mme. Marx Goldschmidt, and of Mr. Marseck and Herr Breitner.

In the early spring of the last year the Bach Choir inaugurated, under the energetic direction of Dr. Villiers Stanford, a Bach Festival. As we have for so long had our triennial Handel Festival, it is quite time that a similar tribute should be paid to the memory of the great Leipzig master, and the interest and enthusiasm exhibited during the Festival week seem to point to a more frequent performance of some of Bach's masterpieces. On April 2 the Festival opened with a performance of the "Passion according to St. Matthew," Miss Hilda Wilson and Miss Fillunger, Messrs. Bispham, Black, and Wing sustaining the solos, while Dr. Joachim gave his valuable services in playing the obligati. On the following Thursday the concert consisted of "Selections," "Wachet Auf," and "O Ewigkeit du Donnerwort," sung with considerable precision and grace by the choir; the concerto for three pianofortes in C major, played by Miss Zimmerman, Miss Fanny Davies, and Mr. Borwick, and the Violin Concerto in A minor played by Dr. Joachim in his usual masterly manner. The concluding evening of the Festival

was devoted to the Great Mass in B minor, a performance which, in spite of some slight imperfections, brought to a satisfactory end a week of more than ordinary interest.

Another memorable event in 1895 was the Festival held at the close of the year to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Purcell's death. The students of the Royal College of Music opened the Festival on November 20 by a performance at the Lyceum Theatre of Purcell's only opera, "Dido and Eneas," in which Miss Agnes Nicholls and Miss Ina Bedford won distinction. A noticeable feature of this beautiful work is that the action throughout is carried on in music, which was quite unusual at the time when it was written. The chief interest in the "Festival," however, centred in the memorial service in Westminster Abbey, where a great choir of 366 voices performed Purcell's "Te Deum" and several other of his anthems, to the accompaniment of the organ on which he used to play, and of an orchestra of strings, trumpets and drums, under the direction of Dr. Bridge, Sir John Stainer and Sir Arthur Sullivan. In the evening the Royal Choral Society honoured the musician's memory with Dr. Parry's "Ode in Honour of Purcell," in which the solo parts were sustained by Mme. Albani, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Andrew Black. The Festival closed on November 22 with a performance given by the Philharmonic Society of the "Ode to St. Cecilia." An interesting collection of portraits and manuscripts of the composer was on view at the British Museum during the week.

At the meeting of the three choirs at the Gloucester Festival in September, tribute was again paid to Purcell by another performance of his glorious "Te Deum," the other interesting features of the week being the performance of Dr. Hubert Parry's "King Saul," and of new works by Mr. Cowen and Miss Ellicott, the former a sacred cantata entitled "The Transfiguration," and the latter a Fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra.

Of greater interest, however, was the Leeds Festival in October. There Dr. Parry's "Invocation to Music," Mr. Arthur Somervell's "Forsaken Merman," a "Suite in D minor" by Mr. Ed. German, and a Symphonie Poem entitled "Visions" by Mr. Massenet were heard for the first time, whilst of older works there was a splendid performance of Beethoven's "Grand Mass in D," of Mozart's "Jupiter Symphony," of Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony." The festival, which was a brilliant success, wound up with the "Creation" and with Sir A. Sullivan's "Golden Legend." A triennial festival was also held in September at Cardiff, which introduced an oratorio by a Belgian composer, M. Tinel, while giving performances of Verdi's "Requiem," of Stanford's "Bard," and of "The Light of the World."

The programmes of the Royal Choral Society in 1895 included a few novelties, such as Henschel's "Stabat Mater," and Dr. Parry's "King Saul."

The Royal Society of Musicians, at an anniversary performance at Queen's Hall, revived Sterndale Bennett's "Woman of Samaria," and commemorated Purcell in his splendid five-part Psalm "Jehovah quam multi."

The thirtieth year of the London Ballad Concerts commenced on January 5 at Queen's Hall, and the supply of this popular form of entertainment was kept up through the succeeding months.

Amongst performances by amateur societies must be mentioned the revival of the "Dixit Dominus," by the Handel Society, and excellent concerts given by the English Ladies' Orchestral Society, by Mr. Moberley's String Band, and by the Countess Radnor's Orchestra. Mr. Bispham celebrated Brahms's birthday by a delightful concert, at which the "Magpie Minstrels" sang several madrigals with artistic finish. And the crowded audiences which on Sundays have thronged the Queen's Hall and the Albert Hall at the instance of the Sunday League give abundant evidence of the fact that English people will go to hear good music as long as it is given.

The year was not remarkable for new productions. Besides those already alluded to, we have had some promising works from younger composers, such as Mr. Walthew's merry "Pied Piper of Hamelin," which was produced at the Crystal Palace, and compositions by Mr. Coleridge Taylor and Mr. Hurlstone. But, if the year has not been so rich in new music, there has been at least no lack of executants who have made a first appearance before the English public. At the head of the list stands Herr Moritz Rosenthal, perhaps the greatest living piano virtuoso. Amongst violinists we have heard Senor Arbos and Herr Willy Burmeister, a brilliant young pupil of Joachim's. Then Herr von Dulong has delighted people with his thoroughly artistic and pleasing singing, and Senor Rubio, a talented Spanish 'cellist, and the Sisters Sutro, with their performances on two pianos, have added to the attractions of the year. Besides these, our two musical schools have produced *débutantes* of no mean order. Miss Marie Motto and Miss Ethel Barnes, two young violinists, who exhibited considerable talent and real artistic feeling, Miss Sybil Palliser, who appeared at the Gloucester Festival, and Miss Gwendolyn Toms, another pianist of remarkable promise, all bear testimony to the excellent training which is received at these institutions.

We have to lament this year the loss of many ornaments of the musical profession, chief among whom was Sir Charles Hallé, the well-known pianist and composer. Besides Sir Charles Hallé in this list we must place Mr. Lazarus, the famous clarinettist, Mr. Carrodus, whose figure at the leader's desk has been familiar for so many years, Mr. George Callcott, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Benjamin Godard, and perhaps the greatest loss of all, that unique personality and inimitable artist, dear to all classes of society, Mr. Corney Grain.

OBITUARY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1895.

JANUARY.

Sir John Seeley, K.C.M.G.—John Robert Seeley the son of Robert B. Seeley, a Fleet Street publisher, was born in 1834 and received his education first in the City of London School and afterwards at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1857, and remained for two years and a half as lecturer after his election to a Fellowship in 1858. His degree was a brilliant one; as he obtained a first class in the Classical Tripos, and was Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He returned to London to teach classics in his old school until, in the year 1863, he was appointed Professor of Latin at University College, London. It was here that he wrote, at the age of thirty-one, a book which created more sensation in the cultivated world of England than perhaps any book of its kind before or since. "Ecce Homo" appeared anonymously, and so little was it at the time traced to its real author that it was attributed in turn to persons differing as widely as the Archbishop of York and the Emperor Napoleon III., the Poet Laureate and George Eliot.

After the publication of "Ecce Homo" he continued still anonymously to contribute papers upon "Natural Religion" to *Macmillan's Magazine*. In 1882 he published the volume entitled "Natural Religion," which contained, besides a reprint of these papers, a considerable quantity of fresh matter.

From the Professorship of Latin at University College he passed, in 1869, to the Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge. While his religious publications were appearing anonymously he gave his name to several publications in the domain of history. "English Lessons for English

Readers" appeared in 1869, "Lectures and Essays" in 1870, an edition of Livy with Introduction and Notes began to appear in 1871. A History of Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age appeared under the title of the "Life and Times of Stein" in 1879. It was when the religious series had been brought to a close by the publication of "Natural Religion" that the train of thought embodied in it was carried definitely into its secular form. "The Expansion of England" appeared in 1883. From that time Professor Seeley's energies were exclusively devoted, so far as his public work has left a record of them, to the problems of history and politics. The principal publication which should be named is the "Life of Napoleon," which appeared in 1885.

As a fitting recognition of the services rendered to the empire by the publication of the "Expansion of England," Professor Seeley was created a K.C.M.G. in 1894, on Lord Rosebery's advice, but his work in politics and ethics was ended and he died at Cambridge on January 13, after several months of ill-health.

Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P.—Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill was born at Blenheim Palace on February 13, 1849, the third son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. He was educated at Eton, where, according to the testimony of one of his schoolfellows, "he would sooner bound against the door of a comrade's study and force it open with his shoulder than go through the state formality of turning the handle." At Oxford also, during his undergraduate life at Merton College, he was noted for his high spirits and occasional boisterous behaviour. He graduated

in 1871 in Modern History and Jurisprudence—obtaining a second class in the Final School. On leaving Oxford he travelled for some time on the continent, and at length decided to attempt a Parliamentary career. The moment was propitious, for the enthusiasm by which Mr. Gladstone had been carried to office in 1868 was fast wearing out, and when Parliament was dissolved in 1874, and Lord R. Churchill came forward as the Conservative candidate for the family borough of Woodstock, and was returned by 569 votes against 404 given to Hon. Geo. C. Brodrick, a fellow of Merton College. Neither his platform speeches nor those he delivered in Parliament during the first few years attracted special notice, and his merits even escaped the penetrating glance of Lord Beaconsfield so long as he acquiesced more or less silently in the acts and policy of "the old gang" who held office in the session of 1878. In the debates on Mr. Selater-Booth's mild County Government Bill, Lord R. Churchill suddenly emerged from obscurity by a scathing attack on the President of the Local Government Board in supporting an amendment moved by a Radical member.

In 1880 Lord R. Churchill again presented himself as a Conservative and was returned by the electors of Woodstock by 512 votes against 452 given to the Liberal candidate, Mr. W. Hall. The general election gave Mr. Gladstone an overwhelming majority. It was to Lord Randolph Churchill and the few inexperienced and irresponsible politicians who found in him a leader that the Opposition was forced to look for encouragement and hope. The Fourth party made itself recognised from the outset, though at first recognition took the shape of sneers. On the question of Mr. Bradlaugh's right to take his seat, the Fourth party was the foremost to give voice to the feelings of repugnance with which many on both sides of the House regarded the member for Northampton. Not disguising his contempt for the "old gang" on the front Opposition bench, he felt a malicious delight in compelling them to follow his lead. Lord Randolph's tactical instincts were justified by events, for it was upon this issue only that Mr. Gladstone sustained defeats in 1880 and 1881. In the course of the session of 1881, he propounded at Oldham a financial scheme—described by ministerial critics as "protection run mad"—for raising fifteen or twenty millions by taxes on the pro-

ducts of foreign skilled labour and applying that sum to the relief of the agricultural interest; and in 1883 he protested against the impending extension of the franchise.

He and his little band, consisting of Sir Henry Wolff, Mr. Gorst, and, intermittently, Mr. Arthur Balfour, struck hard at the Government, both in and out of Parliament, in every one of the controversies of the day. The adoption of the closure, the pact between the Gladstonians and the Parnellites, the Egyptian war and the subsequent occupation, the Soudan disasters, the desertion and death of General Gordon, the temporising policy of the Cabinet towards Russia, the maladroit management of our continental relations by Lord Granville, the alienation of the colonies, the cry of the distressed farmer, Mr. Childers' financial schemes and his 100,000,000*l.* Budget, the deadlock over the Reform Bill, and the agitation against the House of Lords—all these in succession became weapons in hands trained by experience to harass ministers and their majority.

Lord Randolph Churchill's utterances and acts in dealing with the Irish question were less intelligible. He was one of the sharpest critics of the Kilmainham treaty; he assailed, early in 1884, "the monstrous and dangerous coalition" between Mr. Gladstone and the Parnellites; he declared that the Union was "the nerve centre of the widespread dominions of the Queen; if you sever it the empire is dead; if you injure it, the empire is paralysed." But, four months later, Lord Randolph had discovered that the "psychological moment" had arrived "for England to hold out to Ireland the generous hand of fellowship and to sow the seeds of conciliation." On this ground he supported the extension of the franchise in Ireland, making light of the danger to the Protestant minority. This language was followed up during the critical conflicts of 1884-85 by frequent communications between Lord Randolph and the Parnellites. No evidence to prove those pledges was ever produced, and Lord Randolph, up to the moment when he took office, was able to pledge nobody except himself, for his public declarations throughout were all in the opposite direction, and after he accepted office he said nothing to cast the smallest doubt upon his belief in the necessity for maintaining the Union.

The franchise agitation gave Lord

Randolph Churchill another opportunity. Woodstock having been disfranchised, he received an invitation to contest Birmingham against Mr. Bright, upon whom he poured more than all the vituperation he used to spend upon Mr. Gladstone. He declared that Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright were "two plundering cuckoos" who had robbed Mr. Charles Villiers of his just fame as the pioneer of free trade. The violence of the feelings he excited was shown by the Aston riots and the angry controversy with Mr. Chamberlain which followed. These things gradually drew him further into the paths of "Tory democracy." The sudden capture by his friends in 1884 of the governing body of the Central Union of Conservative Associations, and his nomination as chairman in almost avowed opposition to the recognised leaders of the party, brought about a crisis. Lord Randolph solved it by resigning. The Conservative chiefs, dismayed at his secession, urgently called upon him to remain, and thenceforward it was understood that, when the Gladstonian Government fell, Lord Randolph's claims to high office were to be acknowledged without demur.

The fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government, though long delayed, came at last in June, 1885. Lord Randolph Churchill had been mainly responsible for arousing the combatant spirit of the Opposition and giving form to the growing distrust of Mr. Gladstone, and his share in the actual defeat of the Ministry was not less important. In his zeal to array against the Government all the animosities Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had excited in so many different quarters, the chief of the Fourth party was led into negotiations with the Parnellites, which at the time and afterwards were regarded with just suspicion both by Conservatives and Liberals. Yet his services were too eminent to be overlooked. Lord Randolph Churchill took his place in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet as Secretary of State for India. In that office he showed exceeding quickness in his grasp of details. Besides the conquest of Upper Burmah, he was able to point to numerous administrative reforms in India, which marked his tenure of office. In the electoral strife of the autumn he was an active and eager combatant. Just before he took office he had denounced the Gladstone Government for their ten Irish, eighteen Egyptian, and nine Central Asian policies, and it was his task to show, if possible, that the alternative

policy of the Conservatives was simple, stable, and consistent. Unfortunately he had to reckon with the Parnellites, whose votes had thrown out Mr. Gladstone, and who were calling upon the Irish electors in English constituencies to vote against Gladstonian candidates. In these circumstances Lord Randolph Churchill was led into a speech on the Maamtrasna debate, when he and his follower, Sir John Gorst, then Solicitor-General, throwing over the Irish Executive and the Irish Courts, seemed to promise an inquiry in which Lord Spencer and his subordinates were to be practically placed on their trial.

At the general election in the autumn Lord Randolph Churchill contested Central Birmingham, as he had pledged, against Mr. Bright, and was defeated by 4,989 votes against 4,216. He was returned, however, at the same time for South Paddington, by an overwhelming majority. His Ministerial career was cut short by Mr. Jesse Collings' victory on the "three acres and a cow" amendment. But he took occasion on the earliest opportunity to declare in an address to his constituents that he, as well as all his colleagues, had come to the conclusion, "after anxious inquiry and examination," that the experiment of governing Ireland by the ordinary law could not be carried further. The policy of Lord Salisbury's Government, he said, was to suppress the National League. Mr. Gladstone's policy was to legalise, recognise, and utilise it.

Though Lord R. Churchill was not among the most conspicuous figures in the great conflict, in and out of Parliament, which accomplished the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, and the return of the Unionist majority in the summer of 1886, the controversy gave him an opportunity for striking many a blow at his enemies. In his address to his constituents in South Paddington after the dissolution, he denounced the Home Rule Bill as "a monstrous mixture of imbecility, extravagance, and political hysterics." He asked if valuable reforms were to be postponed, the Constitution to be shattered, the Liberal party to be broken up, all "to gratify the ambition of an old man in a hurry." The appeal to the country in support of Mr. Gladstone's new views was, he said, "a pure, unadulterated, personal plebiscite—a political expedient borrowed from the last and worst days of the Second Empire." Upon the formation of the Conservative Administration which followed the defeat of the

Liberals in the country, Lord Randolph became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. During his brief leadership he showed much tact and ability, though, at the same time, an opportunist and temporising spirit which would probably have involved him in difficulties later on, if he had still been responsible for the management of affairs. He promised in Parliament a series of inquiries into various branches of the Irish question, and held out as the ultimate object "the development of a genuinely popular system of local government" in all parts of the United Kingdom. But during the recess, in speeches at Dartford and Bradford, he developed his views of the policy of "the Conservative, or rather the Unionist, party." These were so liberal, that the Radicals bitterly assailed the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having stolen their programme.

Lord Randolph Churchill's advanced ideas were known to be somewhat galling to different sections of his party. He had refused to assent to the renewal of the coal and wine duties in London; he had not accepted in set terms the necessity of a revival of the Crimes Act in Ireland; and some of his statements about foreign policy were obviously not in harmony with the lines on which Lord Salisbury was conducting affairs at a critical time. But the public were quite unaware that there was any extraordinary friction in the Cabinet until a day or two before Christmas the *Times* announced that Lord Randolph Churchill had resigned his office, on the avowed ground that he could not assent to the demands which the ministers responsible for the War Department and the Admiralty believed to be necessary for the security of the empire. He had come to believe that he was indispensable to the existence of the Administration, especially after the refusal of the Liberal Unionists to enter into a formal coalition with the Conservatives. But he was profoundly mistaken. He had forgotten Mr. Goschen, who, after consultation with Lord Hartington, consented to step into the gap. On quitting office, Lord Randolph did not, as was expected, take up a wilfully factious attitude, although he occasionally acted the part of "a candid friend." In his public explanations he admitted that he had often had differences with his colleagues, but that the only one which could not be got over or compromised

was the impossibility of accepting large military and naval estimates when he was pledged to retrenchment. Though his attitude towards Mr. Balfour's Irish policy could not be called cordial, Lord Randolph adhered throughout to the central principle of Unionism. His tone in speaking of the Liberal Unionists was ambiguous and inconsistent. At one time he overwhelmed them with eulogies. At another time he spoke of them, with real or assumed contempt, as a "crutch," which, he intimated, might be temporarily useful to the Conservatives, but could be thrown away when it ceased to be required. He engaged in a somewhat acrimonious controversy with Mr. Chamberlain about the vacancy created in Birmingham by the death of Mr. Bright, and acquiesced not very graciously in the arbitration which decided that the seat was to belong to the Liberal Unionists.

At this time Lord Randolph Churchill renewed his connection with the turf, which had always attracted him, and, in conjunction with Lord Dunraven, kept a racing stable, which won some successes, though none of the first order. He also showed an increasing interest in social matters. He took up the liquor question, declaimed against the brewers, pronounced for compensation to the retailers, and in 1890 introduced a licensing bill, which met with no great favour in any quarter. He endeavoured also to stir up and organise resistance to the "Progressives" of the London County Council, but without immediate success. On the labour question he was lured forward when he saw Mr. Gladstone hanging back. In response to a deputation, headed by Mr. Pickard, he pledged himself to support an Eight Hours Bill for miners. In February, 1891, before starting on a visit to South Africa, he addressed his constituents in South Paddington, protesting that he had never opposed the Unionist Government, and reaffirming his Unionist principles. He denounced Mr. Parnell as unscrupulous and untruthful, and the Anti-Parnellites as not less untrustworthy. Both factions, he contended, were engaged, in confederacy with the Gladstonians, in an attempt to hoodwink the British nation.

Lord Randolph Churchill's visit to South Africa was prompted partly by the hope of restoring his impaired health, and partly by his interest in the development of the countries then being opened up to British enterprise

by the policy of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. A series of letters, which he contributed to the *Daily Graphic*, giving an account of his travels, met with only a qualified success, either in their original form, or when, subsequently, republished in a volume, "against his own judgment." On his return to England it seemed that he had regained much of his former vigour. At the general election of 1892, which soon followed, his seat in South Paddington was not contested by the Gladstonians. His differences with the main body of the Conservative party appeared to be entirely healed. He took his seat with his former colleagues on the front Opposition bench, and threw himself with ardour into the political fray. He delivered an effective attack upon Mr. Asquith's Welsh Church Bill of 1893. In the debates on the Home Rule Bill he also took an active part; he condemned Mr. Gladstone's measure on the second reading as proposing to create "a philosophic absurdity—one body with two centres of gravity." In the provinces his energy was still more conspicuous throughout the summer and autumn. No leading member of the Opposition made so many platform speeches during that period. He undertook, at the same time, the task of wresting from the enemy the seat for Central Bradford, then held by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. But this restless activity brought out all the more plainly the palpable and lamentably progressive failure of his powers, as well as his pathetic reluctance to recognise the fact.

During the session of 1894 the decline became more rapid and conspicuous, though, even then, there were gleams of his old spirit. But, at length, neither Lord Randolph himself nor his friends could ignore the melancholy change.

A journey round the world was resolved upon as the last hope of fighting off the advances of what medical men suspected, and rightly, to be incipient paralysis. But it was too late. The reports from abroad of Lord Randolph's health became more and more discouraging, and, after a few weeks' absence, it was known that he was on his way home from Egypt. He reached London in a scarcely conscious state, and though he made an unexpected rally, it was not enough to inspire any real hope.

Lord Randolph Churchill lingered on a sick bed for over four weeks, but, from the first, his recovery was declared to be absolutely hopeless. Tonics and stimulants, coupled with efficient nurs-

ing, sustained life for thirty-one days, but the ultimate failure of all such efforts was never for one moment in doubt. Although the comatose condition into which the patient fell on his arrival in London passed away for a time, attacks of syncope followed, succeeded by collapse, in which the pulse was rapid and weak, and he finally passed away, quite peacefully and without pain, on January 24, in Grosvenor Square. Lord R. Churchill married, in 1874, Jennie, daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, and left behind him two sons.

Arthur Cayley.—Arthur Cayley was born at Richmond, Surrey, on August 16, 1821, being the second son of a partner in a firm of Russian merchants, whose home was in St. Petersburg. The family returned permanently to England in 1829, and fixed their residence at Blackheath. At a very early age he showed great aptitude and liking for arithmetical calculations; though it used to be said of him in later years that he was unable to count the change for a shilling. After some years at a school at Blackheath, and at King's College, London (the principal of which soon discerned his pupil's mathematical genius), Cayley was sent to Cambridge at the age of seventeen. In mathematics he carried all before him, and, in 1842, he naturally came out as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman.

Cayley was made a Fellow of his College (Trinity) in 1842, but, as he did not take holy orders, this source of income was good then only for seven years. Ultimately, when he returned to Cambridge, he was made an Honorary Fellow, and, afterwards, was re-elected a Foundation Fellow, an honour of extreme rarity. Meantime, however, he had to find some other means of making a living, and, soon after taking his degree, he became a pupil of the eminent conveyancer, Mr. Christie. He was a most distinguished pupil, and, after he was called to the Bar (at Lincoln's Inn, in 1849), Mr. Christie was only too glad to put abundance of work in his way. But his first love, mathematics, never lost its hold over him; and he was constantly busy with mathematical work, contributing to many periodicals and societies at home and abroad. It was in 1863 that he married and returned to Cambridge to fill the newly-instituted Sadlerian Professorship of Mathematics. Previous to that date we find the titles of some 300 papers by him in the Royal Society

list, which gives some indication of his unceasing activity. It would seem that it was only in 1852 that he made his first contribution to the Royal Society, and, in the same year, he was elected a Fellow.

It was not with Cayley as is too often the case with men of high original faculty in science; he was as admirable a teacher as he was an investigator. While he was cosmopolitan in his mathematics, he was a master in every branch. One of the best judges, Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher, described him as "the greatest living master of algebra."

Absorbed as he was in mathematics, Professor Cayley, in various ways, showed his sympathy with human life and interests, and, especially, with education; he even, occasionally, manifested an interest in politics. He was an early member of the Alpine Club. He was familiar with many European languages. In 1882 he was invited by the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, to give a series of lectures, and this he did in the winter session of that year. He was President of the Southport meeting of the British Association in 1883. From the Royal Society he received both the Royal and the Copley medal. He was, in 1890, made an officer of the Legion of Honour by the President of the French Republic, and he was an honorary member of many learned societies at home and abroad. He died on January 26, at Cambridge, where he had passed nearly all his life as a student—almost as a recluse—but leaving behind the reputation of one of the greatest mathematicians of the century.

M. Nicolas Carlovitch de Giers.—M. Nicolas Carlovitch de Giers belonged to a family of Swedish extraction, which had long been naturalised in Russia. He was born on May 9, 1820, and, in 1838, was appointed to the Asiatic Department of Foreign Affairs. He was soon afterwards made Secretary to the Russian Consulate at Jassy, the capital of the Roumanian Province of Moldavia. During the campaign against Hungary in 1848-49, under the Emperor Nicholas, he was attached, in a diplomatic capacity, to the staff of General Lüder. In 1858 he was sent to Egypt as Consul General, and, in 1860, was made Consul General and Diplomatic Agent in the Danubian Principalities. He was afterwards transferred to Bucharest, where he rose to the position of Consul General. His next promotion was to the important post of Secretary to the Russian Em-

bassy at Constantinople, from which he retired in 1863 on his appointment as Russian Minister at Teheran, having, in the previous year, married Princess Cantacuzenos, niece of Prince Gortschakoff. He remained nearly ten years in Persia; in 1872, at the age of fifty-two, he was transferred successively to Berne and Stockholm. Here his mission was to establish friendly relations with Russia in a country hitherto dominated by British influence. Three years afterwards he returned to Russia as Aide to the Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, and it was he who then conducted the negotiations with Great Britain in connection with the recent Russian advances in Central Asia. In 1877, when Prince Gortschakoff was absent in Turkey, and, afterwards, during the Berlin Congress, M. de Giers acted for his chief, who was, at this period, supreme in foreign matters. In 1882 M. de Giers was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. His colleague at the Interior was Count Tolstoi, at whose death the Emperor also assumed a more direct control over the Internal Administration. But the fact that M. de Giers was preferred by the new Czar to the Pan Slavist, Count Ignatieff, was regarded as a proof that Alexander III. was sincere in his professions of pacific policy. Count Tolstoi was positively disliked, and M. de Giers was, by no means, popular with the nation. He was accused of being a "German," and far too pacific, and his extreme reserve, which gave an impression of timidity, favoured the latter supposition. M. de Giers incurred the hatred of the Pan Slavist party from his avowed opposition to the visionary and reckless schemes of these ultra-patriots. He had an unshakeable belief in the innate strength of Russia, and was of opinion that it should be allowed to develop itself gradually and naturally, instead of by spasmodic and hysteric outbursts, calculated to bring the name of Russia into disrepute. Not only did he disapprove of the Pan Slavist idea as generally understood and propagated, but he detested the corruption and worse means unhesitatingly employed by the committees to effect their objects.

Knowing very well the feelings of the masses towards him, M. de Giers mixed as little as possible with society, and was content to work quietly and steadily in the shade for the good of his country. M. de Giers was a far truer patriot than any rabid Pan Slavist, and his moderate, pacific counsels contributed not a little to preserving the

peace of Europe on several critical occasions. His conduct during the Afghan question was a model of prudence; and, had his advice been followed in the Bulgarian conflict, Russia would never have been exposed to repeated diplomatic checks. Even in his later years, and when suffering from enfeebled health, M. de Giers made a point of gaining personal acquaintance with the chief monarchs and statesmen of the Continent. In 1881 he was present at the meeting of Alexander III. and the German Emperor; and held frequent conversations with Prince Bismarck, whom he visited at Varzin in the following year, and also, in 1883, at Friedrichsruhe. On his return he made a short stay, at the request of the Emperor Francis Joseph, in Vienna, and laboured to restore friendly feelings between Russia and Austria.

He died on January 26, at St. Petersburg, after a long illness.

Marshal Canrobert.—François Canrobert, born in 1809, came of a good family in Brittany, where he owned a property which he inherited from his father. He entered the great military school of St. Cyr in 1826, and, having passed through it with distinction, entered the army as a private soldier. It was not long before he obtained a commission as Sub-lieutenant in the 47th Regiment of the Line. In 1832 he was promoted to Lieutenant, and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara. His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with a Captaincy. He was in the breach in the attack on Constantine, where he was wounded in the leg. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-colonel, and, in the following year, was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 3rd Regiment of Light Infantry. In 1848 he was intrusted with the command of the expedition against Ahmed Seghir, who had roused some of the native tribes of his neighbourhood into insurrection. On this occasion he pushed forward as far as the Pass of Djerma, where he defeated the Arabs, and took several of the Sheikh's prisoners. He soon afterwards left his regiment in order to undertake the command of a regiment of Zouaves, at whose head he marched against the Kabyles, and he again returned victorious. In the year 1849 Canrobert displayed an energy above all eulogium. The cholera attacked the garrison of Aumale; his soldiers were in the midst of the dangers of a daring march, and he was compelled

unceasingly to be the witness of their pains. He was everywhere exhorting the sick, and in passing he sent a reinforcement to the town of Bou Sada, the garrison of which was blockaded, and deceived the enemy, who blocked the passage, by announcing that he brought the plague with him, and that he should infect his assailants. He at length arrived at Zaatcha, where he commanded with most daring courage one of the attacking columns. As a reward for his conduct on this occasion, he was appointed Commander of the Legion of Honour and General of Brigade; and, at the commencement of 1850, he led an expedition against Narah, where the Arabs held their fastnesses among the rocks, like so many eagles. Canrobert advanced three columns to attack the enemy in their places of retreat, and so skilfully concentrated their fire that in seven or eight hours the Arab stronghold was entirely destroyed. Returning to France in 1850 he soon became known as one of those who identified themselves with the cause of the then Prince-President, who appointed him one of his Aides-de-camp, made him a General of Brigade, and placed in his hands a command at Paris, in which he displayed great energy in suppressing the insurrection which followed on Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*. In January, 1852, armed with very extensive powers, he was sent to visit the French prisons, and to select objects for his master's clemency. On the breaking out of the Russian war and the formation of the Army of the East in the spring of 1854 he was appointed to the command of the First Division in the Crimea. He took an active part in effecting the debarkation, and also in the battle of the Alma, where he received two wounds, the one on the breast, and the other in the hand by the splintering of a shell. On the resignation of Marshal St. Arnaud, only a few days after the battle of the Alma, Canrobert succeeded to the chief command by virtue of a special letter of confidential instructions given by the Emperor to St. Arnaud when the latter set out from France. Canrobert at once marched on Sebastopol and opened fire on the town from several batteries on October 17. He soon realised, however, the impossibility of attaining his object by this means, and he undertook, therefore, in the face of obstacles that seemed to be well-nigh insurmountable, and in the most severe weather, the operations necessary for a complete investment of the place. At Inkermann he was in the thickest of

the fight, and had a horse killed under him, being himself again slightly wounded whilst leading the impetuous charge of the Zouaves. In May, 1855, his health having failed, or, as the French version has it, in consequence of the refusal of Lord Raglan to fall in with his views as to the best method of attack, he was obliged to resign the chief command of the French army to Marshal Pélissier, and returned to France. He was treated, on his return, with great distinction by the Emperor, who sent him on a diplomatic mission to the Courts of Denmark and Sweden. On the outbreak of the Italian War in 1859, General Canrobert was appointed to the command of the 3rd Corps of the Army of the Alps. He exposed himself to great personal danger at the battle of Magenta, and at Solferino effected a movement which brought to Marshal Niel valuable assistance at a critical juncture. General Canrobert was subsequently made a Marshal of France and a Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. In June, 1862, he was appointed to command the camp at Châlons, and shortly afterwards succeeded Marshal de Castellane in the command of the 4th Corps d'Armée at Lyons. He subsequently held the chief command of the Army of Paris. On the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia he was put in command of the troops—mostly consisting of reservist battalions—at Châlons, but his unpopularity with the detachments from Paris, and the unruly conduct of men unaccustomed to military discipline, made this post intolerable to him. He, therefore, took the command of the 6th Army Corps, and after the disaster of Forbach, served under Marshal Bazaine in the various actions fought around Metz. Here he displayed the utmost gallantry, "exposing himself superbly under fire," as

one of his subordinate officers expressed it. After the capitulation of Metz he was sent as a prisoner to Germany, whence he returned to France after the preliminaries of peace had been signed. M. Thiers received him well, though he did not appoint him to any command. In January, 1873, he obtained permission to attend the funeral of Napoleon III., having formerly acted as Aide-de-camp to the Emperor. There was some talk later in that year of placing him at the head of the Army of Versailles, but the Council of Ministers rejected the proposal. Not long before this decision was taken Marshal Canrobert had caused some stir by resigning his position as a member of the Supreme Council of War, to which he had been appointed in 1872. Eventually, however, he consented to retain it at the request of Marshal MacMahon, who always entertained the highest opinion of his ability, bravery and loyalty.

After refusing on several occasions to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the National Assembly by the Bonapartists, Marshal Canrobert sought and won a seat in the Senate at the election of 1876. He only spoke twice during his term of office, which expired in 1879. He was among those who voted for the dissolution of the Chamber in June, 1877, and, during the crisis which followed, he was spoken of as a possible holder of office under Marshal MacMahon. He was not re-elected in 1879 for his old constituency, the Lot department, but, some months later on, he was returned to the Senate by the department of the Charente on the death of M. Hennessy. Again, in 1885, he was successful at the elections, so he sat as a Senator until 1892. He married in 1858 a daughter of Allan Ronald Macdonald, of Windsor (a grandson of Flora Macdonald), and died in Paris, on January 28, after a short illness.

On the 3rd, at Bühl, Alsace, aged 81, **Alexandre Bida**, a popular French illustrator of books. Born at Toulouse; studied under Delacroix and travelled in Turkey and Syria, 1844-6. On his return painted several pictures, chiefly in watercolours, and illustrated the Gospels, the History of Ruth, Mechelet's "Jeanne d'Arc" and a translation of Shakespeare. On the 3rd, at Paris, aged 48, **Jean Turcan**, a distinguished French sculptor. Born at Arles; studied under Cavelier; medal of honour, 1888, for his "Avergle et Paralytique" now in Luxemburg. On the 3rd, at Weymouth Street, W., aged 42, **Alexander Keys Moore**, editor of the *Morning Post*. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was Classical Scholar and three times Vice-Chancellor's Prizeman, and afterwards at Merton College, Oxford, B.A.; first class Law and Modern History and Law; took to journalism and was appointed editor, 1881. On the 4th, at Madrid, aged 68, **Marshal Pavia**, the author of the Spanish *coup d'état* of 3rd January, 1874, when as Captain-General of Madrid he summarily put an end to the Republic by clearing the House of the members of the Cortez. On the 4th, at Bangkok, aged 16, **Crown Prince of Siam**, a young man of great intelligence and in sympathy

with European thoughts and policy. On the 4th, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 81, **Admiral Sir William Loring, K.C.B.**, second son of Admiral Sir J. Wentworth Loring, K.C.B. Born at Fareham, and educated at Twyford and Naval College, Portsmouth; entered the Navy, 1827; served on the coast of Syria, 1840-1; and made Commander by "special promotion" for his gallantry; served subsequently in the China Seas, and in the Black Sea during the Crimean War, 1854-5; Commodore of the Australian station, 1856-60; commanded the Naval Brigade in the New Zealand War. Married, 1865, Frances Louisa, daughter of John Adams, of Holyland, Pembrokeshire. On the 5th, at Southsea, aged 72, **Hon. Wentworth Cavenagh Mainwaring**, son of James Gordon Cavenagh of the Royal Staff Corps; emigrated at an early age to South Australia; and for nineteen years was a member of the Colonial Legislature. Married, 1865, Ellen, eldest daughter of Gordon Mainwaring, of Whitmore Hall, Staffordshire, which name he assumed in 1892 by Royal licence. On the 6th, at Naples, aged 81, **Sir James Lacaita, K.C.M.G.**, Giacomo Filippo Lacaita. Born at Manduria, in the province of Lecce; educated at Naples; took part in the constitutional movement of 1848, and was appointed Secretary of Legation in London, afterwards remaining as an exile; naturalised as a British subject, 1855; accompanied Mr. Gladstone as secretary to the Commission to the Ionian Islands, 1858; regained his nationality; sat in the Italian Parliament for Bisonto, 1861-5; named a Senator, 1876. Married, 1862, Maria Clavering, daughter of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, twelfth baronet; created K.C.M.G. 1859. On the 6th, at Berlin, aged 73, **Professor Gustav Graef**, a distinguished painter. Studied at Düsseldorf under J. Hildebrandt; exhibited there, 1846, his first work, a scene from the "Niebelungen Lied," and lived afterwards in France and Italy and settled in Berlin in 1852, when he decorated the cupola of the new museum and in 1862 took almost exclusively to portrait painting. On the 7th, at Wimbledon, aged 58, **Major-General James Hamilton Pringle Anderson, R.A.**, sixth son of Major-General Wm. Cochrane Anderson, R.A. Educated at Woolwich; entered the Royal Artillery, 1855; served in the Crimea, 1855-6; and China War, 1857-60; retired, 1886, and devoted himself to philanthropic work in connection with the Presbyterian Church. Married, 1864, Mary, daughter of A. Gillespie, of Walton-on-Thames. On the 7th, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 75, **General George Frederic Stevenson Call, C.B.**, Hon. Colonel of the Royal Irish Regiment. Entered the Army, 1837, 18th Royal Irish; served through China War, 1840-2; Burmese War, 1852-3; Crimean Campaign, 1854-5. On the 8th, at Howes Close, Cambridge, aged 71, **Rev. Hugo Daniel Harper, D.D.**, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford. Educated at Christ's Hospital; matriculated at Cambridge but migrated to Oxford, having been elected a scholar of Jesus College, 1843; Senior Mathematical Scholar, 1845; graduated, 1845; first class Mathematics and second class; Fellow of Jesus College, 1846; Head Master of Cambridge Grammar School, 1847-50; of Sherborne School, 1851-77, when he was elected Principal of Jesus College, and was Incumbent of Besselsburgh, Berks, 1882-93. On the 8th, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 55, **Colonel Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson, C.B.**, son of Colonel Anderson. Joined 7th Bengal Infantry, 1856; served through the Mutiny Campaigns, 1857-9; with the Sikh Cavalry in the China War, 1860; in the Umbeyla Campaign, 1863, when he was severely wounded; in the Afghan War, 1879-80, where he especially distinguished himself. On the 10th, at Folkestone, aged 81, **Lieutenant-Colonel John Whiteside**. Entered the Army, 1831; served with 8th Foot in the Afghan War, 1842, and in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; retired from 11th Foot, 1866. On the 10th, at Leipzig, aged 55, **Professor Wilhelm Arndt**. Born at Kulm, Western Prussia; educated at Göttingen, and devoted himself to historical research, chiefly with reference to his own country; admitted, 1875, tutor at the Leipzig University and, 1876, extraordinary professor, but succeeded only six months before his death to the ordinary professorship. On the 10th, at Eccleston Square, aged 81, **Hon. Sir Edmond Drummond, K.C.I.E.**, son of sixth Viscount Strathallan. Educated at Eton and Haileybury; appointed to the Bengal Civil Service, 1831; served in various capacities in the Revenue Department; Accountant General to the Government of India, 1856; Auditor General, 1860; Financial Secretary, 1862; and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces, 1863-8. Married, 1837, Mary Julia, daughter of J. C. C. Sutherland. On the 10th, at Malvern, aged 78, **General Sir John Summerfield Hawkins, K.C.M.G.**, only son of John Hawkins, R.N. Entered the Royal Engineers, 1834; Commissioner for marking the boundary between British Columbia and the United States, 1858-63. Married, 1847, Leonora Mary, daughter of Denis Henry Kelly, of Castle Kelly, Co. Galway. On the 11th, at St. John's Wood, N.W., aged 85, **Thomas Gordon Hake, M.D.**

Educated at Glasgow University, where he graduated in Medicine, 1831; published his first work, "Vater," a pure epic, 1839, which was subsequently entitled "Valdarno"; was the author of several volumes of prose and verse, and was one of the circle that gathered round the Dante-Rossetti family; was admitted Member of Royal College of Physicians, 1861; published, 1892, "Memoirs of Eighty Years." On the 11th, at Milton, Cambridge, aged 92, **Rev. John Chapman**, son of Sir John Chapman, Physician to George III. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1827; a prominent cricketer both at Eton and Cambridge, and a High Churchman; Rector of Milton, Cambridge, 1841, taking part of the service until three weeks before his death. On the 12th, at Belmont, Sheffield, aged 70, **Venerable John Edward Blakeney, D.D.** Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Sheffield, 1860-77, when he was appointed Vicar of Sheffield; upwards of 550,000*l.* was collected through his connection with Sheffield Church life; Canon of York, 1875; Archdeacon of Sheffield, 1884. On the 12th, at Wisbech, aged 65, **Rev. Robert Buckley Boyes**. Educated at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; B.A., 1852; devoted himself for thirty-three years to the missions for seamen as chaplain, superintendent, and finally clerical secretary. On the 14th, at Naples, aged 57, **Captain Edward Hughes Brodrick Hartwell, R.N.**, second son of Sir Brodrick Hartwell, second baronet. Entered Royal Navy, 1851; served in Black Sea and the Baltic during the Crimean War, and in China; retired, 1873; Inspector-General of Police in Jamaica, 1878-86, when he was appointed Consul at Naples and for South Italy. Married, first, 1873, Augusta Henrietta Virginia, daughter of Stewart Henry Paget; second, 1885, Ella, daughter of John Miller, C.E., of Edinburgh. On the 14th, at Fairview, Camborne, aged 54, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fludyer**, eldest son of Rev. Sir John H. Fludyer, of Ayston, Rutland, fourth baronet. Served in Grenadier Guards, 1857-70; devoted himself to the development of Cornish mines, on which he expended a large fortune; elected County Councillor for the Camborne division. Married, 1866, Lucy Harriet Fanny, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore Hodder, of Hoddersfield, Co. Cork. On the 15th, at Canford Manor, aged 82, **Lady Charlotte Schreiber**, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Bertie, eldest daughter of ninth Earl of Lindsay. Married, first, 1833, Sir Josiah John Guest, first baronet, and second, 1855, Charles Schreiber, M.P. for Cheltenham, 1865-8, and Cork, 1880-4. She was a noted collector of old china, earthenware, fans, and lace, of which she was a liberal benefactress to the South Kensington Museum. On the 15th, at Bracknell, Berks, aged 75, **General Anthony Robert Thornhill**. Entered the Bengal Army, 1838; appointed to the Staff Corps; was resident at Hyderabad in 1857, and by his tact and firmness decided the Nizam in favour of the English. Married, 1860, Ellen, daughter of Colonel Davidson, I.S.R. On the 15th, at South Kensington, aged 81, **Alexander Pulling**, Serjeant-at-Law, son of Captain George Pulling, R.N. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1843; Revising Barrister for Middlesex, 1857; Serjeant-at-Law, 1864; the originator of the reformed method of reporting. Married, 1851, Elizabeth, daughter of L. Hopkinson. On the 15th, at Norwood, aged 50, **Joseph Vernon Whitaker**, eldest son of Joseph Whitaker, the publisher. Educated at Bloxam, and determined to go to sea. On his return from the East Indies he enlisted and rapidly rose to the rank of serjeant, and would have obtained a commission. He purchased his discharge, 1866, and entered the office of the *Bookseller*. In 1868 he went to Philadelphia to edit the *American Literary Gazette*, and was afterwards, 1872-3, on the staff of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, when he returned to this country and became editor of the *Bookseller*, and devoted himself to organising various trade charities. On the 16th, at Mentone, aged 66, **Major-General John Thornhill Watson**. Joined the Bengal Army, 1846; served throughout the Indian Mutiny, and was one of the defenders of the Lucknow Residency, 1857. On the 16th, at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, aged 90, **Elizabeth Coleridge**, daughter of Rev. Edward Coleridge, an elder brother of the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge. She was an accomplished artist, and lived all her life in the village of her birth. On the 17th, at Syerston Hall, Newark, aged 53, **George Henry Fillingham**, eldest son of George Fillingham. Educated at Harrow (played in the eleven, 1856-7) and Brasenose College, Oxford. A great sportsman and agriculturist. Married, 1892, Emma, daughter of Rev. H. Banbury Gage, of Bardwell, Suffolk. On the 18th, at Hilton Park, Oxford, aged 81, **William Earle Biscoe**, son of Rev. Thomas G. Tyndale. Married, 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of G. G. Sandeman, of Westfield, South Hayling, Hants. Assumed name of Biscoe, 1866. On the 18th, at Munich, aged 77,

Moritz Carriere, an eminent German philosopher and historian. Born at Griedel in the Grand Duchy of Hesse; studied at Giessen, Göttingen, and Berlin, and afterwards in Italy; appointed Tutor in Philosophy at Giessen, 1842, and Professor, 1849; Professor of Æsthetics at Munich, 1853; and became one of the founders of a system which aimed at reconciling deism and pantheism. He was the author of numerous works on this and similar subjects. On the 19th, at Athens, aged 54, **Augustus Chapman Merriam**, of Columbia College, New York, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1887-8, and superintended the excavations at Dionysos. On the 19th, at Haselorn Hall, Tamworth, aged 71, **Augustus Henry de Trafford**, youngest son of Sir Thomas J. de Trafford, baronet. Served in 1st Dragoons. Married, 1876, Gertrude May, daughter of Herman Walmesley, of Gidlors, Lancashire. On the 19th, at Dawlish, aged 66, **Colonel John Beaumont Swete**, son of J. B. Swete, of Acland House, Devon. Entered Madras Artillery, 1847; served through the Indian Mutiny, and was severely wounded at Chicunba. On the 19th, at Bethnal Green Rectory, aged 72, **Rev. Septimus Hansard**, a leader of the Broad Church party. Educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; B.A., 1845; Curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, 1848-60, when he was sent to St. George's-in-the-East to allay the anti-Ritualist fever; appointed Rector of Bethnal Green, 1862. Married, 1861, Edith, daughter of J. W. Greaves, of Berecote House, Warwickshire. On the 20th, at Toulouse, aged 87, **Cardinal Després**, Archbishop of Toulouse. Born at Ostrécourt; appointed Bishop of Réunion, 1850; translated to Limoges, 1857; promoted to Toulouse, 1859; received Cardinal's hat, 1879; and was the oldest member of the College. On the 21st, at Newmarket, aged 27, **Fred Barrett**, a famous jockey. Born at Metfield, Suffolk, apprenticed to Manser, a Newmarket trainer, and before he was fifteen years of age had won twelve races. He once won the Derby, in 1888, on the Duke of Portland's Ayrshire, and twice the French Derby, 1889 and 1890. On the 21st, at Lausanne, aged 80, **Charles Secrétan**. Born at Lausanne, where he studied, and afterwards at Munich; founded *La Revue Suisse*, 1837, and Professor of Philosophy at Lausanne, 1838, but was dismissed, 1846, with nearly all his colleagues; appointed Professor at Neuchâtel, 1850; returned to Lausanne, 1866; was the author of numerous theological and philosophical works. On the 22nd, at Wisby, Gotland, aged 77, **Carl Johan Bergman**, a Swedish historian, topographer, and poet, who devoted himself to works concerning Gotland, its antiquities and its legends. On the 22nd, at Nervi, Italy, aged 73, **Lady Bagot**, Lucia Caroline Elizabeth Welbore, daughter of first Lord Dover. Married, 1861, third Baron Bagot. On the 23rd, at Martray Manor, Ballygawley, aged 57, **John Givan**, eldest son of J. Givan, of Castle Caulfield. Admitted as a Solicitor, 1870; sat as a Liberal for Co. Monaghan, 1880-3; Crown Solicitor for Meath and Kildare, 1883-6, and for Meath and Louth, 1886. On the 23rd, at Antrim, aged 68, **Rev. John H. Orr**, D.D. Born at Grey Abbey, Co. Down; ordained, 1851; Clerk of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 1869-94; Moderator of the General Assembly, 1887. On the 27th, at Berkeley Hall, Piccadilly, aged 66, **Countess of Kinnoull**, Lady Emily Blanche Somerset, third daughter of seventh Duke of Beaufort. Married, 1848, Earl of Kinnoull. On the 27th, at London, aged 48, **Colonel John Hartley Sandwith**, C.B., Administrator of Dominica, son of Colonel Fleming Sandwith. Educated at King's College, Canterbury; joined Royal Marine Light Infantry, 1864; served in Japan and Egypt, 1882, and with Soudan Expedition, 1884-5; was in charge of the communications with Wady Haifa; mentioned in despatches; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1880; D.A.S. in Egypt, 1888-91. Married, 1877, Frances Hardford, daughter of G. G. Philipps, of Wannago, Carmarthen. On the 27th, at St. Ives Rectory, aged 76, **Venerable Richard Hobhouse**, third son of Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Under Secretary for Home Department. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1839 (fourth in Classics and second in Mathematics); appointed Rector of St. Ives, Liskeard, 1844; Archdeacon of Bodmin, 1878-92. On the 28th, at Bayswater, aged 75, **Sir James Cockle**, F.R.S., son of James Cockle of Harwich. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1846; went to Midland Circuit; Chief Justice of Queensland, 1862-79. Married, 1855, Adelaide Catherine, daughter of Henry Wilkin, of Walton, Ipswich. On the 28th, at London, aged 67, **Joseph Brigstocke Sheppard**, LL.D., M.R.C.S., Seneschal of Canterbury Cathedral, a distinguished antiquary to whose energy was due the recovery of a large number of early documents relating to the See of Canterbury. On the 29th, at Hyères, aged 59, **Comte de Douville Mallefere**, a Deputy of the Extreme Left. Originally was an officer of the Navy, and distinguished during the Siege of

Paris, 1870-6, acting as Captain of Engineers; first elected to the Chamber, 1876. On the 30th, at Paris, aged 73, **Paul Mantz**. Born at Bordeaux; educated at Paris; began writing articles on art subjects, 1844; appointed to the Ministry of Fine Arts, of which he became Director-General, 1882. Author of numerous works. On the 30th, at Concord, Mass., U.S.A., aged 70, **Hon. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar**. Member of the High Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington, 1871; Representative in Congress, 1872-5; Justice of Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 1878; Attorney-General of the United States. On the 31st, at Magdeburg, aged 73, **Herman Grusar**, founder of the Grusar Ironworks and inventor of chilled cast-iron armour turrets. On the 31st, in London, aged 69, **Frances Henrietta Hayes**, daughter of Colonel Torrens, C.B. Married Captain Hepburn Hayes, Military Secretary to Sir Henry Laurence, K.C.B. and with him went through the Siege of Lucknow. On the 31st, at London, aged 68, **General Arthur Charles Barwell, C.B.**, son of Charles R. Barwell, B.C.S. Educated at Bath; joined Bengal Army, 1845; Sub-Lieutenant in the Punjab Campaign, 1848; Brigade-Major at Lucknow, 1857, and distinguished himself there and throughout the Mutiny; Chief Commander of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 1876-80. Married, 1856. On the 31st, at Munich, aged 15, **Prince Wolfgang**, of Bavaria, youngest son of Prince Ludwig, of Bavaria, and the Archduchess Maria Theresa d'Este.

FEBRUARY.

Lady Stanley of Alderley.—Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of the thirteenth Viscount Dillon, who had raised a regiment which was sent to North America, was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on December 21, 1807. Returning to England in 1814, Lord Dillon settled at Florence, then occupied by Austrian troops. His daughter's education was intrusted to a French lady of such violent Republican principles that her pupil used afterwards to declare that it was only her own strength of character which prevented her from becoming a Tory out of disgust. But she obtained much popularity among the Italians by declining to dance with the Austrian officers, who, as she regretfully admitted, waltzed much better than the Italians. It was here that she attended the weekly receptions of the Countess of Albany, widow of the Young Pretender, and of the Poet Alfieri.

In 1826, she married Mr. Edward Stanley, the eldest son of Sir John Stanley, and in the following year came to England. Her husband entered Parliament in 1831 as member for the "rotten" borough of Hindon, in Wiltshire, and became secretary to Lord Durham, who, with Lord John Russell, Lord Duncannon, and Sir James Graham, formed the Committee of four who drafted the Reform Bill of 1832. During the next year Mr. Stanley became Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and he was successively Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Whip of the party, Paymaster-General, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Vice-President of the Board of

Trade, President of the same Board, and Postmaster-General. His father having been raised to the peerage in 1839 as Baron Stanley of Alderley, he was himself called to the House of Lords, in the lifetime of his father, as Baron Eddisbury in 1848, and two years later succeeded to the title of Stanley of Alderley. He died in 1869.

From her arrival in England until almost the day of her death, Lady Stanley maintained an active interest in every political question of her time. In 1840 Lord Palmerston described her as *notre chef d'Etat Major* to Mons. Guizot, who gives an interesting account of a reception at her house when, apparently for the first time, O'Connell met socially his chief political opponents. Always a very ardent Liberal, she was yet unable to follow Mr. Gladstone, for whom she had a strong personal liking, on the subject of Home Rule. She was among those who opened her house for the reception of the Ulster delegates who came to attend the great meeting at the Albert Hall in 1893, and she attended not only that meeting, but the debates in the House of Commons on the last Home Rule Bill. To the last she was a consistent Radical, according to the definition of that term accepted in her youth, her cardinal principle being a steady opposition to State interference with the individual.

But Lady Stanley's keen interest in political questions was by no means the most striking side of her character. Brought into contact from her youth with the best intellects of the time, possessed with an active curiosity to

extract from any one whatever he could teach, tolerant of everything but dulness, and endowed with a singularly retentive memory, she gathered from her seventy years of active life and study, inexhaustible materials to feed a naturally very quick intelligence. Her long friendship with Carlyle, begun in 1830, lasted uninterruptedly for fifty years, until his death, and influenced one side of her character as the teachings of F. D. Maurice did the other.

In educational matters Lady Stanley took a deep interest. She was one of the original members of the Council of Queen's College in the dawn of the movement. She was active in the promotion of the Girls' Public Day School Company, and in the foundation of Girton. And she did much in the last twenty-five years for the more recent development of women's education, but she was always generously anxious to assign the credit to others. She died on February 16, at her house in Dover Street, Piccadilly.

Archduke Albrecht. — Archduke Friedrich Rudolph Albrecht, the eldest son of Archduke Karl, the victor of Aspern, was born in Vienna, on August 3, 1817. He began his military career in 1837, thus assuming his first command before he had arrived at the age of twenty. Two years later he joined a cavalry regiment with which he served for some time in Hungary. In 1840 he was raised to the rank of Major-General, and given charge of a brigade. Subsequently he became a diligent student of the art of war, as it was taught in the peace manœuvres of the so-called Italian army under Marshal Radetzky, to whom Archduke Charles had warmly recommended his son. The Archduke, who had been deeply impressed by the value of these manœuvres as a means of educating both officers and men, began to conduct them himself in 1843 on his appointment as Lieutenant Field-Marshal in Moravia and Silesia, and since 1845 all such operations by the Austro-Hungarian army were carried out under his personal supervision. His giving the order to fire on the insurgents of his native city in March, 1848, was the signal for the outbreak of the short-lived revolution in Vienna, and led to his own resignation of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the capital. Shortly afterwards he joined the Austrian army in Italy. That army, under the leadership of Marshal Radetzky, was successfully opposing the gallant

Charles Albert of Sardinia, whose son, in spite of the Austrian victories, became the first King of United Italy. The old General, who had a difficult task before him, was little pleased at the extra responsibility of having three Princes of the Imperial House in his camp—viz., the future Emperor, Archduke Albrecht, and Archduke Wilhelm. In subsequent despatches Radetzky spoke in the highest terms of the personal bravery and soldierly qualities of the Archduke. The latter was in the thick of the fight at Santa Lucia, where he served as a volunteer, and was commended by the veteran Radetzky, not only for his valour, but for the encouragement he had given to the troops, and for his penetrating intelligence and splendid gifts as a military leader. On the renewal of the war by Charles Albert, the Archduke again returned to Italy, this time in command of a division of the advance guard, and took a prominent part in the battles of Mortara and Novara. On this occasion he was specially recommended by Radetzky for the Maria Theresa Order.

During the ten years' peace which followed the Italian campaign of 1849, the Archduke Albrecht filled a series of important military posts. The last of these, and perhaps the most difficult one in many respects which he ever held, was the position of Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Army Corps, and Military and Civil Governor of Hungary, which he occupied from September, 1851, until 1860. He took no part in the campaign of 1859; and his diplomatic efforts in Berlin were not successful. Had it been possible to secure the assistance of the German States on that occasion, it was intended that he should lead the united troops against the French. In October, 1860, he was put in command of the 8th Army Corps at Vicenza, the ill-fated Benedek, who had served as colonel under him at the battle of Mortara, being then Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces in Italy. In April, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal, three years before the combined attack of Prussia and Italy had well-nigh reduced the empire to ruin and disintegration. The two bright points for an Austrian patriot in that year of manifold misfortunes were the brilliant victories secured against greatly superior forces—by Archduke Albrecht at Custoza, on June 24, and by Admiral Tegethoff, at Lissa, a month later. About a fortnight after the battle of Custoza, the Archduke took

over the command of the entire army, and raised the spirits of the whole nation by his encouraging message to the Emperor. Having made dispositions for the safety of a small occupying force which he left behind, he marched back to Austria with the bulk of his victorious troops, and in a very short time got together a new army of about 200,000 men with 800 cannon. His high-spirited address to his soldiers so soon after the crushing defeat sustained by the Imperial arms in Bohemia was characteristic of the man. His countrymen gave the Archduke a great part of the credit for the honourable peace which the monarchy secured from the Prussians in 1866, and for averting further danger on the side of Italy.

Since 1869 the Archduke held the post of Inspector-General of the Army, in which he introduced many reforms. In April, 1887, he celebrated his jubilee, which was kept as a festival by the Imperial House and the Austro-Hungarian Army and Navy. He was noted for physical endurance as well as mental activity, frequently spending ten to fourteen hours in the saddle at manoeuvres, besides devoting considerable time with the staff to drawing up plans and passing judgment upon the execution of the various operations. The Archduke also from time to time attended manoeuvres both in Germany and Russia. He was a great traveller and had attained a personal knowledge of the topography of the greater part of Europe. He was not only thoroughly versed in the minutest details connected with the forces in whose organisation he had so large a share, but he was exceptionally well-informed as to the condition of foreign armies. Like his father, the Archduke was a writer on military subjects, having published works on "Field Service," "Consideration on the Military Spirit," "Responsibility in War," etc. He was an accomplished linguist, and spoke the principal languages of the monarchy as fluently as his mother tongue. He was one of the largest landowners and manufacturers in Austria-Hungary, having immense estates in Silesia, Moravia, Galicia, and Hungary, besides huge ironworks, foundries, gasworks, etc.; the direct taxation paid in respect thereof amounting to over 52,000*l.* per annum. In 1844 he married Princess Hildegard, of Bavaria, by whom he had three children, of whom only the Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, survived him. Archduke Albrecht died

on February 18, at Arco, in South Tyrol, where he was accustomed of late years to pass the winter.

Lord Aberdare.—The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, first Baron Aberdare, was the second son of the late Mr. John Bruce Pryce, of Duffryn, near Aberdare, Glamorganshire, whose name was originally Knight, but he changed it to Bruce in 1805, and added the surname of Pryce in 1837. He was a brother of Lord Justice Knight Bruce. His second son was born at Duffryn on April 16, 1815. Six years of his childhood he spent in France, and the familiarity which he then acquired of the French language he never lost, keeping it up by assiduously reading French literature, travelling, and conversing. His family returned to Wales when he was twelve years old, and he was sent to Swansea Grammar School, where he remained five years. He then entered the chambers of his uncle at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1837. He practised for a few years, and in 1847 he was appointed Police Magistrate for Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare. In this position he gained a hold upon the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and in 1852, at the general election, he was sent to Parliament as Liberal member for Merthyr. For sixteen years he held this seat, but in the general election of 1868, when the Disestablishment question had begun to arouse the enthusiasm of the Welsh Nonconformists, he was beaten, and made way for a more determined partisan, Mr. Henry Richard. In Parliament Mr. Bruce made his way steadily, though not rapidly. His industry was great, his interest in the questions of the day sincere, he spoke more than moderately well, and his manner was so pleasant and genial that he was everybody's friend. Accordingly, when in 1862 he was made Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, the appointment was generally approved, as was his promotion in 1864 to the important post of Vice-President of the Council. In this position he became thoroughly familiar with the working of the Education Acts, as they then were, and his assistance was afterwards of great use to Mr. Foster, when the time came for putting the elementary education of the country on a new basis.

About this time also, Mr. Bruce was appointed a Charity Commissioner, and a Church Estates Commissioner. When, at the end of 1868, Mr. Glad-

stone came into office with a large majority at his back, Mr. Bruce was for the moment without a seat; but on his appointment as Home Secretary he was at once elected for Renfrewshire. For a couple of years Mr. Bruce filled it without mishap, but in 1871 his political reputation received a severe injury from his handling of the difficult licensing question. His bill was introduced shortly before Easter, and it was at once seen, from its reception inside and outside the House, that it could not pass. It proposed to allow all existing holders of licences to retain them for ten years, except in case of misconduct, but it allowed no increase in the number of public-houses, and after ten years a general law was to decide the number for the future. Existing licences were to be put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder. These provisions, especially the last, were received with a great outcry. During the recess public meetings were held in all directions to denounce them, and after a short time the obnoxious clauses were withdrawn, and the bill was lost with them. Next year a new bill, with quite different provisions, was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Kimberley, and passed. But this required to be amended under the next Government, and Mr. Cross, the Conservative Home Secretary, had the credit of having passed the act for the general control of public-houses, under which the country remained for some fourteen years. Lord Aberdare could, however, claim the credit of a successful and beneficent piece of legislation in the Mines Regulation Act, 1872.

In 1873, soon after the close of the session, the Cabinet was entirely reconstructed. Mr. Lowe, who had not been a very successful Chancellor of the Exchequer, became Home Secretary; Lord Ripon retired, and Mr. Bruce, on being raised to the peerage as Lord Aberdare, succeeded him as President of the Council. This last, however, was but a barren honour, for the dissolution of Parliament and the defeat of the Liberal party at the polls occurred early in 1874. Lord Aberdare had to bear the blame of the defeat from many quarters, and he bore it without complaining. After his retirement from office in 1874 he did not again take a leading part in politics. He was not a member of Mr. Gladstone's 1880 Government; and, in fact, from 1874 onwards, he rather occupied his mind

with social reforms, with educational questions, and with geographical discovery than with the joys and sorrows of the politician. He was President of the Social Science Congress in 1875; and about 1888 he was chosen to be President of the Royal Geographical Society, and was always ready, in committee or in public meeting, to advocate any expeditions or publications which would advance geographical knowledge. Another matter in which he took great interest, and for which he worked hard, and, on the whole, successfully, was the cause of University education in Wales, earning the title of the "father of Welsh education." As late as 1894 he took the leading part in the reconstitution of the new University, of which he was Chancellor. As Governor of the Royal Niger Company he repeatedly vindicated his colleagues and the agents of the company from the aspersions cast upon them by foreign critics. In August, 1891, he wrote a letter to the *Times* on the Crampel expedition, and defended the conduct of the company with respect to the occupation of Baghirmi and Wadai against the strictures of the *Siccle*, and pointed out, at the same time, that Lake Tchad had been reached by the three British travellers, Denham, Clapperton and Oudney, in 1823, long before the advent of other Europeans; and in September, 1893, he claimed that his company had scrupulously observed the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin with regard to the free navigation of the Niger and Benue. Although Lord Aberdare had taken of late years no active part in politics, his name was found in the small minority in the House of Lords which supported the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. He was also Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor, for which he had prepared a draft report; but his health had been much enfeebled, and before the final report was agreed upon he had succumbed, on February 25, to an attack of influenza.

Lord Aberdare was twice married—first to Annabella, daughter of Mr. Richard Beadon, and, secondly, in 1854, two years after his first wife's death, to Norah, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Napier, the historian of the Peninsular War. Of this illustrious soldier and writer Lord Aberdare afterwards wrote the life (1864).

On the 1st, at Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk, aged 73, **Henry Birkbeck**, eldest son of Henry Birkbeck, of Keswick. Educated in the School of the Society of

Friends, and was associated for fifty-six years with the banking firm of Gurneys & Co., and an active philanthropist. Married, first, 1849, Mary Anne, daughter of Anthony Hamond, of Westacre, Norfolk, and second, 1871, Etheldreda Isabella, daughter of Sir William Folkes, second baronet. On the 1st, at Weirleigh, Brechley, Kent, aged 83, **Mrs. Thorneycroft**, a sculptor of considerable repute. Mary, daughter of John Francis, a sculptor of eminence, was born at Thornham, Norfolk. Studied under her father; exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1832; afterwards studied at Rome with Thorwaldsen and Gibson; on her return was engaged by the Queen to model busts of several members of the Royal Family. Married, 1846, Thomas Thorneycroft, who had been her fellow-pupil in Rome. On the 2nd, at London, aged 66, **Colonel Philip Dickson, R.A.** Educated at Woolwich; entered Royal Artillery, 1849; served through the Crimean Campaign, and was present at the chief engagements. On the 3rd, at Nice, aged 68, **Countess of Ducie**, Julia, daughter of James Haughton Langston, M.P., of Sarsden House, Oxfordshire. Married, 1849, third Earl of Ducie. On the 5th, at Dover, aged 90, **Lambert Weston**, an artist of some repute in his earlier years, and an intimate friend of Charles Dickens, George Cruickshank, etc. On the 5th, at Gorey, Ireland, aged 68, **Lieutenant-General John Christopher Guise, V.C., C.B.**, fifth son of Sir J. Wright Guise, G.C.B. Entered the Army, 1845; served with 90th Regiment in Crimean Campaign, 1853-4, and in the Indian Mutiny, where he won the Victoria Cross. Married, 1861, Isabella, daughter of Rev. Arthur Newcombe, of Abbeyleix, Queen's Co. Colonel of the Leicestershire Regiment, 1890. On the 5th, at Paris, aged 82, **M'Leod of M'Leod**, Norman M'Leod, twenty-second chief of the Clan, eldest son of J. N. M'Leod, M.P. Born at Dunvegan Castle. For many years devoted himself to the improvement of his estates in the Isle of Skye; was forced to take service under the Government, and was Secretary of the Science and Art Department, 1873-80. Married, first, 1837, Hon. Louisa Barbara, daughter of thirteenth Lord St. John, of Bletshoe; and second, 1881, Baroness Hanna von Ettingshausen. On the 5th, at Maidenhead, aged 60, **Major-General Robert Montresor Rogers, C.B., V.C.**, son of James Rogers, Q.C. Educated at St. Columba's College, Ireland; entered the Army, 1855; served with 40th Regiment in the Crimean Campaign, 1855, and China War, 1860 (severely wounded); commanded 90th Regiment through the Zulu War, 1879; commanded Second-Class District, Bengal, 1885-9. On the 6th, at Farley Hill Place, Berks, aged 80, **William Gray**, second son of W. Gray, of Bolton. Sat as a Conservative for Bolton, 1857-74; Colonel, second Volunteer Battalion, L.N. Lancashire Regiment. Married, 1861, Magdalene, daughter of J. Robin, of West Kirby, Cheshire. On the 6th, at Wandsworth, aged 80, **Colonel William Honeywood**, second son of Sir John C. Honeywood, fifth baronet. Hon. Colonel, Berks Yeomanry Cavalry, since 1874, having previously been Lieutenant-Colonel. Married, 1844, Barbara Henrietta, daughter of James Whyte, of Pilton House, Devon. On the 7th, at Bracknell, aged 84, **Lady de Clifford**, Hilda, daughter of Charles Balfour. Married, 1879, twenty-fourth Baron de Clifford, who died in 1894. On the 7th, at Brussels, aged 76, **Jean Portaels**, Director of the Academy of Fine Arts. Born at Vilvorde; studied under Navez and Paul Delaroche; won the Prix de Rome at Paris, 1843; went to Egypt, where he made many studies; appointed Director of the Ghent Academy, 1857; Professor of Painting at Brussels, 1863, and Director of the Academy, 1877. On the 8th, at Rockhampton, aged 88, **Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S.J., LL.D.**, eldest son of Robert Stevenson, surgeon, of Berwick-on-Tweed. Educated at Glasgow and Durham; appointed an Assistant in the British Museum, 1831; employed by the Record Commission, 1834-8, and about this time was ordained and meditated work; edited numerous works for the Surtees Society, the Maitland and Roxburgh Bannatyne Clubs; Vicar of Leighton Buzzard, 1849-62, during which period he published "The Church Historians of England" (1853) and other historical works; received into the Church of Rome, 1863, and appointed to the Public Record Office, 1864; on the death of his wife in 1869, entered St. Mary's College, Ascot; ordained priest, 1872; employed at Rome in inspecting the Vatican Archives, 1873-7, and on his return entered the Society of Jesus as a novice, and his period of probation over, he resumed active literary and missionary work. He married, 1831, Mary Anne, daughter of John Craig, of Glasgow. On the 8th, at Kensington, aged 63, **Reginald Stuart Poole, LL.D.**, son of Rev. E. R. Poole. Educated by his uncle, Edward Lane, the Orientalist, and spent the years 1842-9 at Cairo; began writing in the *Literary Gazette* articles republished (1851) as "Horæ Ægypticæ"; entered the British Museum, 1852, and succeeded Mr.

Vaux as Keeper of the Coins, 1870-92, during which period he saw through the press thirty-five volumes of catalogues of the various coins; appointed, 1885, Yates Professor of Archaeology at University College, London. Married, 1863, Eliza Christina, daughter of James Forlonge of Geelong, Victoria. On the 8th, at Kidbrooke Park, East Grinstead, aged 81, **Henry Ray Freshfield**. Educated at Charterhouse; articled to the family firm of solicitors to the Bank of England, to which he was admitted, 1835. Did much to save Hampstead Heath from being built over, and at a later period protected the rights of Ashdown Forest. Married, 1840, Jane Quintrie, daughter of William Crawford, of Pipp Brook House, Dorking, M.P. for the City of London. Took an active part in the affairs of the county of Sussex, of which he was High Sheriff, 1885, and a County Councillor. On the 9th, at Rome, aged 95, **Francesco Podesti**, the oldest member of *Accademia di San Luca*. Born at Ancona; came to Rome, 1815, studied under Camuccini, and became a fashionable portrait painter. When past eighty-three years of age he painted a series of frescoes for the Church of the Great Sacrament at Ancona, and he was a member of the principal artistic Academies of Europe. On the 11th, at Munich, aged 73, **Professor Franz Josef Lanter**, Professor at the University of Munich and Keeper of the Egyptian Collection. A profound Egyptian scholar, and the author of many historical and archaeological works. On the 11th, at Wasre Court, Abingdon, aged 73, **John Cremer Clarke**, son of Robert Clarke, of St. Giles', Devon. A successful merchant; sat as a Liberal for Abingdon, 1874-85. Married, first, 1844, Mary, daughter of J. Avis, of Minehead; and second, 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of John Joyce, of Timberscombe, Somerset. On the 11th, at Cameron House, Dumbartonshire, aged 91, **Patrick Boyle Smollett**, son of Rear-Admiral John Smollett, of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, great-grand-nephew of the novelist. Educated at Haileybury; entered Madras Civil Service, 1826-57; sat as a Conservative for Dumbartonshire, 1859-68, and for Cambridge, 1874-80. On the 11th, at Whitehall Gardens, aged 59, **Colonel Gerard Noel Money**, C.B., son of Rev. J. D. Money, of Stodham Park, Hants. Entered the Bengal Army, 1853; served in the Burmese War, 1853-4; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Umeyla Campaign, 1863, and Afghan Campaign, 1879-80; member of H.M.'s Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1883; Provincial Grand Master of Surrey Freemasons. On the 12th, at New Orleans, aged 90, **Charles Etienne Gayarré**, a distinguished historian. Born and educated at New Orleans; studied law at Philadelphia; returned to practise in Louisiana, 1830, and subsequently Attorney-General, 1836-40, and Secretary of State of Louisiana, 1841-54; author of "*Histoire de la Louisiane*" (and a similar work in English), "*Philip II., of Spain*," etc. On the 12th, at Uxbridge, aged 82, **Rev. the Hon. Henry O'Brien**, fifth son of Sir Edward O'Brien and brother of thirteenth Baron Inchiquin. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; Rector of Killersherdoney, Co. Leitrim. Married, 1839, Harriett, daughter of John Godley, of Killigar, Co. Leitrim. On the 14th, at Ryder Street, St. James, aged 80, **Ferdinand William Arkwright**, J.P., D.L., son of Peter Arkwright, of Willersley, Warwickshire. On the 14th, at Pitfour Castle, Perthshire, aged 54, **Sir James Thomas Stewart Richardson**, fourteenth baronet. Entered 78th Highlanders, 1859; Secretary to the Order of the Thistle, 1876. Married, 1868, Harriet Georgina Alice, daughter of Rupert John Cochrane, of Halifax, N.S. On the 16th, at Djursholm, Sweden, aged 78, **Fredrik August Dahlgren**, a member of the Swedish Academy. Born at Taberg, in Wermland, where his father was manager of the mines. He translated Calderon into Swedish, and was the author of numerous poems and dramas. On the 16th, at Twickenham, aged 88, **Thomas Twining**, one of the earliest advocates of Technical Training. Formed, 1856, a costly museum of domestic and sanitary appliances, which was destroyed by fire in 1871. On the 16th, at Dulwich, aged 82, **Mrs. Newton Crosland**, novelist, etc., better known by her maiden name of Camilla Toulmin, daughter of a solicitor, and from 1838 largely contributed to periodical literature. Published her autobiography, "*Landmarks of a Literary Life*" (1894). Married, 1848, Newton Crosland, a London merchant. On the 17th, at Nice, aged 62, **Admiral Andrew James Kennedy**. Entered Royal Navy, 1847; served in the Black Sea and Crimea, 1854-5, and Eastern Soudan, 1884. On the 17th, at Lower Chilland House, Hants, aged 43, **Hon. Mark Floydsall Bouverie**, fifth son of fourth Earl of Radnor. Educated at Eton; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1873; Lieutenant, Royal Berks Militia. On the 17th, at Blackheath, aged 62, **Major-General Frederick George Ravenhill**, R.A., son of John Ravenhill, of Warminster, Wilts. Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered Royal Artillery, 1852; served in the Crimea, 1855; Assistant Adjutant-General, R.A., Bengal,

1860-3; Inspector and Purchaser of Horses, R.A. and R.E., 1881-7; Inspector-General of Remounts, 1887-93. Married, 1865, Alice, daughter of N. Bowden Smith, of Brockenhurst, Hants. On the 18th, at Halle, aged 65, **Professor Julius Opel**. Born at Loitschütz; devoted himself to the study of philology and history; appointed collaborator of the Franke Institution, Halle, 1864, and subsequently Rector of the Gymnasium. Rendered great service as member of the Historical Commission of the Province of Hanover, and edited many interesting volumes. On the 18th, at Bray, Dublin, aged 78, **Commander-General James Scott Robertson, C.B.** Served as Purveyor-in-Chief to the Army in the Crimea and Turkey. Married, 1879, Fanny, daughter of John Downing, Judge of the Kandian Courts. On the 19th, at Old Burlington Street, W., aged 64, **John Whitaker Hulke, F.R.S.**, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, eldest son of a surgeon at Deal, who attended the first Duke of Wellington in his last illness. Educated at King's College School, London, and in Germany; entered Medical School of King's College, 1849; appointed Surgeon to British Hospital at Smyrna, 1855; F.R.C.S., 1857; Assistant Surgeon, King's College Hospital, 1857; Moorfields Eye Hospital, 1858; Middlesex Hospital, 1859; Senior Surgeon, 1866; Vice-President of the College of Surgeons, 1884; President, 1893. Married, 1858. On the 19th, at Albion Street, Hyde Park, aged 91, **Admiral Richard Henry Stopford**, second son of Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, Canon of Windsor. Entered Royal Navy, 1826; retired, 1851. Married, 1847, Frances, daughter of W. T. Smyth, of Little Houghton, North Hants. On the 19th, at Paris, aged 75, **Auguste Vacquerie**, a distinguished French journalist. Born at Villequier in Normandy; began writing literary and political papers in the *Globe*, 1840; was for many years editor of the *Rappel*, which he started in 1868. On the 19th, at Harrow, aged 54, **Francis Peter de Labilliere**, whose father, of Huguenot descent, was an early settler. Born at Melbourne, but educated in England, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1863; acted as Honorary Secretary to the Conference on Colonial Questions, 1871, and of Imperial Federation League, on its formation, 1890; author of "Early History of the Colony of Victoria" (1878), "Federal Britain" (1894), etc. Married, 1867, Adelaide, eldest daughter of Rev. Edward Ravenshaw. On the 20th, at Dunkeld, N.B., aged 56, **Colonel John Leslie Robertson, C.B.**, son of Donald Robertson, of Dunkeld. Served in the Crimea, 1855-6; New Zealand, 1863-5; Senior Commanding Officer, Suakim Expedition, 1885. Married, first, 1862, Emily, daughter of W. B. G. Lavers; and second, 1873, Carolina, daughter of Don Carlos Melhado, of Truxillo. On the 20th, at Edinburgh, aged 77, **Sir William Collins**, head of a large Scotch publishing firm. Educated at Glasgow; succeeded to his father's business, which he greatly extended; Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1877. Married, first, 1845, Annabella, daughter of Alexander Glen, of Glasgow; and second, 1865, Helen, daughter of Robert Jamieson, of Glasgow. On the 20th, at Washington, U.S.A., aged 78, **Frederick Douglass**, a prominent mulatto orator. Born in Talbot County, Maryland, his mother being a slave and his father a white man. He escaped in 1838 and reached New Bedford, Mass., and was appointed agent of the Anti-Slavery League. In 1845 he visited Europe, and his English friends subscribed 150*l.* to purchase his freedom and 500*l.* to start a newspaper. Settled in Rochester, N.Y., and established the *North Star* newspaper. His supposed connection with John Brown's raid into Virginia in 1859 rendered his absence in England for some months advisable, and on his return he took a leading part in the emancipation of the negroes. Appointed Member of Council of the district of Columbia, 1871-6; United States Marshal for that district, 1876-81, and Recorder of Deeds, 1881-6; appointed by President Harrison Minister to the Republic of Hayti, 1886, a post which he held with much dignity for six years. On the 21st, at Hampstead, aged 81, **Ewan Christian**, Architect to the Ecclesiastical Commission and of the new National Portrait Gallery, son of a Manx architect. Born in London; built a number of churches, including those of Pembury and Hildenborough, Kent. On the 21st, at St. James' Palace, aged 63, **Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Baring**, Adjutant and Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard, third son of Henry Bingham Baring, M.P.; entered the Scots Guards, 1849; served through the Crimea War, and twice wounded. On the 22nd, at Oxford, aged 52, **Alfred Robinson**, Fellow and Senior Bursar of New College, Oxford, son of William Fothergill Robinson, of Aigburth, Liverpool. Educated at Marlborough and University College, Oxford; B.A., 1862; first-class Classics and Mathematics; elected Fellow of New College, 1864. On the 23rd, in Oxford Street, London, aged 70, **Edward Frederick Smyth Pigott**, third son of J. H. Smyth

Pigott, of Brockley Hall, Somerset. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; B.A., 1845; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1851; editor and proprietor of the *Leader*, 1853-5; became a writer on the *Daily News* and *Globe*; appointed Examiner of Plays, 1874. On the 23rd, at Sydenham Hill, aged 84, **Major-General John Clarke**, son of Ralph Clarke, R.N. Entered the Bengal Army, 1828; served in the Kashmir, 1838, and Punjab Campaigns, 1848-9; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and other local campaigns. Married, 1846, Frances Rice, daughter of Rev. Charles Brown, Rector of Whitstone, Devon. On the 23rd, at Joorak, Melbourne, Victoria, aged 64, **Surgeon-General John James Clarke**. Entered Indian Medical Department, 1853; served during the Mutiny with the Artillery under Generals Havelock, Outram, and Neill. Married, 1866, Mina, daughter of Sir Robert Officer, of State Syreen, Tasmania. On the 23rd, at Connaught Square, Hyde Park, aged 91, **Dowager Lady Wynford**, Jane, daughter of William Thoyts, of Southampstead Park, Berks. Married, 1821, second Lord Wynford. On the 25th, at Cheltenham, aged 77, **Departmental Inspector-General David Lyall, M.D.** Born at Auchinblae; educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities; entered Royal Navy Medical Service, 1838; appointed to H.M.S. *Terror* in Sir John Ross's Antarctic Expedition, 1839-42; surgeon and naturalist to survey the coast of New Zealand, 1847; surgeon to Sir E. Belcher's Arctic Expedition, 1852-4, and afterwards in the Black Sea, and in the North Pacific; medical officer at Pembroke Dockyard, 1857-68. On the 25th, at Hanover, aged 87, **Ignaz Lachner**, a distinguished violinist and musical composer. Born at Paris, and studied at Augsburg; violinist at Munich Theatre, 1822-26; at Vienna, 1826-31; Musical Director of the Court at Wurtemberg, 1831-42; at the Bavarian Court, 1842-53; Stadt Theatre, Hamburg, 1853-8; Court Conductor at Stockholm, 1858-61; and at Stadt Theatre, Frankfurt-on-Main, 1861-75. On the 26th, at the Cloisters, Westminster, aged 63, **Rev. Samuel Flood Jones**, Precentor and Minor Canon of Westminster. Born at London; graduated B.A., 1851; Pembroke College, Oxford (hon. fourth class in Mathematics); Incumbent of St. Matthews, Spring Gardens, 1854-76; Vicar of St. Botolph, Aldgate, 1876; Minor Canon of Westminster, 1859; Precentor, 1869. On the 26th, at Norwood, aged 77, **Edward Walhouse Mark**. Born at Malaga, where his father was Consul; educated at Rugby; served in the Consulate at Malaga, 1834-40; Vice-Consul at Santa Marta, 1843; Bogota, 1846; Consul, Baltimore, 1857, and Marseilles, 1858-82. Married, 1848, Frances Sarah, daughter of John Bidwell, of the Foreign Office. On the 27th, at Wallaroy, Sydney, N.S.W., aged 83, **Sir William Montagu Manning**, son of John E. Manning, of Clifton. Educated at University College, London; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1832; appointed Chairman of Sydney Quarter Sessions, 1837; Solicitor-General for New South Wales, 1845-56; Attorney-General, 1856-7, 1860, and 1868-70; Judge of the Supreme Court in New South Wales, 1876-87; President of Sydney University, 1878. Married, first, 1836, Emily Anne, daughter of E. Wise, of Hill Grove, I.W.; and second, 1849, Eliza Anne, daughter of Very Rev. William Sowerby, Dean of Goulburn, N.S.W. On the 27th, at Belgravia, aged 69, **Major-General Henry Heyman**, eldest son of Captain Aug. Heyman, Royal Scots Greys. Educated at Woolwich; entered Royal Artillery and served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5. Married, first, 1853, Louisa M., daughter of Sir Thomas Turton; and second, 1886, Editha, daughter of Sir John Hawkshaw and widow of Colonel Burton Bennet. On the 28th, at Draycot, Cerne, Chippenham, aged 60, **Earl Cowley**, William Henry Wellesley, second Earl Cowley. Educated at Eton; entered the Coldstream Guards; served in the Crimea, 1855-6, and as aide-de-camp to Lord Clyde in the Indian Mutiny, 1858. Married, 1863, Emily Gwendoline, daughter of Colonel T. P. Williams, M.P., of Temple House, Great Marlow, and Craig-y-don.

MARCH.

Ismail Pasha.—Ismail Pasha was born on the last day of 1830, the second son of Ibrahim, the victor of Konieh and Nezib, and grandson of Mahommed Aly, the creator of modern Egypt. Before he was nineteen years of age

both his father and grandfather were dead, and the ruler of Egypt was his first cousin Abbas.

At that time he stood third in order of succession to the Vice-royalty under the Hatti Shereef of 1841, whereby the

Valiship of Egypt passed to the eldest surviving descendant of Mahommed Aly. The two who had precedence of him were Mahommed Said, a son of the founder of the dynasty, and Achmed Rifaat, his own elder brother.

Said, who succeeded Abbas, had a singular accident shortly after his accession. A train, in which were believed to be travelling the three next heirs to the throne, fell into the river. Achmed was drowned, but Ismail, who was a shrewd man, missed his train, saved his life, and became next in succession. Probably Said thought that his energetic and ambitious nephew could be more safely employed abroad than in Egypt, and for some time he intrusted him with various missions to Napoleon III., to the Pope, and others, the object of which was never very clearly understood. Said, finding this means of employing his successor too expensive, recalled him, and ordered him to the Soudan to suppress an insurrection. When Ismail returned in good health Said accepted the inevitable, and he even named him Regent when he went to Mecca. A year later he died, and Ismail was proclaimed Viceroy on January 18, 1863.

He was then just thirty-two years of age, and was believed to have an income of 160,000*l.* a year. Penurious in small matters, he was profuse in his expenditure on horses, gambling, and other recreations of the East. Suddenly he found himself the irresponsible master of boundless wealth. The American War had driven the price of Egyptian cotton from 6*d.* to 30*d.* the pound, and the staple crop of Egypt had become worth roughly 25,000,000*l.* instead of 5,000,000*l.* To Ismail this meant 20,000,000*l.* more of solid cash upon which he could draw each year, and, even before the cash supply was exhausted, the golden gates of credit were open to him. He transferred his individual debts to the State. Later on, in an excess of enthusiasm, he transferred also the debts of the fellaheen to the State, while absorbing their lands into his private estate.

With considerable foresight, at the very commencement of his reign, he recognised that the concessions granted by his predecessor to M. de Lesseps were dangerous to the country. To their rectification he applied himself with energy and intelligence, and he succeeded, but at a heavy cost, direct and indirect. The negotiations were conducted by Lesseps with extreme astuteness and much flattery of Is-

mail's self-importance. The money award was referred, with singular imprudence and generosity, to the Emperor Napoleon, who fixed the sum at 4,000,000*l.* sterling; but it cost Ismail a good deal more. Flattered by Napoleon he began to imagine himself the equal of Emperors and the Sovereign of an independent State. The Royal honours he gave and received at the opening of the canal in 1869 excited the jealousy of the Porte, which had not yet forgotten his grandfather, and prepared the way for his own deposition just ten years later. Meanwhile that jealousy had to be temporarily allayed. The yearly tribute was raised from 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, in return for which the title of Vali was exchanged for that of Khedive, and the law of succession changed to direct descent from father to son. In this, as in many other bargains for which he paid heavily, Ismail was, to some extent, duped. He had worked for the direct succession, believing that he would be allowed to choose the son who should succeed. It was his second wife who conducted the negotiations, but, when too late, he discovered that the succession was fixed for the eldest, at once the most worthy and the most hated son of his father.

Similarly, in the negotiations which resulted in the establishment of the International Tribunals, he effected a far-reaching change which he never anticipated. In this, as in the other case, the originator was Nubar, Premier of Egypt. He saw that there were men whom under the Consular system he could neither tax nor punish. To get rid of this injustice he was willing to allow European judges, whom he had no reason to suppose would prove unamenable to his influence; but when he found that Nubar's great scheme not only neglected the question of taxation, but included what he deemed the monstrous Article X., by which "the Government, the Administrations, the private estates of H.H. the Khedive and of the members of his family" should be amenable to the jurisdiction of the new tribunals, Ismail would have abandoned the scheme, but again it was too late.

The establishment of the International Tribunals in February, 1876, was the beginning of the end of Ismail's career. From 1863 to 1875 he had governed Egypt merrily after his own extravagant fashion. He had run up a debt of a hundred millions or so, had gone on paying paper debts in more paper, with trifling additions in

the figures, averaging, perhaps, twenty-five per cent. compound interest. When credit in this direct form failed he had sold his crops for the coming year two or three times over, and when the time came for delivery of what did not exist had cheerfully consented to cancel the contract at an advanced price, wholly irrespective of the value of the commodity. With money thus obtained he had increased the canals and railways of Egypt, created a sugar industry, made ports at Alexandria and Suez, and planted the Egyptian flag on the equator; but these national acts were achieved at a cost which could never be remunerative, and at best could only temporarily benefit the producer, whose last piastre he extracted for himself. With these exactions he had built innumerable palaces, and furnished them without regard to expense; he had entertained royally; he had maintained an opera and a ballet worthy of London or Paris, and had even produced a masterpiece of Verdi with unexampled splendour.

But the International Tribunals came to put an end to all this Arcadian simplicity. At first Ismail regarded them as likely to produce only a new sort of official who would require rather higher pay (in paper), and who might at first stand on his dignity and require rather larger presents than usual. Instead, they asked for their salaries in cash, and, though taking nothing more, took that from the Tribunal fees before handing them into the Treasury; they avoided him and his Court, and finally, they gave judgments against him, and actually complained that these were not executed.

Then, as credit got more difficult, he sold the canal shares, an operation of which he was always particularly proud, because he maintained that he had cheated the British Government out of 40,000*l.* in the exchange. The British Government, however, became curious, and sent out Mr. Stephen Cave to inquire into the finances. Ismail, aided by his foster brother and dearest friend, Ismail Sadik—Minister of Finance—was ready with voluminous statements of accounts. Mr. Goschen came later and criticised those and similar—or rather very dissimilar—accounts which had been improvised for him.

Things went better for a while under an Anglo-French control, but soon it became necessary to have a more thorough commission of inquiry by Major Baring and others, which culminated in Ismail's making over his

estates to the State and becoming a constitutional Sovereign, with Nubar as Premier, and Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières in the Cabinet.

After six months as a constitutional Sovereign, Ismail pondered how to get rid of his Cabinet. As there was no constitutional opposition he sent for the army, and by way of a party cry made them protest against wholesale dismissals from the ranks. Their grievance was not wholly imaginary. Their remedy was original—they pulled Mr. Rivers Wilson's beard, and knocked off Nubar's fez. Then Ismail appeared as the *deus ex machina*, solemnly ordered the rioters to go home, and undertook to redress their grievances. This he did by dismissing his Ministers. England and France, however, insisted on the re-instatement of Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières. Nubar was allowed to go, and Ismail's son, Tewfik, afterwards Khedive, was named President of the Council. But the son proved honestest than the father, and, finding that he was expected to thwart his colleagues, resigned after a few months.

Meanwhile the Tribunals had continued giving judgments against the Government, of which neither Ismail nor England and France took any notice, until Germany and Austria showed signs of intending to insist on execution. Then the two Western Powers became alarmed, and Ismail's reign came to an inglorious close on June 26, 1879. Unable at first to obtain permission to live in Constantinople, he found an asylum at Naples, but eventually was permitted by the Sultan to retire to his palace of Ermirghian on the Bosphorus, where he remained more or less a State prisoner until his death, which took place on March 2, after a short illness. His body was brought to Egypt for interment in the Mosque of Rifai, near the citadel of Cairo.

Professor Blackie.—John Stuart Blackie was born at Glasgow in 1809. He received his early education at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, where his father was a bank agent, with the view of becoming a minister of the Church of Scotland. He afterwards studied at the University of Edinburgh, with the view of going to the Scottish Bar, but did not take a degree owing to his strong aversion to mathematics. In 1839, when he had completed his college career, his father sent him abroad; and his residence at Göttingen and Berlin and Rome, where he continued his

studies, had an important influence on his future life. He appreciated highly the benefits he derived from the very complete course of study in the German Universities, and he missed no opportunity of advising Scottish students to finish their education there. He returned to Scotland from his Continental residence thoroughly Germanised. He wrote many articles on German literature and education. He finished also a translation of "Faust," which was published in 1834; and in the same year he was admitted to the Scottish Bar.

But he preferred letters to law, and in 1841 he was appointed Professor of Humanity (*i.e.*, of Latin) in Marischal College, Aberdeen. He proved a most energetic and popular teacher; but, from the first, he protested against the very elementary work which Scottish Professors were, at that time, required to perform. In 1852 he was translated to the Greek Chair in Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Professor Dunbar. Thenceforth till the end of his life he was regarded, not only as a permanent citizen of Edinburgh, but also as a typical Scot; and, as such, he had a world-wide reputation. Soon after his removal to Edinburgh he threw himself, with characteristic ardour, into the agitation for the reform of the Scottish Universities, which he had done much to foster in his Aberdeen days, and which led to the passing of the Universities Act of 1858. He advocated strenuously the institution of an entrance examination so as to put an end to the odious system which, as he said, allowed the Universities "to poach on the domain of the schools." He had the satisfaction of living to see this reform as an accomplished fact. He held his Edinburgh Chair for thirty years, retiring in 1882 with a pension.

His authorship lay especially in the domain of philology, and several of his works bore evidence of his preference for free over literal renderings of the original. He translated *Æschylus* (1850); *Homer*, in ballad measure (1866); he published a collection of philological papers, which were not strictly scientific, under the title of "*Horæ Hellenicæ*" (1874); a philosophical book on "*Four Phases of Morals—Socrates, Aristotle, Christianity and Utilitarianism*," and another work entitled "*Songs and Legends of Ancient Greece*." His books which appealed to the general public were, perhaps, more successful. Among the more notable of them were his work, "*On Beauty*" (1858); "*Lays of the*

Highlands and Islands" (1872); "*Self-Culture*" (1874), the most popular of all his writings and has been translated into fifteen foreign languages; "*Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands*" (1875); "*Natural History of Atheism*" (1877); "*Lay Sermons*" (1881); "*Altavona*" (1882), in which he championed the cause of the Highland crofters; "*Wisdom of Goethe*" (1883); "*Life of Burns*" (1888); "*Scottish Song*" (1888); and "*Song of Heroes*" (1889). In a volume of Essays published in 1890 he gave his mature conclusions on "*Subjects of Moral and Social Interest*." His public lectures dealt with a varied range of subjects, including Scotch Nationality, Scottish Home Rule, Scottish Song, University Reform, the Gaelic Language, Poetry and the Scottish Land Laws. He carefully abstained from mixing in the warfare of party politics, and he was friendly with the leading men of all parties. Still, in regard to such questions as Scottish Home Rule, the Highland crofters, and academic reform, he was at no pains to conceal his Radical sympathies. One of his greatest achievements was the foundation and endowment of a chair of Celtic Literature in the Edinburgh University, for which, in two years (1874-76), he raised the sum of 12,000*l.* He married, in 1842, Elizabeth Helen, daughter of James Wyld, of Bilston, Fife, who survived him. He died at Edinburgh, on March 2, where his funeral gave evidence of the esteem and regard with which he was held by all classes of citizens.

Sir Geoffrey Hornby, G.C.B.—Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby (Admiral Sir), son of Admiral Phipps Hornby, a distinguished naval officer, who had fought at Trafalgar, was born February 25, 1825, and entered the Royal Navy in 1837. As a midshipman he saw active service in 1840 on the coast of Syria. Promoted to commissioned rank in 1844, he was appointed at once to the *Cleopatra* (twenty-six), then engaged on the Cape station in the suppression of the slave trade. This vessel was paid off at Chatham early in 1847, and, after six months on half-pay, Mr. Hornby became Flag-Lieutenant to his father in the *Asia* (eighty-four). In her he visited most parts of the Pacific, and, on his promotion to the rank of commander in 1850, came home. He attained post rank in 1852, but was not again employed afloat until 1858, when, as Captain of the steam frigate, *Tribune* (thirty-one), he returned

to the Pacific. Early in 1861 he went to the Mediterranean as Captain of the wooden screw line-of-battle ship *Neptune* (eighty-six), and began to show himself not only a good commander, but a trainer of good officers. The *Neptune*, in 1860, was chosen as the flagship of Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, and Captain Hornby, who remained in her as flag-captain (Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres being Captain of the Fleet), then had serving under him such men as afterwards became Admirals Sir E. R. Fremantle and J. O. Hopkins and Captain H. G. Andoe. Scarcely was the *Neptune* paid off before Captain Hornby took command of the *Edgar* (seventy-one) as Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral S. C. Dacres in the Channel. Very soon after having paid off the *Edgar* at Portsmouth, Captain Hornby hoisted his broad pennant in the wooden steam frigate *Bristol* (thirty-one) as Commodore of the first class and Commander-in-Chief on the West Coast of Africa.

After an interval of half-pay, and after promotion to flag rank, he was appointed, in the summer of 1869, to the command of the Detached Squadron, and hoisted his flag in the steam frigate *Liverpool* (thirty). Not long after his return to England the Rear-Admiral was appointed to the chief command in the Channel, and hoisted his flag in the *Minotaur*. His next sea-going appointment, after promotion to the rank of Vice-Admiral, was that of Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, 1877, having, for a short time previously, served as Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty. He hoisted his flag in the *Alexandra*, with Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell as his second in the *Bellerophon*. Diplomacy, organisation and tact, as well as a judicious display of force and determination, were required all through 1877, and more especially in January and February, 1878, when the invader was at the gates of Constantinople, when we were apparently on the brink at one moment of war with Russia and at another of hostilities with Turkey; and when the Cabinet at home was torn by internal dissensions, and weakened by crippling resignations. But during the whole anxious period the Admiral never made a mistake, though upon occasions he boldly assumed responsibilities from which ordinary men would have shrunk. In January, 1878, he took his fleet to the mouth of the Dardanelles; in February he took it through the strait with every ship cleared for action,

and in momentary expectation of seeing all the eleven batteries on the European bank, and all the five on the Asiatic, open fire from their 360 heavy guns; and anchored it safely near Princes' Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, within sight of Constantinople. Three weeks later the Treaty of San Stefano was signed. The Admiral, who remained in the Mediterranean until 1880, was made a K.C.B. for his services there. In the following year he was appointed President of the Royal Naval College; and from November, 1882, to November, 1885, he flew his flag in the *Duke of Wellington* as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, except during the few weeks for which he was absent in command of the Evolutionary Squadron in the summer of 1885. On that occasion he hoisted his flag once more in the *Minotaur*. This was his last command afloat, for at the end of the year he was created G.C.B., and retired at the comparatively early age of sixty. He, however, continued to show his interest in naval affairs. In 1887, at the time of the jubilee celebration, he was officially present at the review at Spithead; in 1888 he took a prominent part in the agitation which resulted in the passing of the Naval Defence Act of 1889. Upon the death of Sir A. P. Ryder he reached the rank of Admiral of the Fleet; and, in 1889, upon the occasion of the visit of the German Emperor to the fleet at Spithead, Sir Geoffrey was attached to his Majesty in the capacity of Honorary Aide-de-camp. The Emperor William was much impressed by the strong individuality and great experience of the Admiral of the Fleet, and, in the following year, asked for him to be sent in an official capacity to witness the German combined manœuvres on the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1891, after recovering from a serious carriage accident which for several weeks seemed likely to be fatal, the Admiral again came forward officially to assist in welcoming the French Squadron under Admiral Gervais at Portsmouth.

Sir Geoffrey Hornby was the author of a tactical work of great value on "Squadrons of Exercise in the British Navy." He also wrote other works on steam tactics, of which he was an acknowledged master, and contributed numerous shorter papers, all on naval subjects, to the reviews and magazines, besides addressing many letters on kindred topics to the *Times*.

Sir Geoffrey Hornby married, in 1853, Emily Frances, daughter of the late Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park,

Hants, and died on March 3, at Lordington, Hants, from the effects of a chill, developing into influenza, contracted while returning from Chichester on his tricycle.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.B.—Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, born at Chadlington Park, Oxford, on April 11, 1810, was the second son of Mr. Abram Rawlinson, an Oxfordshire squire. At the age of eleven he was sent to a school at Wrington, Somersetshire, and subsequently to a school at Ealing. Having obtained a nomination to a military cadetship in the East India Company's service from a relative, he proceeded to Bombay in 1827. Among his fellow-passengers happened to be Sir John Malcolm, then proceeding to take up the Governorship of Bombay, who inspired the young cadet with the ambition to pursue studies by which the historian of Persia had made himself famous.

On his arrival in India Rawlinson continued with energy his study of Oriental languages, and in less than twelve months after his arrival he was appointed interpreter to the 1st Bombay Grenadiers. He served with this regiment for five years in Bombay, Poona, and other places, and as a reward for his proficiency in Persian and Mahrattée, he was made paymaster of his regiment before he was nineteen years of age. His good temper, courage, and fine physique won him great popularity. He was among the foremost in every athletic sport, and in horsemanship his superiority was specially marked. In 1833 the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, decided that it would be prudent for us to take steps to support and to arm Persia. A number of officers were sent to Persia in the autumn of that year, and among these was Rawlinson, specially nominated for his proficiency in Persian. He remained there nearly six years, filling a number of different posts, from interpreter and paymaster to *Chargé d'Affaires* during Sir John McNeill's absence. He travelled through many of the least known portions of the country, and during these journeys he was first brought into contact with those archaeological remains to the study of which he at once devoted himself. In 1838-39 the Afghan difficulty in which Persia was involved by the Shah's attack on Herat led to the departure of the British envoy from Teheran and the withdrawal of those officers who had been not unsuccessfully engaged in reorganising the Per-

sian Army. Rawlinson, while travelling in the country, came across Vickovitch, the Russian officer sent on a mission to Kabul in 1837, whose promises had much to do with Dost Mahomed's hostility. Realising the importance of the presence of a Russian officer journeying to Afghanistan, Rawlinson at once rode off to Teheran to advise our Minister of the fact, covering several hundred miles in an incredibly short space of time. On war being declared against Persia he and his comrades were peremptorily recalled to India, and his researches were broken off. As soon as arrived in India, Lord Auckland at once sent him to Kabul, to act as assistant to our envoy, Sir William Macnaghten. He travelled *via* Sind and Kandahar, and one of his first works in his new Afghan career, was to draw up a report on the condition of the country through which he had passed, for the benefit of those who were lulled into a sense of false security at Kabul. On reaching the Afghan capital Rawlinson had a narrow escape of being associated with the unfortunate mission sent to the Usbeg States of Turkestan. The appointment was made, and would have been carried in effect, but that disturbances broke out in the Ghilzai country, the political agency of Western Afghanistan was thereby discredited, and Rawlinson seemed the only man capable of repairing what had happened. Rawlinson retraced his steps to Kandahar to take charge of what was then called the Political Agency of Western Afghanistan.

Very soon after his arrival at Kandahar he became convinced of the covert hostility of even those Afghans who had sworn loyalty to the Durani King, and he notified his views, which were the first expressions of a pessimistic opinion as to our position in Afghanistan, to his superiors at Kabul and in India. Events proved how well founded Rawlinson's fears were as to the attitude of the Afghan population. His precautions and the steady discipline of the Kandahar garrison under its resolute commander, Sir William Nott, prevented an early outbreak in the south; but when our envoy was murdered at Kabul, and our army retreated from that place, the hostility of the Durani and Ghilzai tribes round Kandahar could no longer be repressed. Rawlinson collected provisions and expelled the whole Afghan population, which he had previously disarmed, from the city, and thus insured the safety of that important place during

the whole of the dark winter of 1841-2. The Afghans burnt down one of the principal gates, and it seemed as if they would carry the city by storm, but Rawlinson had provided for this emergency by commanding the entrance from the inside with artillery, and when the Afghans found their way in they were driven back with heavy loss. In the battle fought with the main Afghan force outside Kandahar, on May 29, 1842, Major Rawlinson distinguished himself at the head of the small body of Persian cavalry, which he had personally trained. For these services he was specially named in the despatches of Sir William Nott. The garrison of Kandahar returned to India by way of Ghuzni—which it recaptured—and Kabul, and Rawlinson went with it. As agent at Kandahar he had controlled the finances at that city, receiving revenue in the name of Shah Shuja and making payments of all kinds. He was responsible for a sum exceeding one million sterling. The books and bills relating to this expenditure were burnt in a vessel on the Sutlej, and Major Rawlinson had to set to work and compile, from such materials as he could procure, a detailed statement of the outlay at Kandahar. This he succeeded in doing after six months' hard work, and with such accuracy that the Government of India specially complimented him on the result.

Sir Henry Rawlinson's career as a soldier must be considered to have then terminated. When offered a high post in the North-West by Lord Ellenborough, he expressed his strong desire to return to the scene of his former investigations into Assyrian antiquities, and to complete the solution of the mysteries which had fascinated his imagination. In 1843 he was appointed British Resident at Bagdad, where he remained till 1856, discharging the duties of Resident for the Company and Consul for the British Government. In 1856 he returned to England, and soon afterwards he was made a K.C.B., and appointed on the nomination of the Government to the Directorate of the East India Company. He had early turned his attention to politics, and in 1857 he twice contested the borough of Reigate. At the first election he was defeated, but at the second he was successful. During the debates of 1858 on the subject of transferring India to the Crown, he spoke frequently in support of the measure, and when it was passed he was appointed a member of the new India

Council, a post which, with one or two brief intervals, he retained to his death. The first break in his connection with the India Office was caused by his being sent to Persia in 1859 as Minister Plenipotentiary. His residence in that country did not exceed one year, but it enabled him to do much towards reconciling the policies of the two countries, and he established a personal friendship with the Shah which lasted to the close of his life. On his return to England he represented Frome in Parliament from 1865 to 1868. During this period he frequently spoke on the subject of the Russian advance in Central Asia, and he became generally known as the leader of the Russophobic school. In 1868 he again reverted to official life, being appointed a life member of the India Council. Although fettered by his official position he was too strongly convinced of the gravity of the matter to refrain from speaking out boldly when the Russians annexed Khiva, and in 1875 he published his "England and Russia in the East." In this book he collected all the information bearing on the subject, and reiterated the opinions to which he had given frequent expression, in letters, articles, and speeches, delivered too often to deaf ears and empty benches. In 1873, and again in 1889, he was specially appointed to attend on the Shah during his visit to England, and up to the last he continued to take the liveliest interest in Persian and Afghan affairs.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, when he first went to Persia in 1833, spent much of his time in tours through some of the remoter districts of the country. In 1837 he wrote an account of a tour through Susiana and Elimaïs. This he supplemented with a description of Ecbatana, which gained for him the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. He began, as far back as 1835, to copy down the cuneiform inscriptions on the rock tablets at Behistun. He had achieved no inconsiderable results, and was on the threshold of complete success when the Afghan war summoned him elsewhere. On his appointment to Bagdad, he renewed his connection with Mesopotamia, and found that the excavations at Khorsabad, conducted by M. Botta, the French Consul at Mosul, had facilitated his task. The archaeological remains found there in abundance showed that all the Assyrian legends were described in ancient Persian translations. By mastering the old Persian character on the tablets at Behistun, he found

the key which eventually deciphered all the memorials of Assyrian history. The years 1844 and 1845 were specially devoted to this task, and in 1846 he published his first work on the cuneiform inscriptions. In 1847 he obtained by incredible personal exertion, and not without risk, as the most important inscriptions were on a precipitous rock 300 ft. above the plain, complete copies of all the inscriptions. In 1849 he paid a visit to England after an absence of twenty-two years, bringing with him the copies mentioned. A very short time after his return to England he read the celebrated paper on the cuneiform inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia, in which he gave the first translation of the "Black Obelisk Inscription." This paper was followed up by his discovery among the inscriptions just brought home by Mr. Layard, of a mention of the war between Hezekiah and Sennacherib. In 1851 Sir Henry Rawlinson was granted the sum of 3,000*l.* by the British Museum for the purpose of systematic excavations in which he employed Mr. Hormuzd Rassam and several others. These excavations were carried on with equal ability and caution. In Germany Sir Henry Rawlinson's claim to be regarded as the first decipherer of the cuneiform had always been allowed without hesitation, notwithstanding the labours of Lassen and others in the same field, and among the earliest and most cherished of Sir Henry Rawlinson's foreign orders was the Prussian Order of Merit. Sir Henry Rawlinson was raised to the Grand Cross of the Bath on the occasion of the Shah's last visit, and in 1891 the dignity of a baronetcy was conferred upon him. Sir Henry Rawlinson married, in 1862, Louisa, daughter of Mr. Henry Seymour, of Knoyle. He preserved his activity up to within a week of his death, when he attended a meeting of the India Council. A sharp bronchial attack, however, seized him suddenly, and on March 5 he died at his house in Charles Street, Berkeley Square.

Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G. C. B.—Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G. C. B., the son of Major John Grant, of Auchterblair, was born in 1804, and at the age of sixteen entered the service of the East India Company. He passed twenty-three years of service in four or five different infantry regiments, and as Senior Captain joined the staff of the Bengal Army.

In the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-44 he served as Deputy-Adjutant-General

on the staff of Sir Hugh Gough, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore, being mentioned in despatches and rewarded with the brevet of Major. As Adjutant-General he served in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, and in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, being present at the battles of Aliwal, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sabraon, Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and being twice severely and dangerously wounded. In 1849-50 he went, in the same capacity, through Sir C. Napier's Campaign against the hill tribes of Kohat. A well-earned rest followed, and on June 10, 1856, having been promoted to General's rank, he received the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General. Grant was the first company officer ever selected for this high presidential command, the previous occupants having been Queen's officers.

On the death of General Anson in the early days of the Mutiny, Lord Canning summoned Sir Patrick Grant to Calcutta, and appointed him temporarily Commander-in-Chief in India almost at the moment that the Government at home selected and despatched Sir Colin Campbell to fill the post. Much discussion ensued as to the relative fitness of the two Commanders to undertake the conduct of the campaign. Ultimately it was decided that Havelock should be sent into the field; that Grant should remain with the Governor-General at Calcutta until Sir Colin Campbell's arrival, when he should resume his Madras command.

After his return to England on the expiration of the Madras command, Sir Patrick Grant was for five years Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta—1867-72. For the last twenty years of his life he enjoyed *otium cum dignitate* in the Governorship of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where he died on March 28. It was during his tenure of that office that he received the well-earned and well-deserved bâton of Field-Marshal in 1888. Among his other honours were the Colonelcy of the Blues and the Grand Crosses of the Orders of the Bath and of St. Michael and St. George.

He was twice married, first in 1832, to Jane Anne, daughter of William Fraser, Tytler, of Balorain and Aldourie, Inverness-shire; and, secondly, in 1844, to Hon. Frances Maria, daughter of first Viscount Gough. He was successively Colonel of 104th Foot, 1862-63; 78th Highlanders, 1863-85; and Royal Horse Guards from the latter date.

Lord Alcester.—Beauchamp Seymour, younger son of Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, and grandson of Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, was born April 12, 1821; entered the Navy in 1834, and, after serving in the Mediterranean as a mate in the *Britannia* (one hundred and twenty) received his Lieutenant's commission on March 7, 1842. His next service was in the Pacific, on board the *Thalia* (forty-two). In 1844, still on the same station, he joined the *Collingwood* (eighty), as Flag-Lieutenant to his uncle, Sir G. F. Seymour; and there he remained until 1847, in the summer of which year he was promoted to be commander. In 1848 he was appointed to the *Harlequin*, (twelve). In 1852-53, as a volunteer in the East Indies, he took an active part in the Burmese War, and, as Aide-de-camp to General Godwin, gallantly led the storming party of Fusiliers at the capture of the Pagoda at Pegu. Returning to England he was appointed, at the outbreak of the war with Russia, to the steam vessel *Brisk* (fourteen), in which he saw service in the White Sea. In 1854 he was posted, and in 1856-57 he commanded the *Meteor*, one of the slow and ugly floating batteries which were our earliest ironclads. Captain Seymour's next war service was seen in New Zealand, where in 1860-61, as Commodore, he commanded the Naval Brigade. From 1868 to 1870, when he attained flag rank, he was private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. Then he hoisted his flag for the first time as Commander-in-Chief of the Flying or Detached Squadron, hauling it down in 1872 to go almost immediately to the Admiralty as Junior Naval Lord. In 1874, after two years' work at Whitehall, he again went to sea with his flag in the *Agincourt* as senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron, which then included the *Agincourt*, *Monarch*, *Sultan*, *Devastation*, *Triumph*, *Northumberland* and *Resistance*. In 1880 the Admiral hoisted his flag at the fore in the *Alexandra*, and assumed the chief command in the Mediterranean. Sir Beauchamp Seymour was senior officer of the International Squadron which, in November, 1880, obtained the evacuation of Dulcigno by the Turks in favour of the Montenegrins; and, soon afterwards, having been promoted to the rank of Admiral, it became his duty to carry out the series of operations with which his name will always be most intimately associated.

Arabi Pasha having refused to desist from his efforts to strengthen the defences on the sea front of Alexandria,

the bombardment took place on July 11, 1882, opening at seven in the morning and ceasing, after the fort on Bluff Point had been silenced, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. The battle-ships engaged were the *Inflexible*, *Monarch*, *Téméraire*, *Alexandra*, *Sultan*, *Invincible*, *Superb* and *Penelope*. The arrangements made by Sir Beauchamp Seymour were in all respects admirable; the ships suffered very little injury, and all the forts which engaged were very seriously damaged. From that time until Lord Wolseley arrived on the scene the Admiral was in supreme command in Egypt, ashore as well as afloat. He subsequently took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and, returning to England the following year, received a well-merited welcome from all classes of the people. While still abroad he was created for his services Baron Alcester, and, in addition to receiving the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, he was voted a grant of 25,000*l.* Upon reaching home he found other honours awaiting him. He was given the freedom of the City of London, and presented with a sword and an address; he was made free of the Cutlers' Company; and a little later the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. Once more, from 1883 to 1885, the Admiral served at the Admiralty, this time as Second Naval Lord; but in 1886 the operations of the age clause shut out all prospects of further professional employment, and placed Lord Alcester, still an active and remarkably young-looking officer, upon the retired list. He found compensation, however, in society, where he was always a great favourite, and he never ceased to take a very lively and practical interest in all naval questions. In his later years he aged rapidly, and became almost completely blind, and after a long illness died on March 30 at his chambers in Ryder Street, St. James', within a fortnight of completing his seventy-fourth year.

Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., born at Ischl in 1825, was educated at Bonn, but spent much of his youth in Yorkshire, at the house of his step-father, whose name he bore. In 1843 he left home and enlisted as a private soldier in the 98th Regiment for foreign service. His first military station was in China, where his superior education and attainments at once obtained recognition. He was excused from ordinary military duty, and became staff clerk in the Adjutant-General's office. As "Corporal Mills" he filled

a place practically unique for a man in his nominal position. He was well known in the society of the station, and showed official aptitudes so pronounced that when the regiment was ordered to India an endeavour was made to keep him by the offer of a permanent clerkship in the China service. There was, however, at that time a chance of active service in India. He declined the offer and accompanied his regiment to India. In 1849 he was present at the battle of Chillianwallah, where he was able to distinguish himself. He consequently received a commission, and was made ensign and adjutant in 1851, and in 1853 became lieutenant by promotion.

The regiment was at the same time ordered home. The Crimea became within a few months the field of ambition of young soldiers, and Lieutenant Mills left his own regiment to accept a position as brigade-major under General Woolridge, charged with the formation of a camp of instruction for the German Legion. His knowledge of the German language, his military and official training, rendered him particularly useful in this capacity, and when the Legion under Sir Henry Storks was sent to the East, he was given a position on the staff. In recognition of specially gallant conduct during the war, and particularly of the activity and initiative displayed by him in the suppression of incipient mutiny among the Turkish auxiliaries, he received the Order of the Medjidieh.

When, after the war, the German Legion was disbanded, and it was determined to make the experiment of a German military settlement on the eastern border of British Kaffraria, Captain Mills was selected to accompany the settlers, and was placed in charge of the frontier settlements, becoming subsequently High Sheriff at King Williamstown. Kaffraria was at that time a Crown colony, and when Mr. Robert Graham took up the position of Deputy-Governor Captain Mills accepted the post of Secretary to the Local Government. In 1865 Kaffraria was incorporated with the Cape Colony, and in 1866 Captain Mills was returned at the head of the poll to the Cape Parliament. He was thus fairly launched upon a colonial career. His marked ability became at once manifest to Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor. In 1867 he became Chief Finance Clerk in the office of the Colonial Secretary, and in 1872, when responsible government was granted to the Cape, he was appointed perma-

nent Under-Secretary to the colony. In that position he had the opportunity during the early years of self-government of doing much to organise and form the Civil Service of the Cape. He made himself intimately acquainted with the affairs of the colony, and when in 1882 it was determined to give the Cape the advantage of direct representation by an Agent-General in this country, he was by common consent selected as the man best fitted for the post.

During the term of his Agent-Generalship he consistently maintained a non-political attitude towards parties alike in this country and in the Cape Colony. While warmly sympathising as a matter of personal sentiment with the imperial and expansive policy of Mr. Rhodes, he confined his actions as an official to a due attention to the affairs of the colony committed more especially to his charge. He was extremely successful in raising the credit of the Cape in the London market, his administration in the London offices of the Cape Government inspiring the confidence so essential to successful finance. He served as executive Commissioner for the Cape at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886, and as delegate to the Colonial Conference of 1887. In 1894 he was joined with Mr. Hofmeyr and Sir Henry de Villiers in the representation of the Cape at the Intercolonial conference held at Ottawa, and almost the last piece of work in which he was engaged was the preparation of the preliminaries of a free-trade treaty between Canada and the Cape of Good Hope. He died on March 31, at Victoria Street, Westminster, from influenza followed by pneumonia.

Sir George Chesney, K.C.B., M.P.—George Tompkins Chesney, son of Capt. C. C. Chesney, of the Bengal Artillery, was born in 1830, and after passing through Addiscombe College joined the Bengal Engineers in 1848. He saw active service during the Mutiny, and was twice severely wounded before Delhi while acting as Brigade-major, though at the time he held only the rank of Lieutenant. The admirable manner in which he carried out the duties of a staff officer in exceedingly difficult circumstances deserved and gained for him great credit. He was mentioned several times in despatches, and in 1858 he received the brevet rank of Major, as well as the medal and clasp. Ten years later his name was brought into prominence by the

publication of his important work on "Indian Polity." The book attracted wide notice. It not only showed that its author possessed a singularly accurate knowledge of our administrative methods in India, but it pointed out the directions in which reforms, both civil and military, could most advantageously be carried out.

Soon after this Major Chesney came home, and in 1871 the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill was opened under his guidance. To him must be ascribed the whole credit of originating and organising this institution. Many ways of filling up the ranks of the Public Works Department in India had been tried, and many other plans mooted and discussed. Chesney firmly believed that an *esprit de corps* might be fostered by bringing together for a college course the young men who were afterwards to take up posts under the department. He thought that a sense of union could best be preserved by giving them a common starting-point, and common memories and associations.

In the same year as that in which the college was opened "The Battle of Dorking" was published anonymously, first in *Blackwood's Magazine* and afterwards as a brochure, which ran through a number of editions. This little work caused a great sensation at the time. It pointed out, under cover of a story cleverly and most realistically worked out, the weak points in our home defences, and was the pioneer of many other pamphlets similar in character. Sir George Chesney remained at Cooper's Hill for nine years. At the end of this period he

left England to take up the important post of Military Secretary to the Government of India. From this office he was subsequently transferred to that of member of the Governor-General's Council, which he held for five years—from 1886 to 1891. It was during this period that the Government of India took in hand the defence of the North-west frontier, and the development of strategic communications. In all this work Sir George Chesney played a leading part. As military member of the Council he had charge of the Army Budgets of India, and was thus afforded an opportunity of showing finance to be a subject with which he was thoroughly conversant.

Returning to England once more at the end of his term of office, General Chesney, who in 1890 had become one of the Colonel-Commandants of the Royal Engineers, was in 1892 made a K.C.B. (he had been a C.B. since 1887, C.I.E. since 1886, and C.S.I. since 1883); and at the general election of 1892 he was returned to Parliament as a Conservative by the electors of Oxford. He spoke fairly often in the House of Commons, mostly on Indian questions and on matters affecting Army administration. He was chairman of the committee of service members, over which Sir Walter Barttelot had presided for so long, and was undoubtedly beginning to exercise an influence amongst members at large. He married in 1855 a daughter of George Palmer, of Purniah, Bengal, and died suddenly on March 31, from an attack of *angina pectoris*, at his town residence.

On the 1st, at Vienna, aged 66, **Prince Richard von Metternich**, son of the famous Chancellor, Prince Claude. Educated for the diplomatic career, but forced to quit Austria in 1848; appointed Attaché to the Austrian Embassy in Paris, 1852; Minister at Dresden, 1856-9; Ambassador at Paris, 1859-71, after which he retired from public life. Married, 1856, Countess Sandor de Szwawintza. On the 1st, in the Caucasus, aged 47, **Prince Achille Murat**, younger son of Lucien Murat and Caroline Fraser. Married, 1868, Princess Salomé Dodia. Shot himself in a fit of insanity. On the 1st, at St. George's Square, Pimlico, aged 79, **Hyde Clarke Nyndeen**, philologist and financier, who was said to have acquired a knowledge of 100 languages. Fought with the British legion in the Portuguese and Spanish Wars of Succession, 1830-1; planned the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, 1836; founded the London and County Bank, 1836, and the Council of Foreign Bondholders, 1868; was the author of numerous works on economical and philological subjects. On the 2nd, at Delamere Terrace, W., aged 68, **Mrs. Andrew Crosse**, Cornelia Augusta Hewett Berkeley. Married, 1850, Andrew Crosse, of Fyne Court, Co. Somerset, a distinguished electrician. Published, 1857, "Memorials of Andrew Crosse," "Red Letter Days of My Life," 1892. On the 2nd, at San Remo, aged 19, the **Grand Duke Alexis**, seventh son of Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, Alexander III. On the 2nd, at Danbury Rectory, Essex, aged 84, **Rev. Sir Thomas Fym Bridges**, seventh baronet, only surviving son of Rev. Brook Henry Bridges. Educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1828; Curate of Danbury, 1828-55; Rector, 1855. Married, 1831,

Sophia Louisa, daughter of Sir William Laurence Young, third baronet. On the 2nd, at South Kensington, aged 71, **Frederick Chapman**, a lineal descendant of George Chapman, the translator of Homer, son of Michael Chapman, of Cork Street, Hitchin. Entered the firm of Chapman & Hall, established by his uncle, Edward Chapman; published for Dickens, Carlyle, Mrs. Browning, Anthony Trollope, etc. Married, first, Miss Emily Woodin; and second, 1870, Annie Marion, daughter of Sir Robert P. Harding. On the 3rd, at Talbot Road, Westbourne Park, W., aged 74, **General Joseph Henry Laye, C.B.**, son of Lieutenant-General Laye, R.A. Served with 50th Regiment in New Zealand War, 1845-7; Assistant Military Secretary to Lord William Paulet during the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Departmental Judge, Advocate-General, London Division, 1865-75. Married, first, 1858, Emelie M., daughter of General Dean Pitt, R.A.; and second, 1891, Louisa M., daughter of James Jupp. On the 3rd, at Richmond, aged 70, **John Maxwell**, for many years a leading London publisher. Married, 1878, Miss Braddon, the novelist. On the 3rd, at Hanover, aged 92, **Dr. Hermann Grote**, a distinguished numismatist. Born at Hanover; studied at Halle and Göttingen; became Director (1832) of the *Hanoverische Landesblätter*; Conservator of the Royal Hanoverian Cabinet of Coins, 1837-51; edited *Numismatischen Anzeiger*, *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, etc., 1868-81, and was the author of many historical and armorial works. On the 3rd, at Victoria Street, Westminster, aged 70, **Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott**, son of James Truscott, of Essex Lodge, Norwood, printer and stationer. Elected Alderman of the City of London, 1871; Lord Mayor, 1879-80; unsuccessfully contested, as a Conservative, Dudley (1865) and Gravesend (1880). Married, 1847, Eliza, daughter of James Freeman, of Turnham Green. On the 3rd, at Boughton House, Kettering, aged 60, **Lord Walter Charles Montagu Douglas Scott**, third son of fifth Duke of Buccleuch. Educated at Eton; entered the Army, 15th Hussars. Married, 1858, Anna Maria, fourth daughter of Sir William Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, third baronet. On the 3rd, at London, aged 75, **James Anderson**. Appeared first on the stage at Covent Garden in 1837, when he played Florizel in "A Winter's Tale" under Macready, whom he followed in 1842 to Drury Lane, of which theatre he took the management in 1850, and after many vicissitudes finally quitted the stage in 1873. On the 3rd, at Grosvenor Place, W., aged 78, **Alfred Giles, C.E.**, son of Francis Giles. Educated at Charterhouse; studied as a Civil Engineer; became Chairman of the Union Steamship Company; sat as a Conservative for Southampton, 1878-80 and 1883-92. Married, 1838, Jane E., daughter of John Coppard, of Hastings. On the 4th, at Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, aged 68, **Sir William Scovell Savory, M.D., F.R.S.**, first baronet, son of William Henry Savory. Educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; M.B., London, 1848; F.R.C.S., 1852; President of Royal College of Surgeons, 1885-9; Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, 1887. Married, 1854, Louisa Frances, daughter of William Bonadille. On the 4th, at Falmouth, aged 58, **Colonel Ambrose Marshall Carden**. Entered the Army, 19th Foot, 1853; served in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Staff-Paymaster in Ireland, 1870-7, and in London, 1877-93. On the 4th, at Glashbeach, aged 74, **William Cox Bennett, LL.D.**, author of several volumes of poetry which appeared between 1850 and 1884, and editor of *The Lark*. He was brother of Sir John Bennett, the watchmaker, for many years the leading Liberal in the Common Council. On the 5th, at Clifton, aged 84, **Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.**, son of Robert Maclean, of Trehudreth, Cornwall. Entered the Ordnance Department of the War Office, 1828; Departmental Auditor, 1865-71. Married, 1835, Mary, daughter of Thomas Billing, of Lanke, Cornwall. On the 5th, at Clifton, aged 72, **Sir Joseph Dodge Weston, M.P.** Born in Mary-le-port Street, Bristol, where his father was engaged in the iron and hardware business; educated at Bishop's College, Clifton, and entered business, establishing large ironworks at Cwm, near Newport, S.W.; took an active part in local affairs, and was Mayor of Bristol, 1880-4; sat as a Liberal for South Bristol, 1885-6, and for East Bristol since 1890. Married, 1888, Harriet Annie, daughter of W. C. P. Beloe, of Clifton. On the 5th, at Welbeck Street, W., aged 67, **David Hack Tuke, M.D., LL.D.** Born at York; studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's; M.R.C.S., 1852; Consulting Physician of the York Retreat, established in 1792 by his great-grandfather William Tuke; occupied a leading position as a specialist in mental disorders, and was the author of "Manual of Psychological Medicine" (1858), "Artificial Insanity" (1866), "Dictionary of Psychological Medicine" (1892), and editor of the *Journal of Mental Science* since 1879. On the 5th, at Lincoln, aged 75, **Rev. Edmund Venables**. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A., 1842; Wrangler and second-class Classics; Curate of Hurstmonceux, 1844-53; Bon.

church, Isle of Wight, 1853-5; Canon and Precentor of Lincoln, 1867; author of several historical and antiquarian works. Married, 1860, Caroline, daughter of Henry Virtue Tebbs, of Southwood Hall, Highgate, who survived her husband one day. On the 5th, at Brighton, aged 83, **Sir Edward Herbert Bunbury**, ninth baronet, of Barton Hall, Suffolk. Educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Senior Classic and Chancellor Medal, 1833; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1841; sat as a Liberal for Bury St. Edmunds, 1847-52; author of a "History of Ancient Geography" (1874) and other works. On the 5th, at Windsor Castle, aged 69, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. C. Villiers**, Military Knight. Served with 47th Regiment through the Crimean War with much distinction. On the 5th, at Wembley, Middlesex, aged 85, **General Robert Fitzgerald Copland Crawford, R.A.**, son of General Robert Crawford. Studied at Woolwich; entered Royal Artillery, 1828; Colonel Commandant, 1871. Married, 1850, Jane Dalrymple, daughter of Colonel Anderson, K.H., 91st Highlanders. On the 6th, at Christiania, aged 82, **Jacobina Camilla Collet**, sister of Henrik Wergeland, a Norwegian poet. Born at Christiansand; passed her childhood at Eidsvold, and educated by the Moravians at Christiansfeld. Married, 1841, Professor P. J. Collet, of Christiania. After his death in 1851 she travelled for some years. Her first book, "The Sheriff's Daughters," appeared in 1855, "In the Longlight" in 1863, and "Last Leaves" in 1868. On the 6th, at Wychbury, Worcestershire, aged 76, **Richard Leacroft Freer**, eldest son of William Henry Freer, of Stourbridge. Married, 1844, Catherine Augusta, daughter of Captain Raymond, of the Spa, Gloucester. On the 6th, at Paris, aged 68, **Duc de Noailles**, Jules Charles, son of Paul, Duc de Noailles. Known until the latter's death in 1885 as Duc d'Ayen, under which name he was the author of several works on political and social economy and other subjects. Married, 1851, Clotilde de la Ferté-Malé de Champlatreux. On the 7th, at Beckenham, aged 74, **Sir Thomas George Augustus Parkyns**, sixth baronet, son of Thomas Boulton Parkyns. Captain, South Notts Yeomanry Cavalry; succeeded, 1850, to the baronetcy on death of his cousin, the second and last Lord Ranelagh. Married, 1843, Annie, daughter of W. Jennings. On the 8th, at Wimbledon, aged 87, **Very Rev. William Robert Fremantle, D.D.**, fourth son of Admiral Sir Thomas F. Fremantle. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1829; steered the Oxford boat in the first race against Cambridge at Henley, 1828; Fellow of Magdalen, 1831-42; Rector of Claydon, Bucks, 1841-76, when he was appointed Dean of Ripon. Married, first, 1842, Emily, daughter of General Sir H. Calvert, G.C.B.; and second, 1879, Caroline, daughter of Alexander Leslie-Melville, of Branston, Lincoln. On the 8th, at Edinburgh, aged 66, **Walter Hugh Paton, R.S.A.** Born at Dunfermline, and began life as a bank clerk; came to Edinburgh to study art, 1855, and speedily took a prominent place among Scottish landscape painters. On the 8th, at Soham, aged 84, **Rev. Cyprian Thomas Rust**. Began life as clerk in a merchant's office, when he occupied his leisure in linguistic studies; joined the Particular Baptist Ministry, 1837; entered Queen's College, Cambridge, 1848; graduated, S.C.L., 1852, and ordained Perpetual Curate of St. Michael at Thorn, 1853-65; Rector of Heigham, 1865-8, South Heigham, 1868-75, and Westerfield, 1875-90. Married, 1839, Maria, daughter of John Willing Warren, Charity Commissioner. On the 8th, at Southsea, aged 86, **Admiral Richard Brydges Beechey**, youngest son of Sir William Beechey, R.A. Entered the Navy, 1822, and was present at the bombardment of Algiers; accompanied his brother in 1828 on an Arctic voyage of discovery, and was employed on survey duty on west coast of Ireland, 1835-57, when he retired and devoted himself to painting, and was elected a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Married, first, 1844, Fridewide, daughter of P. Smyth of Portlich Castle, Westmeath; and second, 1888, Frances, daughter of Rev. Annesley Stewart, of Trinity College, Dublin. On the 8th, at Brightleigh, Surrey, aged 79, **Admiral Sir George Giffard, K.C.B.**, son of Sir Ambrose H. Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon. Entered the Royal Navy, 1827; served through the Syria War, 1840, and severely wounded; effected the dispersion and destruction of the Borneo pirates, 1845; Inspecting Officer of Relief in Ireland during the famine, 1847-8; and served in the Baltic, 1854, and in the Black Sea, 1855. Married, 1847, Magdalen Christian, daughter of Robert Mushet, of the Royal Mint. On the 9th, at Blackford, Ivy Bridge, aged 76, **Rev. Sir Edward Rogers**, tenth baronet. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1841; Rector of Odcombe, Somerset, 1875-90. On the 9th, at Maida Vale, aged 69, **William Noel Sainsbury**, second son of John Sainsbury, of London. Entered the Public Record Office, 1843, where he became Assistant Keeper, 1887-92; edited, 1860-84, "The Calendar of Colonial State Papers." Married, first, 1849, Emily

Stone, daughter of Andrew Moore, of London; and second, 1873, Henrietta Victoria, daughter of John Hawkins, of Burnham, Essex. On the 9th, at Nice, aged 50, **Salvator Yturbe**, grandson and last surviving descendant of the self-proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, 1822-4. Educated at Paris, served in the Pontifical Army, and settled at Venice. On the 9th, at Lindheim, Frankfort-on-Main, aged 59, **Leopold von Sacher-Masoch**, a famous German novelist, son of the Director of Police in Galicia. Born at Lemberg; published his first novel in 1866. He was most successful in sketches of peasant life in Poland and Galicia. Some of his realistic works, which were regarded as satires, were much admired and criticised. On the 10th, at Paris, aged 70, **Charles Worth**, the famous Paris dressmaker. Born at Bourne, Lincolnshire; son of a solicitor; apprenticed, 1838, to Messrs. Swan & Edgar; went to Paris, 1845, and employed by the silk mercer, M. Gagolin, 1846-57, when he set up in the Rue de la Paix in partnership with a Swede, M. Dobergh, and his business, patronised by the Princess Metternich and Empress Eugenie, gave employment to 1,200 persons. On the 10th, at Leek Vicarage, Kirkby Lonsdale, aged 54, **Rev. Josiah Brown Pearson, D.D.**, son of Benjamin Pearson. Educated at Chesterfield Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1864; first-class Moral Science Tripos, Fellow of St John's, 1864-8; Hulsean Lecturer, 1872; Whitehall Preacher, 1872-4; Vicar of Horningsea, Cambridge, 1871-4; Vicar of Newark, 1874-80, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newcastle, N.S.W.; resigned, 1891; Vicar of Leek, 1893. Married, 1880, Ellen, daughter of Godfrey Tallents, of Newark. On the 10th, at Brighton, aged 82, **Rev. James Fycroft**. Educated at Trinity College, Oxford; B.A., 1836; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary, Barnstaple, 1845-56, when he resigned his preferment and devoted himself to literature. His principal works included "Twenty Years in the Church" (1860), "Agony Point" (1862), "Oxford Memories" (1886), etc. On the 10th, at Pembroke, aged 52, **Captain William Henry Hall, R.N.** Entered Royal Navy; was Sub-Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Challenger* during the Mexican Expedition, 1861; placed in charge of the Naval Intelligence Department, 1887-9; commanded H.M.S. *Severn* in China and H.M.S. *Vernon* as head of the School of Torpedo Instruction; appointed Captain-Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, 1895, and was taken ill on his journey to assume his post. On the 11th, at Campden Hill, Kensington, aged 76, **William Francis Finlason**, son of Thomas Finlason, of Camberwell. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1851, having previously practised as a special pleader and reporter in the House of Commons, and subsequently chief legal reporter of the *Times*. He was the author of several legal works, many of which were regarded as text-books. On the 11th, at Eastbourne, aged 62, **George Henry Laurence**, eldest son of General Sir George St. Patrick Laurence, K.C.S.I. Educated at Haileybury; entered the Indian Civil Service (N.W.P.), 1852; sent to Oude, 1855, and was involved in the Mutiny and attached to the staff of Sir Henry Laurence. He was twice wounded during the siege of Lucknow. Married, 1861, Mary, daughter of Rev. R. Stadeley, of Limerick. On the 11th, at Battersea, aged 62, **Frederick Greeves, D.D.**, Principal of the Southland Training College. Born at Bedford; a foremost preacher for thirty years in Methodist connection at Paris, Lambeth, Chelsea, etc.; appointed Chairman of the Newcastle district, 1875; President of the Wesleyan Conference, 1884; and Principal of Southland Training College, 1886. On the 11th, at Oxford, aged 66, **Rev. Charles William Boase**, Fellow of Exeter College. Born at Penzance; elected to a Scholarship and afterwards to a County Fellowship; B.A., 1850; second-class Classics; University Reader in Modern History, 1884-94; edited the "Register of the University of Oxford," and was the author of numerous historical works and founder of the Oxford Historical Society. On the 11th, at Milan, aged 89, **Cesare Cantu**, a distinguished Italian historian. For many years before 1848 was Professor of Literature at the College of Sardino, when his "History of Lombardy in Seventeenth Century" led to his imprisonment by the Austrian Government. He was the author of a "Universal History" and many other works, including a romance, "Margherita Pustula," written in prison with a toothpick and soot. On the 11th, at Teddington, aged 68, **Major-General John Everett Thring, R.A.**, youngest son of Rev. W. D. Thring, of Sutton Veney, Wilts. Educated at Woolwich; entered the Royal Artillery, 1844; served through the Crimea (1854-5) and Indian Mutiny (1857-8) Campaigns. Married, 1858, Charlotte Anne, daughter of Rev. E. S. Blunt. On the 11th, at Dawlish, aged 94, **Albert William Beetham, F.R.S.**, eldest son of William Beetham, of Stoke Newington. Called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 1836; Recorder of Dartmouth, 1860. On the 12th, at Green Street, Hyde Park, aged 79, **Earl of Bessborough**, Frederick George Brabazon Ponsonby, sixth earl.

Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1837; played in the Harrow and University Elevens, 1832-6; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1840; was Chairman of a Royal Commission to inquire into the land system of Ireland (1889). On the 12th, at Mocollop Castle, Lismore, aged 74, **Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Hillier, C.B.**, son of Colonel George Hillier, of Devizes. Entered the Army, 1838; served with 5th Lancers; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1843-6, wounded; Departmental Inspector of Irish Constabulary, 1867-76, and Inspector-General, 1876-82. Married, first, 1848, Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of William Hawkins, of the Cape of Good Hope; and second, 1883, Olivia M., widow of James Barry, of Ballyclough, and daughter of Francis Drew, of Mocollop Castle, Co. Waterford. On the 12th, at Cromwell Road, aged 80, **Francis James, F.S.A.**, of Edgeworth Manor, Cirencester, third son of Rev. Dr. James, Canon of Peterborough. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1859. Married, 1856, Ann, daughter of William Green, of Londonderry. On the 13th, at Birmingham, aged 65, **Robert William Dale, LL.D.**, a distinguished Congregationalist Minister. Born in London; educated at Spring Hill College, Birmingham, 1847-53; graduated with honours at London University; appointed colleague of Rev. John Angell James, at Carr's Lane Church, Birmingham, 1853; sole pastor, 1859; took a leading part in municipal affairs and in the education movement, 1869; travelled in America, Australia, etc., lecturing and teaching; was the author of numerous theological works. Married, 1855, Miss Elizabeth Dowling, of Hants. On the 13th, at Loder's Court, Bridport, aged 80, **Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean**, fifth baronet. Educated at Eton; entered the Army, 1833; served with 77th Foot; retired a Major. Married, 1841, Isabella, daughter of Colonel Geils, of Dunbreck, Dumbartonshire. On the 13th, at Bray, near Dublin, aged 82, **Challoner Smith, C.E.**, President of Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland. Chief Engineer of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, 1864-94; was the owner of a remarkably fine collection of mezzo-tint engravings purchased by the National Gallery. On the 13th, at Hampstead Hill, aged 73, **Alfred Downing Fripp, R.W.S.** Born at Bristol; studied at London; elected member of the Old Water Colour Society, 1846, and became its Secretary, 1871; was a distinguished water colour artist who enjoyed great popularity. Married, 1856, Eliza Banister, daughter of John Banister Roe, of Blandford, who survived him ten days. On the 14th, at Coolmain, Co. Cork, aged 86, **Colonel Hon. Henry Boyle Bernard**, third son of second Earl of Bandon. Lieutenant-Colonel, Munster Militia, 1854-67; sat as a Conservative for Bandon, 1863-8, when he was defeated by Mr. William Shaw by three votes. Married, 1848, Matilda Sophia, daughter of Lieutenant-General C. Turner, 19th Regiment. On the 14th, at Stockholm, aged 77, **Count Gustave Lagerbjelke**. Took his seat in the House of Nobles, 1844; became Chairman of the Finance Committee, Constitutional Committee, of the Public Debt Office, and National Bank; he took a leading part in organising the State Railways, 1852-7; Governor of Södermanland, 1858-85; Chairman of the House of Nobles, 1860-6, and of the Senate, by which it was replaced, from 1867-91. On the 14th, at Callander, N.B., aged 67, **Rosa Mackenzie-Kettle**, daughter of John Kettle, of Overseale, Lincolnshire. Author of "Smugglers and Foresters" (1852), "Memoirs of C. Bowes" (1871), and about twenty-five volumes of fiction. On the 14th, at Beaulieu, Alpes Maritimes, France, aged 84, **James Dickinson, Q.C.**, of Burnham Grove, Berks, son of Noder Dickinson, of Queen Anne Street. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1835; Q.C., 1866. Married, 1857, Anne Maria, daughter of Gilbert Northey Tompson, of Totnes. On the 14th, at Portmore, Peeblesshire, aged 92, **Dowager Countess of Glasgow**, Georgina Anne, daughter of Edward Hay McKenzie, of New Hall and Cromarty. Married, 1821, fifth Earl of Glasgow. On the 14th, at Broomhall, Woking, aged 63, **Lieutenant-Colonel Shadwell Morley Grylls, R.A.**, of Lewarne House, Cornwall, son of Rev. H. Grylls. Entered Royal Artillery, 1848; served through the Crimea Campaign and Indian Mutiny. Married, 1863, Isabella, daughter of Sir Arthur Buller, M.P. On the 15th, at Sydney, N.S.W., aged 59, **Rt. Hon. Sir Robert William Duff, G.C.M.G.**, Governor of New South Wales, son of Arthur Duff Abercromby, of Fetteresso, N.B. Educated at Blackheath and at the Royal Naval School, and entered the Navy, 1848; retired with rank of Commander, 1860; sat as a Liberal for Banffshire, 1861-93; Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1882-5; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1886; appointed Governor of New South Wales, 1893. Married, 1871, Louisa, daughter of Sir William Scott, of Ancrum. On the 15th, as Eilanreach, Glenelg, N.B., aged 43, **Hon. Walter Stuart**, Master of Blantyre, eldest son of twelfth Baron Blantyre. Captain in Berwick and Haddingtonshire Militia Artillery, 1874-5, and 1st Sutherland R.V., 1877-9. On the 15th, at Maresfield Park, Uckfield, aged 84,

Lady Shelley, Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. S. Johnes Knight, of Henley Hall, and Rector of Welwyn, the friend of Fox and Sheridan. Married, 1832, Sir John Villiers Shelley, of Mitchelgrove, seventh baronet, sometime M.P. for Westminster. On the 16th, at York Street, St. James, aged 80, **Earl of Moray**, George Philip Stuart, fourteenth Earl of Moray, son of tenth earl. Sat as Baron Stuart. On the 16th, at Weymouth Street, London, aged 50, **Richard Corney Grain**, son of a yeoman farmer. Born at Feverston, Cambridge; educated in England and on the Continent; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1866, and practised for some years; became a popular "entertainer." Survived his colleague at St. George's Hall and elsewhere, Alfred German Reed (aged 49), by only four days. On the 16th, at Tynemouth, aged 72, **Digby Seymour, Q.C.**, son of Rev. C. Seymour, of Kildonan, Ardagh. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the English Bar at the Inner Temple, 1846; sat as a Liberal for Sunderland, 1852-4, and as a Liberal Conservative for Southampton, 1859-62; appointed Recorder of Newcastle, 1854, and County Court Judge, 1889. Married, 1847, Emily, daughter of J. J. Wright, of Bishop Wearmouth. On the 16th, at Hampstead, aged 83, **Henry George Hine**, Vice-President of the Institute of Painters in Colours, son of a coach-driver. Born at Brighton; studied under Henry Meyer, the wood engraver, and at the Rouen Academy; silver medal, 1834; came to London, and was employed on *Punch*, *Illustrated London News*, and *Moonshine*, a comic paper edited by Albert Smith. He afterwards became a successful water-colour painter, especially of English landscapes. On the 17th, at Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, aged 56, **Captain William Hunter Baillie**, surviving son of William Hunter Baillie, of Dunterborne House, Cirencester, and Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire. Educated at Eton; entered the Army; served with 91st Highlanders through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and afterwards with 8th Foot; devoted himself to charitable work in London. On the 17th, at Devonport, aged 83, **Vice-Admiral John Borlase, C.B.**, son of J. Borlase, of Castle Horneck. Entered the Royal Navy, 1826; temporarily attached to the Turkish Navy, 1850, as Gunnery Instructor; served through the Crimea War in the Naval Brigade with great distinction, and through the Chinese War, 1860-3. Married, 1864, Jane T., daughter of W. Chads, of Fareham, Hants. On the 18th, at London, aged 63, **Captain Adam Badeau**. Born in New York city; on the breaking out of the Civil War, was appointed aide-de-camp to General Sherman, 1862; severely wounded, 1863; Military Secretary to General Grant, 1864-9, when he was appointed Secretary of Legation in London; Consul-General, 1870-81; in Havannah, 1882-4; the author of "The Vagabonds" (1859), "Military History of General Grant" (1867-81), "Aristocracy in England" (1886), etc. On the 18th, at Warwick Square, Pimlico, aged 63, **Robert John Biron, Q.C.**, eldest son of Rev. Edward Biron, Vicar of Lympne, Kent. Educated at Canterbury High School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; B.A., 1851; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1854; Recorder of Hythe, Deal, and Sandwich, 1859-83; unsuccessfully contested Canterbury as a Liberal, 1874; appointed Metropolitan Police Magistrate, 1883. Married, 1861, Jane, daughter of A. Inderwick, R.N. On the 18th, at Bexley Heath, aged 77, **Mrs. German Reed**, Miss Priscilla Horton. First appeared at the Victoria Theatre in 1832; acted as Ariel at Covent Garden Theatre in 1838; was part of B. Webster's Company at the Haymarket, 1840-2; joined Macready, 1842-4; Keeley, 1844-8, at the Lyceum; and for a short time in 1849 joined Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, after which she devoted herself exclusively to a lighter form of entertainment elaborated by herself and Mr. German Reed, whom she married in 1844. On the 18th, at Dulwich, aged 60, **Charles John Ribton-Turner**, youngest son of Henry Turner, of Bryntyrion, Carnarvon. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple; was one of the promoters and first Organising Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society. On the 19th, at Tettenhall, aged 62, **Harry Tichborne Hinckes**, younger son of John Davenport, of Westwood Hall, Staffs. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1860; represented North Staffordshire as a Conservative, 1880-5, and the Leek Division of Staffordshire, 1886-92; Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy, 1889-94; assumed the name of Hinckes by Royal licence, 1890. Married, 1868, Georgina Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir William Curtis, third baronet. On the 19th, at Mentone, aged 31, **Duchess of Leinster**, Lady Hermione Wilhelmina Duncombe, eldest daughter of Earl of Feversham. Married, 1884, fifth Duke of Leinster. On the 20th, at Detmold, aged 69, **Prince Waldemar of Lippe**, son of Prince Leopold, a General in the Prussian Army. Married, 1858, Princess Sophia, daughter of William, Margrave of Baden. On the 20th, at Bedford Park, Chiswick, aged 51, **James Sims**, son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister.

Educated at Edinburgh University and afterwards in Germany; settled in London, 1869, and devoted himself to journalism and literature, and for some years was editor of *Nature*; his chief books were a "Life of Lessing" (1879) and a "Short Life of Goethe." On the 20th, at Bournemouth, aged 60, **Lord D'Arcy Godolphin**, third son of eighth Duke of Leeds. Entered the Army, 1854; served with 87th Foot. Married, 1887, Annie, daughter of C. Allhusen, of Stoke Court, Slough, and widow of Robert Laycock, of Wiseton Hall, Notts. On the 20th, at Tours River, New Jersey, U.S.A., aged 83, **John Webb**, who in 1845 introduced into the United States the systematic cultivation of wild cranberries. His success led to imitation and over-production along the Atlantic coast, and he was ruined and died a pauper. On the 21st, at Streatham, aged 78, **Sir William Edmund Pole**, ninth baronet. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; B.A.; 1837; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1841. Married, 1841, Margaret Victoriosa, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B. On the 22nd, at Torquay, aged 82, **Frederick Thrupp**. Born at Paddington; educated at Blackheath; entered Sars' Art Studio in Bloomsbury, and admitted as an Academy student, 1825. His first work, "The Prodigal Returned," was exhibited in 1832, and he continued to produce numerous busts and statues down to 1860. On the 22nd, at Brighton, aged 83, **Admiral Rt. Hon. Lord Clarence Edward Paget, G.C.B.**, son of first Marquess of Anglesey. Educated at Westminster; entered Royal Navy, 1827; served on board H.M.S. *Asia* at the battle of Navarino; commanded H.M.S. *Princess Royal* in Baltic, 1854, and Black Sea, 1855; Secretary to the Admiralty, 1859-66; Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, 1866-9; sat as a Liberal for Sandwich, 1847-52 and 1857-66. Married, 1852, Martha Stuart, daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Otway, G.C.B., who survived him one day. On the 23rd, at Weybridge, aged 82, **Sir Joseph Needham**, son of J. Needham. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1846; Chief Justice, Vancouver's Island, 1865-70; Trinidad, 1873-85. Married, 1842, Jane, daughter of General Roderick Fraser, of Inverness. On the 23rd, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 73, **Henry Heylyn Hayter, C.M.G.** Born in England; educated in Paris and at Charterhouse; emigrated to Australia, 1852; entered Government Census Office, 1857; appointed head of the Statistical Branch of the General Register Office in Victoria, 1862, and superintended the various census operations in the colony until 1891; wrote many statistical and other papers, and was founder and President of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. On the 24th, at Upton Grey, Odiham, Hants, aged 93, **Admiral Sir William Fanshawe Martin, G.C.B.**, son of Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B. Entered the Royal Navy, 1813; served in the Scheldt during the Waterloo Campaign, and afterwards in China and South America; commanded the Channel Squadron, 1845-52; Lord of the Admiralty, 1859-60; Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, 1860-3, and at Devonport, 1866-9. Married, first, 1826, Hon. Anne Bert, daughter of first Baron Wynford; and second, 1838, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Hurt, of Wicksworth. On the 24th, at Bangkok, aged 58, **General Hon. William Henry Adelbert Feilding**, son of seventh Earl of Denbigh. Entered the Army, 1852; Military Attaché at French headquarters during Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1; commanded 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, 1874-7; 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, 1888-6; Inspector-General of Recruiting, 1891. Married, 1893, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Baldwin Leighton. On the 25th, at Kensington, aged 83, **John Bell**, a sculptor of considerable eminence. Born at Hopton in Suffolk; educated at Catfield Rectory, Norfolk, and was originally intended for the law; studied in London; first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1832. His principal works were "The Eagle Slayer" (1837), "Dorothea" (1841), "The Babes in the Wood" (1843), etc. He was commissioned to execute the statue of Lord Falkland in Westminster Hall, Wellington Memorial in the Guildhall, Cromwell at South Kensington Museum, "Armed Science" at Woolwich, "The Guards Memorial" in Waterloo Place, the "Crimean Artillery Memorial" at Woolwich, and the colossal group "America" for the Albert Memorial. On the 25th, at Paignton, Devonshire, aged 94, **Henry Jackson**, Clerk of the Cordwainer's Company, the oldest practising solicitor on the rolls. Took an active part in the election of the first Jewish Alderman, Sir David Solomons, in 1835. On the 25th, at Birmingham, aged 73, **William Benjamin Smith**. Took a prominent part in promoting the incorporation of Birmingham, 1839; Secretary and President of the Birmingham Lodge of Oddfellows, 1840-5; Grand Master, 1846, when he advocated the principle of old-age pensions, and obtained the appointment of a Committee of the House of Lords to inquire into the subject; Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Reform League, 1847; established *Birmingham Mercury* to advocate its views;

first issued as a daily penny paper, 1855, and without a stamp, in order to challenge "the taxes on knowledge" known as the Newspaper Stamp Act. Writs were issued against him, and penalties to the amount of 60,000*l.* claimed, but the act was repealed and the prosecution dropped. On the 26th, at Aston-on-Clun, Salop, aged 90, **General Thomas Littleton Green**. Entered East India Company's service, 1820; served in various frontier wars, 1830-47. On the 26th, at Berlin, aged 69, **Sir Arthur de Capel Crowe**, son of Sir John Rice Crowe, C.B. Born in London; appointed, 1848, unpaid Vice-Consul at Christiania; paid Vice-Consul, 1862; Consul for Denmark at Copenhagen, 1868-80; Consul-General in Cuba, 1881-92. Married, 1848, Frederikke, daughter of Judge Andreas von Hauch, of Christiania. On the 28th, at Ditton Park, Datchet, aged 88, **Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry**, Lady Charlotte Anne Thynne, daughter of second Marquess of Bath. Mistress of the Robes, 1841-6. Married, 1829, fifth Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. On the 28th, at Carlton Gardens, aged 81, **Viscount Clifden**, Henry George Agar-Ellis, fourth viscount. Educated at Eton; Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Sherwood Foresters and North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry. On the 29th, at Elvaston Place, S.W., aged 48, **Henry Leigh Pemberton**, Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, sixth son of Edward Leigh Pemberton, of Torry Hill, Kent. Admitted Solicitor, 1860; appointed Official Solicitor of Supreme Court, 1871. Married, 1869, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal. On the 29th, at Richmond, Surrey, aged 83, **John Saunders**, poet, novelist, and dramatist. Born at Barnstaple; published in early life a volume of poems which attracted the notice of Bulwer Lytton (Lord Lytton); engaged for many years on Charles Knight's "Old England" and "London"; edited Chaucer, 1846; founded and edited the *People's Journal*, 1848; author of "Love's Martyrdom" (1854), "Abel Drake," and "Arkwright's Wife," dramas, and about eighteen novels. On the 30th, at Hawkstone, Shrewsbury, aged 61, **Viscount Hill**, Sir Rowland Clegg Clegg-Hill, third viscount. Educated at Eton; Major, North Salop Yeomanry; sat as a Conservative for North Salop, 1867-75; assumed the additional name of Clegg (his mother's name), 1875. Married, first, 1855, Mary, daughter of William Madox; and second, 1875, Hon. Isabella E. Wynn, daughter of third Baron Newborough. On the 30th, at Paris, aged 58, **Eugène Plon**, head of the great publishing firm of Plon et Nourrit, and himself an author on art subjects and of a "Life of Thorwaldsen." On the 30th, at Saragossa, aged 85, **Cardinal Benavides**. Born at Baza, in the Province of Jaen; Bishop of Signenza, 1857; Patriarch of the Indies, 1877, when he was created Cardinal-Archbishop of Saragossa, 1881. On the 30th, at Westacre, Norfolk, aged 60, **Anthony Hamond**, eldest son of A. Hamond. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; a leading agriculturist, well-known sportsman, and master of hounds in Norfolk. Married, 1874, Mary Leigh, daughter of Sir Thomas Hare, baronet. On the 31st, at Canterbury, aged 76, **Very Rev. Robert Payne-Smith**, Dean of Canterbury. Educated at Chipping-Campden School and Pembroke College, Oxford; B.A., 1841, second class *Lit. Hum.*; Boden Sanskrit Scholar, 1840; Pusey and Ellerton, 1843; Assistant Master, Royal High School, Edinburgh; Headmaster, Kensington Grammar School, 1846-57; Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian, 1860-5; Regius Professor of Divinity and Canon of Christ Church, 1865-71, when he was made Dean of Canterbury. His chief literary work was a Syriac dictionary, of which the last parts were completed just before his death. Married, 1850, Catherine, daughter of Rev. Thomas Freeman.

APRIL.

Sir George Scharf, K.C.B.—George Scharf, whose early work used to be signed "George Scharf, jun.," was the son of a Bavarian artist of the same name who settled in London in 1816. He himself was born in London in 1820, and lived in England all his life; he was educated at University College School, and afterwards was a student at the schools of the Royal Academy. He early began to illustrate books, but before he had made any deep mark in that capacity he went to

Lycia with Sir Charles Fellows, and occupied himself in making a very large number of accurate drawings, many of them in outline, of scenery and classical remains. These afterwards formed the basis of his illustrations to Sir Charles Fellows's book; the originals are now in the British Museum. In 1847 and 1849 he made two great successes with his illustrations of Macaulay's "Lays" and of Dean Milman's "Horace"; the latter by beautiful drawings from gems and

statues. Other books he illustrated about that time or a little later were some of Smith's classical dictionaries and Mrs. Bray's "Life of Stothard." He soon, however, began to show that he possessed a real and rare talent for investigating the antiquities of art, as well as for practising art; and in 1857, when the famous Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition was projected, Mr. Scharf was appointed art secretary. Already he was pretty familiar with the great English collections, but his official position gave him fresh opportunities which he turned to excellent account. In the same year, 1857, the National Portrait Gallery was founded, and Scharf was very naturally appointed secretary to it, and practically had to form it from the beginning. It is not too much to say that the collection owes its existence and almost all its development to George Scharf. Possessed of an eye of remarkable accuracy, of an extraordinary talent for testing likenesses, and of a still more extraordinary memory (which he habitually aided and kept in order by a vast series of sketch books), he had also two other highly important gifts. He was a student of history and literature, and he was, till physical infirmities came upon him, ready and eager to travel that he might extend his knowledge. But his life's work was the National Portrait Gallery. He watched it from the beginning; he was primarily responsible for the purchases made and for gifts accepted or declined, although, of course, the nominal responsibility lay with the board of trustees—a body chosen rather on grounds of eminent respectability than as likely to contribute much expert knowledge. It was Mr. Scharf also who forced upon the Government the dangers from fire to which the National Portrait Gallery was exposed at South Kensington, although he very reluctantly consented to the temporary transfer of the pictures to the Bethnal Green Museum. His efforts to obtain funds and a site for a new gallery were fruitless but persistent—for the Treasury would give nothing. At length a private benefactor, Mr. Alexander, offered to build a fitting gallery for the National Portraits at a cost of nearly 100,000*l.*; and Sir George Scharf, who was created K.C.B. on his retirement, lived long enough to see the new buildings completed, but not to see the pictures hung. He died, on April 19, at his rooms in Ashley Place after a long and painful illness.

Sir Robert Hamilton, K.C.B.—Robert

George Crookshank Hamilton was son of the Rev. Zachary Macaulay Hamilton, D.D., of Bressay, Shetland. His father was first cousin to Lord Macaulay. He was born in 1836. In 1855 he entered the Civil Service as a temporary clerk in the War Office. At the end of the same year he was sent as a Commissariat Clerk on service with the army in the Crimea. After his return he was appointed to a clerkship in the Office of Works, where he became known to the Treasury. In 1861 Mr. Lowe, then Vice-President of, and Mr. Lingen, then Secretary to the Education Department, selected him to take charge of education finance, for the work of education was then rapidly expanding, and its expenditure was rapidly increasing. In 1869 Parliament had for some years been extending its supervision over commercial, and especially maritime, interests, and had, in consequence, greatly increased the duties of the Board of Trade. The heads of the Board of Trade, therefore, found it necessary to look abroad for a financial expert to assist them in discharging efficiently these and like responsibilities, and, on the advice of Lord Lingen, they placed Mr. Hamilton at the head of the financial branch of their office. Lord Farrer soon found out that the board had secured the right man, and Mr. Hamilton, when, several years later, he quitted the Board of Trade, handed over to his successor the finance branch of the office admirably organised and well fitted for the many and varied duties for which it had been made responsible. During the time that Mr. Hamilton was at the Board of Trade he was selected to act as Secretary to the Commission which, under the presidency of Sir Lyon Playfair, inquired into the organisation of the Civil Service; and the Commission for the first time endeavoured to draw a distinction between intellectual and mechanical work. It required on the part of the Secretary great knowledge of the service in all its branches, and the choice of Mr. Hamilton confirmed the opinion, rapidly growing among his colleagues, of his aptitude for such duties, and of his general administrative capacity. In 1878 he was made Accountant-General of the Navy. In this post, again, the growth of naval expenditure demanded the service of a financial expert of the first order, if the large sums granted for naval service were to be efficiently controlled, and if administrative waste was to be avoided. In 1882 Mr. Hamilton, who had received the Companionship of the Bath,

was again promoted to the permanent Secretaryship of the Admiralty. To the regret, however, of all who were conversant with the needs of Admiralty administration, he only held the Secretaryship for a short time. The murders in the Phoenix Park made it necessary for the Government to find a new head of the Civil Service in Ireland, and a successor to Mr. Burke, and Mr. Hamilton was selected. In 1884 he was made a K.C.B. The years 1882-86 were an anxious time for those intrusted with the maintenance of order in Ireland. Competent judges of Irish administration opposed to Home Rule were aware of the waste of public money there, and that, in the interests of the Union itself, reforms were desirable. Sir Robert Hamilton was alive to the evils of the situation, and he felt that considerable changes were needed, but it has been thought that he went further. It was believed in Ireland that he took a prominent part in bringing round Lord Spencer to the Home Rule side, and in laying the foundations of Mr. Gladstone's bill of 1886. Sir Robert Hamilton's friends were convinced of his loyalty to the principle of neutrality to party. But it was incessantly asserted in the Nationalist newspapers that Sir Robert Hamilton was a determined and thorough-going partisan of Home Rule. His authority was repeatedly cited on the side of Mr. Gladstone's policy. These statements could not be proved, but they were not publicly repudiated or questioned till after the general election of 1886. The Home Rule Bill had produced much bitterness of feeling, not only among the Loyalists generally, but especially among the Irish civil ser-

vants and the police. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, for Sir Robert Hamilton to have retained the Under-Secretaryship at Dublin Castle under the Unionist Government without serious friction. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, then Irish Secretary, felt compelled to make a change, as Mr. Morley did after Mr. Gladstone came into office in 1892 in the case of Sir West Ridgeway. Sir Robert, with his usual good sense and good temper, bowed to the decision of the Government and accepted, without remonstrance, the Governorship of Tasmania, a more dignified and highly paid, but less responsible office. Sir Robert held the Governorship of Tasmania for six years. He returned home in 1893, and in the same year he was appointed Royal Commissioner to inquire into the working of the political constitution of Dominica. In 1894 he accepted, at the request of Mr. Morley, a seat on the Royal Commission instructed to report on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and in November last, to the satisfaction of his old colleagues, he returned to the Civil Service, and became, on the retirement of Sir Herbert Murray, Chairman of the Board of Customs. It was hoped that he had returned from the Colonies with restored health, and that he had many years of useful work before him. He was, however, struck down by illness, and after much suffering died at his residence in South Kensington on April 22. Sir R. Hamilton married, first in 1863, Caroline, daughter of Frederick A. Geary; and secondly in 1877, Teresa F., daughter of Major H. Reynolds, 58th Foot.

On the 1st, at Paris, aged 83, **Charles Camille Doucet**, Secretary of the French Academy since 1874. Born at Paris; educated at the College, St. Louis, and destined for the legal profession, but was appointed to the public service; took to literature and wrote a piece which was performed in 1833, which was followed by other works of slight merit. He filled many posts in connection with the administration of the theatres and Beaux Arts; elected a member of the French Academy, 1865, in succession to Alfred de Vigny. On the 1st, at Brighton, aged 62, **Charles Gonne, C.S.I.**, son of Charles Gonne. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1854; Chief Secretary, Government, Bombay. Married, 1859, Elizabeth, daughter of General Sir Peter M. Melvill. On the 1st, at Warwick Square, S.W., aged 83, **Sir Francis Geary**, fourth baronet of Oxon Heath, Kent. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1832; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1841. Married, first, 1852, Mary Isabella, daughter of Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.; and second, 1856, Fanny Isabella, daughter of Andrew Redmond Prior, F.R.S. On the 1st, at Hatton, Feltham, aged 79, **Dowager Dame Pollock**, Sarah Anne Amowah, daughter of Captain Richard Langston, of Hounslow. Married, 1834, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, first baronet, sometime Lord Chief Baron Pollock. On the 2nd, at Hanwell, aged 77, **William Edgworth Hill**, representative of a family which for two centuries manufactured stringed instruments, principally violins. One of the earlier generations mentioned by Pepys. On the 2nd, at Clifton, aged 83, **Rt. Rev. Mathew Blagden-Hale**. Educated at Trinity

College, Cambridge; B.A., 1835; Archdeacon of Adelaide, 1847-57; Bishop of Perth, West Australia, 1857-75; Bishop of Brisbane, 1875-85. On the 3rd, at Lee, aged 76, **Surgeon-General Saville Marriott Pelly, C.B.** Educated at Winchester College and Guy's Hospital; joined the Indian Medical Service; served with the Scinde Irregular Horse, 1844-8, under Sir Charles Napier and General Jacob, and in Rajpootana during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, and the Abyssinian Campaign, 1867-8. On the 3rd, at Norburg, Alsen, aged 75, **Theodore Johann Christian Ambders Brorsen**, a distinguished astronomer. For twenty years director of the private observatory of Baron von Seufstasberg in Bavaria; discovered five comets. On the 4th, at Woodlands, Norwich, aged 92, **Robert Fitch, F.S.A.** Born and educated at Ipswich Grammar School; apprenticed as a chemist, and after a short time in London entered business at Norwich, 1827; elected Fellow of Geological Society, 1844; connected with the Norfolk Archæological Society from its foundation; Hon. Secretary, 1859-72; Hon. Treasurer, 1872-89; Hon. Curator of the Norwich Museum, to which he bequeathed the "Fitch collection" of mediæval rings and seals. On the 6th, at St. Petersburg, aged 63, **Ivan Alexivitch Vishnegradsky**. Educated at St. Petersburg and Tver; was made Professor of Mathematics at the St. Petersburg School of Artillery, 1858, after which he went to Karlsruhe to study at the Polytechnicum; resumed his Professorship, 1862-75, when he was appointed Director of the Technological Institute; author of a scientific work on the "Regulations of Direct and Indirect Motion," 1877; appointed Manager of the South-Western Railways, and displayed great ability in reducing expenses. Notwithstanding his sympathies with the Katkoff party he was appointed Minister of Finance, 1887, and in three years wiped off the annually recurring deficits in the Russian Budget, and in 1891 he had obtained such a surplus, by conversion and otherwise, that he was able to offer 50,000,000*l.* in gold to the Bank of England at the time of the Baring disaster. He also shook off the shackles of Berlin on the St. Petersburg Bourse, and opened up direct negotiations with Paris capitalists. Resigned his office in 1892 to his pupil, M. Witte. On the 7th, at Vienna, aged 74, **Prince Wilhelm Montenuovo**, son of Archduchess Maria Louisa, wife of Napoleon I, by her second husband, Count Neippurg. Entered the Austrian Army and distinguished himself in the Hungarian Insurrection and afterwards at Magenta and Solferino; created a Prince in 1864. Married, 1850, Countess Balthany-Skathman. On the 7th, at Bodmin, aged 87, **Henry Sewell Stokes**. Born at Gibraltar; a schoolfellow of Charles Dickens; admitted as a Solicitor, 1832, and took an active part in the Reform Bill; chosen Clerk of the Peace for Cornwall, 1865; was known as "the Cornish poet." On the 7th, at Paris, aged 93, **General le Marquis d'Audiffré**. Born at Orleans: educated at the Ecole St. Cyr; entered General Staff, 1842; served through the Italian Campaign, 1859-60, and as Chief of the Staff of 1st Army Corps served in the war of 1870, having his horse killed at Reichshofen, and was severely wounded at Sedan; elected Monarchist Senator, Department of Maine et Loire, 1876-91. On the 9th, at Conderton Manor, Tewkesbury, aged 72, **Major-General Charles Trigrance Franklin, R.A., C.B.**, son of Sir William Franklin, K.C.H. Educated at Woolwich; entered Royal Artillery, 1842; served through the Crimea Campaign, 1854-5. Married Mary, daughter of Francis Haywood, of Sillins, Broomsgrove. On the 9th, at Göttingen, aged 55, **Professor Ernest Steindorff**. Born at Flensburg (Schleswig); studied at Kiel, Göttingen, and Berlin; appointed Secretary to Duke Frederick, of Auglestenburg, 1863, and distinguished himself in his researches on the Schleswig-Holstein question; became Private Tutor of History at Göttingen, 1867; Extraordinary Professor, 1873-83, and Professor, 1883. On the 10th, at Aberdeen, aged 91, **George Thompson**, of Pitmedden, son of Andrew Thompson, E.I.C. Born at Woolwich; educated at Aberdeen; founder of the Aberdeen Clipper Line of traders between London and Australia; Lord Provost of Aberdeen, 1847-50; sat in Parliament for the same city as a Liberal, 1852-7. On the 10th, at Berlin, aged 50, **Professor Emil Taubert**, son of a distinguished musician. Born and educated at Berlin, where he graduated, 1867, and was appointed teacher at the Friedrich Wilhelm Gymnasium, 1868, and Principal of the Royal Seminary for Teachers, 1877; Councillor of the Intendancy-General of the Royal Plays, 1887; author of several volumes of lays and verse. On the 11th, at sea, aged 57, **John Lawrence Gane, Q.C., M.P.**, son of Edward Gane. Educated at Taunton; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1870; Q.C., 1885; elected as a Liberal for East Leeds, 1886. Married, 1879, Elizabeth, daughter of George Dowse, of Worton, Wilts. On the 12th, at Paris, aged 86, **Paul M. I. Chenavard**. Born at Lyons; entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, 1825; studied under Hasent and Ingres; went to Rome, 1827,

where he met Overbeck, Cornelius, and Hegel; exhibited at the Salon several historical pictures, 1841-69; at the Revolution offered to decorate the Pantheon with a history of Humanity, only stipulating for his workmen being paid; eighteen cartoons were finished, but rendered useless by the restoration of the Pantheon to religious worship, but he was again employed in 1873, after the fall of the Empire, but he refused. He bequeathed all his property to the city of Lyons. On the 13th, in the advance to Chitral, aged 59, **Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Drummond Battye**, tenth son of George Wynyard Battye, of the Bengal Civil Service. Educated at Sandhurst; joined 62nd Regiment, 1864; served with Corps of Guides throughout the Iowake Afreedée Expedition, 1877-8, and the Afghan, 1878-80, and commanded the Corps in the Hazara Expedition, 1891. His two elder brothers, Quintin and Wigram Battye, had both served with the Guides and had both been killed in action. On the 14th, at Blaydon-on-Tyne, aged 64, **Colonel John Anthony Cowan, C.E.V.D.**, son of Sir Joseph Cowan, Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry. Married, 1873, Isabella, daughter of David Atkins, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. On the 14th, at the Hague, aged 79, **Vice-Admiral Jonkheer van Casembroot**, popularly known as the "Hero of Simonozaki," in consequence of his conduct in running the gauntlet of seven batteries and two Japanese men-of-war which had treacherously opened fire on his ship, the *Medusa*, in July, 1863. He sat for a time in the Second Chamber as representative for Delft. On the 14th, at Blackheath, aged 77, **Rear-Admiral John William Whyte**, son of Captain John Whyte, R.N. Entered Royal Navy, 1832; was present at the siege of Acre, 1840; at the capture of Chin-Kiang-Foo, 1842; River Platte, 1845; and as Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Queen* in the Black Sea, 1854-5. On the 15th, at Newhaven, Connecticut, aged 72, **James Dwight Dana, LL.D.** Born at Utica, N.Y.; graduated at Yale University, 1833, when he was appointed Instructor of Mathematics to the Midshipmen of the U.S. Navy; appointed Geologist and Mineralogist of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, under Captain Walliser, 1838-42; the results of his explorations were "Reports on Zoophytes" (1846), on "The Geology of the Pacific" (1849), on "Crustacea" (1852-4); appointed Professor of Geology and Natural History at Yale, 1850; received the Wollaster Medal from the Geological Society of London, 1872, and the Copley Medal from the Royal Society, 1877; author of various works on geology. Married, 1845, daughter of Professor Silliman. On the 17th, in the Red Sea, aged 37, **Henry Richard Farquharson, M.P.**, eldest son of Henry James Farquharson, of Langton, Dorset. Educated at Eton and Jesus College, Cambridge; was an owner of tea and cocoa plantations in Ceylon, whence he was returning when he died; sat as a Conservative for West Dorset since 1885. Married, 1878, Constance, daughter of James John Farquharson, of Langton House, Blandford. On the 18th, at Brighton, aged 61, **Colonel William Hamilton Richards**. Appointed Ensign, 55th Foot, 1853; served through the Crimea Campaign, 1854-5, where he was wounded; appointed to command South-Eastern Volunteer Infantry Brigade, 1890. On the 19th, at Athens, aged 116, **Andreas Haftar**, one of the last veterans of the Greek War of Independence. On the 19th, at Wiesbaden, aged 48, **Professor Gustav Hirschfeld**. Born at Pyritz, Pomerania; studied at the Universities of Tübingen, Leipzig, and Berlin; was sent to Greece as representative of the Prussian Archaeological Institute; conducted the excavations at Olympia, 1875-8, when he was appointed Professor of Archaeology at the University of Königsberg; author of several works. On the 21st, at Paris, aged 65, **Count Leopold Hugo**, an able mathematician and geographer, son of Victor Hugo's elder brother Abel. Educated by the Abbé Dupanloup, and long employed in the Ministry of Public Works. On the 21st, at Edinburgh, aged 37, **Professor Harry Chester Goodhart**. Educated at Eton, where he was a King's Scholar, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1881; second Classics and first Chancellor's Medallist; Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, 1882-91, when he succeeded to the Chair of Latin in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Professor Sellar. He was devoted to athletics, and played for England in 1882 in the International Association Football Match. On the 21st, at St. James's, London, aged 40, **Major Henry Herbert Edwards**. Entered the Army, 96th Foot, 1874, but exchanged to 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; served in the Boer War, 1881, and the Egyptian War, 1882; appointed Chief Constable of Kent, 1890. Married, 1884, Eleanor L. Hallam, daughter of Sir J. F. Lennard, Bart. On the 22nd, at Adelaide, S.A., aged 72, **Hon. Sir William Milne**, the son of a Glasgow merchant. Educated at the High School, Glasgow; emigrated to South Australia, 1839, and engaged in business; entered South Australian Parliament, 1857, and held many posts in various Cabinets; was President of the Legislative Council, 1873-82. Married,

1842, Eliza, daughter of John Disher, of South Australia. On the 24th, at Rawul Pinde, aged 58, **Major-General John North Crealock, C.B.**, son of William Belton-Crealock, of Langeston, Devon. Appointed Ensign, 95th Foot, 1854; served through the Indian Mutiny, 1857, with Kaffir and Zulu Campaigns, 1878-9, and in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882; was several times mentioned in despatches, and filled many important administrative and military posts, 1862-93, when he was appointed to command the division in Burmah and afterwards at Quetta. Married, 1869, Marion, daughter of Morgan Lloyd, Q.C. On the 24th, at Cornwall Gardens, aged 64, **Admiral William Fitzherbert Ruxton**, son of Arthur Ruxton, of Ardee, Co. Louth. Entered the Royal Navy, 1843; served in the Baltic Campaign, 1854-5, and was landed for the defence of Fort William during the Indian Mutiny, 1857; commanded and did much service on West Coast of Africa. Married, 1871, Sylvia, daughter of Henry Grinnell, of New York. On the 25th, at Brighton, aged 71, **Sir Patrick O'Brien**, second baronet. Born in Dublin; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish Bar, 1844; sat as a Liberal for King's County, 1852-85. Married, 1866, Ida Sophia, daughter of Commander Parlbay, R.N., and widow of Lieutenant-General James Perry. On the 25th, at Leipzig, aged 78, **Professor Carl Ludwig**, an eminent physiologist. Born at Witzenhausen; graduated at Marburg, 1839, and Private Tutor, 1842-9; Professor at Zurich, 1849-56; Professor at the Academy of Army Surgeons at Vienna, 1856-63, when he was appointed Professor of Physiology at Leipzig, where he also became Director of the Physiological Institute. On the 27th, at Westbourne Terrace, aged 70, **William Major Cooke**, son of John Cooke, of Newport, Isle of Wight. Educated at London University and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1848; Recorder of Poole, 1857, Southampton, 1861; Metropolitan Police, 1862. Married, 1849, Maria Bartlett, daughter of Samuel Ashwell, M.D. On the 27th, at Edinburgh, aged 83, **Lord Moncrieff**, of Tulliebole, James, first Baron Moncrieff, second son of Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, ninth baronet, and known as Lord Moncrieff, Lord of Session. Born and educated at Edinburgh at the High School and University; admitted to the Scottish Bar, 1833; sat as a Liberal for Leith, 1851-9; for Edinburgh City, 1859-68; for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, 1868-9; Solicitor-General for Scotland, 1850-1; Lord-Advocate, 1851-2, 1852-8, 1859-66, and 1868-9, when he was appointed Lord Justice Clerk; resigned, 1888; was a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Married, 1834, Isabella, daughter of Robert Bell, of Edinburgh, promoter of the Church of Scotland. On the 27th, at Torquay, aged 78, **Rev. Francis Vansittart Thornton**, third son of John Thornton, of Clapham. Educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold and at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1838; second class Classics; Vicar of Bisham, Berks, 1845-8; Rector of Brown-Harp, 1848-64, where he developed a system of education, and endeavoured to improve the standard; Rector of Callington, Cornwall, 1864; Hon. Canon of Truro. On the 28th, at Langton Hall, Alfreton, aged 56, **Rear-Admiral Henry Salmond, R.N.**, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel James Salmond, of Waterfoot. Entered the Navy, 1852; served in the Baltic Expedition, 1854-5. Married, 1886, Isabel, daughter of E. Banbury Litchford, of Hutton, Somerset. On the 29th, at Scotter, Lincolnshire, aged 91, **Rev. John Henry Pooley**, only son of Henry Pooley, of Kelvedon, Essex. Educated at Dedham School and St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1825; second senior optime, and bracketed third in first-class Classical Tripos; Calusian Prizeman, 1828; Fellow of St. John's College, 1828-32; Rector of Scotter, 1893. On the 30th, at Oxford, aged 88, **Charles Abel Huntley, D.D.**, Margaret Professor of Divinity. Of Huguenot extraction; educated at Corpus College, Oxford; B.A., 1827; first class Mathematics; Vicar of Fenny Compton, 1840-53, when he was appointed Margaret Professor of Divinity and Canon of Christ Church; author of "Harmonia Symbolica" and of several volumes of sermons. On the 30th, at Wiesbaden, aged 79, **Gustav Freytag**, a successful novelist. Born at Kreuzberg, Silesia; educated at Breslau and Berlin Universities; private Docent at Breslau, 1839-47; published a volume of poems, 1843, and obtained a prize for his historical play, "Die Brautfahrt," 1844, and subsequently took to journalism and play-writing; published his most successful novel, "Soll und Haben," 1855; elected to the Reichstag, 1867; fought at Weissenburg, Wörth, and Sedan. On the 30th, at Chislehurst, aged 76, **Rev. John Ross Macduff, D.D.**, son of Alexander Macduff, of Bonhard, Perthshire. Educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh; Minister of Kettins, 1843; of St. Madres, Perthshire, 1849-75; Sandyford, Glasgow, 1875-90; a distinguished preacher and a voluminous and popular writer.

MAY.

Earl of Selborne.—Roundell Palmer, second son of Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, was born on November 27, 1812, and was educated at Rugby and Winchester, whence he was elected in 1830 to an open scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1834 he graduated with a first-class in classics, besides carrying off the Latin Verse and Latin Essay Prizes, the Newdigate (Staffa), and the Eldon Law Scholarship. In 1834 he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn three years later. From the first his success was never doubtful, and before ten years had passed he had acquired a highly remunerative practice in the Court of Chancery. He took silk in the year 1849, and from this time forward his services were in such request that there was hardly a case of importance in Lincoln's Inn, or an appeal of any moment to the House of Lords, in which he was not engaged. He worked his way upwards rather by industry and great powers of acquisition than by any more shining qualities, either as a jurist or an orator. His high character, his scholarship, and the colour of his political opinions, which were decidedly Peelite, early recommended him to Mr. Gladstone. At the general election of 1847, when Mr. Gladstone was first returned for Oxford, Mr. Palmer was returned for Plymouth, and soon became a cordial and valued ally of the Peelite party. He represented Plymouth till July, 1852, and again from March, 1853, till the general election of 1857. Being one of the majority who voted against Lord Palmerston on the Chinese question, he judged it more prudent, considering the state of public feeling, not to offer himself for re-election. He remained out of Parliament during the Reform debates of 1859, and did not return till two years afterwards, when, the Solicitor-Generalship becoming vacant by the promotion of Sir William Atherton, the place was offered by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Roundell Palmer. A seat was then found for him at Richmond, Yorkshire, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage in 1872.

Sir Roundell Palmer became Attorney-General on the death of Sir William Atherton, in 1863, and remained in that office under Lord Russell, who succeeded Lord Palmerston at the Treasury. In the Reform debates of

1866-67, he was put up to reply to Mr. Robert Lowe, the leader of the "Cave," and the most eloquent of all the assailants of the Government Reform. The Attorney-General followed him after his famous speech on May 31. And when a year later Mr. Disraeli's bill was introduced in 1867, Sir Roundell Palmer found himself debarred by his own admissions from speaking against the principle of it. But he was an acute critic of its details.

When, however, Mr. Disraeli had succeeded in passing his Reform Bill, and was preparing to appeal to the people on the strength of it, Mr. Gladstone adroitly played the Disestablishment of the Irish Church against the extension of the franchise. But Sir Roundell Palmer could not change front quite so suddenly. He was willing to consent to the separation of Church and State in Ireland, but not to the confiscation of ecclesiastical property; and on this ground, when, on being summoned to make his Cabinet in 1868, Mr. Gladstone offered Sir Roundell Palmer the Chancellorship, he felt compelled to decline it. In 1869 he made his great speech against the Disendowment of the Irish Church.

But though he maintained this independent attitude on the Irish Church question, and criticised the Irish Land Bill in no very friendly spirit, he adhered firmly to his chief, and gave him very valuable assistance in passing various other important measures. But perhaps the most important service which he ever rendered to his party was in 1871, when Mr. Gladstone determined to call in the royal prerogative to override the voice of the House of Lords with regard to the Abolition of Purchase. Sir Roundell Palmer, whose absence from the debates on this question had been noted, was not long in answering this appeal. The speech was made on August 15, and on August 21, the day of the prorogation, Mr. Cardwell read out a letter from Sir R. Palmer, vindicating the course taken by the Government at some length, but admitting that it might have been better to proceed by royal warrant in the first instance. This was enough for the Government. They had the great authority of this eminent lawyer on their side, and in the following year he reaped his reward, being appointed Lord Chancellor, in the place of Lord Hatherley, who resigned the Great

Seal in October, 1872. During the whole of this year Sir Roundell Palmer had been busily engaged with the Government on the subject of the Alabama claims, and it was by his advice that they declared the "indirect claims" to be inadmissible. When the arbitrators met at the Hôtel de Ville at Geneva, Sir Alexander Cockburn appeared as the English arbitrator, and Sir Roundell Palmer as the English counsel. His opinion was at once adopted on the subject of the indirect claims; but for the rest a very mixed verdict was returned, to which Sir Alexander Cockburn refused to set his name. After the formation of Mr. Disraeli's Government in 1874, Lord Selborne was the only man in the House of Lords whom his party could set up against the great lawyer and orator, Lord Cairns. The most memorable contest between the two men was in the great debate of 1878 on the summoning of the Indian troops to Malta. Lord Selborne was entrusted with the exclusively legal aspect of the question, that is to say, the construction of the statute which the Government were said to have transgressed.

In 1880 Lord Selborne again became Lord Chancellor, and in 1882 was created an Earl. During all the long and stormy discussions which the policy of the Government both in Ireland and Egypt called forth, he had to appear as their champion in the Upper House. He was called on to support the Land Bill of 1881, and had to reconcile his advocacy of it with the opinions he had expressed in 1870 as best he could. His speech came after one from the Duke of Argyll, and was followed by one from Lord Cairns. He was not more successful in his defence of the Government against Lord Salisbury's vote of censure, in February, 1884, which was carried by a majority of a hundred. Again in speaking on the Representation of the People Bill in 1884, it was pretty clear to all who heard him that his heart was not in it. Loyalty to Mr. Gladstone kept him to his colours, and that was all. In the debates of 1885 on Egypt and the Soudan, though the Government sorely stood in need of a defender, he did not speak, and his final estrangement from the Radical policy was not delayed. When Mr. Gladstone proclaimed his conversion to Home Rule, Lord Selborne joined the Liberal Unionists, and thenceforward gave an independent support to Lord Salisbury's Government. But his public career was now virtually over.

His efforts in the cause of the reform of legal procedure were strong and persistent. In 1871 he proposed in the House of Commons a resolution for the establishment of a "General School of Law" having sole power to grant certificates of capability to practise, both to barristers and solicitors. The debate died a natural death, but he had spoken with such severity of the deficiencies of the Inns of Court that the Benchers of those societies promptly instituted the system of compulsory examinations. In 1872 Sir Roundell Palmer returned to the charge, but though his resolution was by no means of so sweeping a character as that of the previous year, and merely proposed the establishment of what was called a "Legal University," it was defeated by a majority of thirteen. Almost every lawyer of note in the House took part in the discussion, and the Attorney-General (Sir John Coleridge) and the Solicitor-General (Sir George Jessel) in particular distinguished themselves by the energy of their attacks upon the project. They also led the way to the passing of the Judicature Act in 1873, which, it is not too much to say, completely revolutionised our judicial system.

The Lord Chancellor received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1868, and was elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews in November, 1877. He edited "The Book of Praise from the best English Hymn Writers" in 1862, and published "Notes on some Passages in the Liturgical History of the Reformed English Church" in 1876. But his "Defence of the Church of England against Disestablishment" and his "Ancient Facts and Fictions as to Churches and Tithes" are perhaps his most valuable productions. He married on February 2, 1848, Lady Laura Waldegrave, the second daughter of William, eighth Earl Waldegrave. At his country house, on the borders of Wolmer Forest, he enjoyed a long period of well-earned repose. He purchased the estate of Selborne, consisting of about 1,300 acres, and built himself a house at Blackmore, in the heart of Gilbert White's country. It was here that he passed the later years of his life, and finally died on May 4, after an apparently slight illness.

Duke of Hamilton.—William Alexander Louis Stephen Douglas-Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton, Marquess of Hamilton, Douglas and Clydesdale, Earl of Angus, Arran, Lanark and Sel-

kirk, Baron Hamilton, Avon, Polmont, Machanshire, Innerdale, Abernethy, Jedburgh Forest, Daer and Shortcleuch, premier Peer in the Peerage of Scotland, Duke of Brandon and Baron Dutton, in that of Great Britain, and Duke of Châtellerault in France, was born on March 12, 1845, being the eldest son of the eleventh Duke of Hamilton by his marriage with the Princess Mary, daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, reigning Grand Duke of Baden. The Duke, though entered on the books at Eton, never went to the school and was educated privately abroad until he was eighteen, at which age he went to Christ Church, Oxford, just at the time of his succession to the dukedom, his father having died from the effects of a fall when leaving one of the Paris restaurants. While at Oxford the young Duke of Hamilton acquired the reputation of being a very good man across country, and was more interested in sport of all kinds than in study, though, so far as modern languages went, he was a perfect French and German scholar, speaking both languages with equal grace and fluency.

For some years after leaving Oxford the Duke of Hamilton, who had already developed a taste for the turf, resided as much in France, where he had a considerable racing stud, as in England, and in 1867 he won the Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool. Married in December, 1873, to Lady Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the seventh Duke of Manchester, he gave up racing in France, and spent the greater part of every year upon his Suffolk estate at Easton, which had come into the possession of the Hamiltons by marriage with the heiress of the Earls of Rochford. Very fond of sport in all its branches, the duke was considered to be one of the best game shots in the kingdom. He was also very fond of yachting, and spent a good deal of time, especially during the last ten or twelve years of his life, on his steam yacht *Thistle*, making cruises in the winter to Egypt and to the Mediterranean, and in the summer to Norway and the land of the midnight sun. The duke, who had never lived much at Hamilton Palace, gave up going there entirely after the sale, in 1884, of pictures, antique furniture and books. Among the many rare and valuable things sold in the Hamilton Palace collection was the Beckford Library, which came into the family by the marriage of the duke's grandfather to the daughter and heiress of Alderman Beckford. Taking no part in politics, he was rarely seen in London, all

his interest being concentrated upon sport, stock-breeding and agriculture. As a breeder and exhibitor of cattle, sheep, pigs and Suffolk horses he enjoyed a very high measure of success, while among the thoroughbred horses which he reared at Easton were Ossian, winner of the St. Leger, and Miss Jummy, winner of the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks; but he never attained the great object of his ambition so far as racing went, which was to win the Grand Prix de Paris (for which he was twice second) and the Auteuil Steeplechase.

He was yachting in the Mediterranean when he was taken ill, and with difficulty reached Algiers, and he died on May 15, at Mustapha, on the outskirts of the city.

Walter Quinton Gresham.—Walter Quinton Gresham, American Secretary of State, was born, of English descent, at Lanesville, in Harrison County, Indiana, on March 17, 1832. The family were poor, and the five children, with their mother, who was early left a widow, cultivated unaided the small home farm, Walter following the plough at the age of six. By studying at night when his day's work in the field was over, he gained his early education. Strict economy enabled him to go to the county school, to the Corydon Seminary, and, for one year, to Bloomington University. Eventually he passed his examination with distinction, and was admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-two. He took high rank as a lawyer, and secured a lucrative practice.

Mr. Gresham's political opinions were Republican, and he made his first appearance in active politics in support of General Fremont, then a candidate for the Presidency. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, but resigned when the Civil War broke out, and entered as a private the 38th Indiana Volunteers, of which regiment he soon became Lieutenant-Colonel. His first active service was at the battle of Shiloh, his next at Corinth. For his bravery at Vicksburg General Grant and General Sherman united in recommending him for a Brigadier's commission, which he received. While commanding a division of Sherman's army before Atlanta, Georgia, he was shot in the knee, and being forced to retire from the army, he returned to New Albany and resumed his practice, having received the brevet of Major-General.

After being twice defeated for Con-

gress, in 1869 he was appointed by President Grant United States District Judge for Indiana, and during his twelve years' tenure, never had one of his judgments reversed by a higher court. President Arthur in 1882 appointed him Postmaster-General, and in 1884, upon the death of Judge Folger, made him Secretary of the Treasury—a post he retained until near the close of President Arthur's term, when, at his request, he was restored to the Bench. Mr. Gresham at last quitted the Republican party, and supported Mr. Cleveland in the campaign of 1892. When Mr. Cleveland formed his new Cabinet, to the surprise and cha-

grin of the politicians of both parties, Mr. Gresham was given the important post of Secretary of State. His last tenure of office, though comparatively brief, was eventful. Congress thwarted him continually, notably in the Hawaiian question and the Behring Sea settlement. His health finally broke down owing to the severe labour entailed by the numerous delicate questions of foreign policy; and, after a prolonged illness, he died, on May 28, at the Arlington Hotel, Washington. His funeral, which was almost a national ceremony, took place at Chicago.

On the 1st, at Market Lavington, Wilts, aged 71, **William Saunders, M.P.**, son of A. E. Saunders, of Market Lavington. Educated at Devizes Grammar School; took a leading part in developing the stone quarries adjoining the Box Tunnel. In 1860 he founded the *Western Morning News* at Plymouth, starting subsequently papers at Birmingham, Newcastle, and Hull, the *Eastern Morning News* being the most important. He was also founder and manager of the Central News Agency, 1868-84. Sat as a Radical for East Hull, 1885-6, and for Walworth since 1892, which he had represented in the London County Council, 1886-92; was the author of several books. Married, 1852, Caroline, daughter of J. C. Spender, of Bath. On the 1st, at Folkestone, aged 77, **General William George Owen**. Entered Madras Infantry, 1834; served during the Mutiny in Golconda districts. On the 3rd, at Paris, aged 55, **Eugene Bellangé**, son of Hyppolite Bellangé, a French battle painter of much celebrity under the Second Empire. First exhibited at the Salon, 1861. On the 3rd, at Oaktrees, Guernsey, aged 86, **Captain Philip de Sausmarez, R.N.**, son of Thomas de Sausmarez, Attorney-General for Guernsey. Entered the Royal Navy, 1822; served in the Greek War of Independence, 1828; in China War, 1842, etc. On the 3rd, at Bad Neuheim, Germany, aged 45, **Earl of Pembroke**, George Robert Charles Herbert, thirteenth Earl of Pembroke and tenth Earl of Montgomery, eldest son of Lord Herbert, of Lea (Sidney Herbert). Educated at Eton; travelled much in the South Seas, 1870-4, and wrote a book of his travels, "The Earl and the Doctor"; Under-Secretary for War, 1874-5. Married, 1874, Lady Gertrude Frances Talbot, third daughter of eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. On the 4th, at Lowndes Square, S.W., aged 69, **Countess of Kimberley**, Lady Florence Fitzgibbon, daughter of third and last Earl of Clare. Married, 1847, Lord Wodehouse, created Earl of Kimberley, 1866. On the 4th, at Putney, aged 40, **Sir John Adam Hay**, ninth baronet of Haystown. Educated at Eton, and subsequently entered the Scots Guards; Major, 3rd Battalion, Lothian Regiment. Married, 1881, Anne Salisbury Mary Meliova, daughter of Sir Robert J. M. Napier, Bart. On the 4th, at Bath, **Mrs. J. K. Spender**, a popular novel writer, Lily, daughter of Edward Headland, M.D., of London. Married, 1858, John Kent Spender, M.D. On the 5th, at Woburn Square, London, aged 64, **Sir George Buchanan, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.**, son of G. Buchanan, of Myddelton Square, Clerkenwell. Educated at University College, London; M.D., 1856, in which year he was appointed one of the first medical officers of health to St. Giles' district, and became a zealous investigator of all problems relating to sanitary questions of public importance; appointed to inquire into the working of the Vaccination Acts, 1861-4, and Medical Inspector under the Privy Council, 1869; transferred as Assistant Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, 1871; senior officer, 1879. Married, first, 1860, Mary Anne, daughter of George Murphy; and second, 1883, Alice, daughter of Dr. Edward Seaton. On the 5th, at Hyde Park Gate, aged 48, **Mrs. Leslie Stephen**, Julia, daughter of H. J. Prinsep, B.C.S. Married, first, 1864, Herbert Duckworth, of Orchardleigh Park, Somerset; and second, 1878, Leslie Stephen, younger son of Rt. Hon. Sir James Stephen, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. On the 5th, at Geneva, aged 78, **Karl Vogt**, a distinguished biologist. Born at Giessen, where he was educated, and early in life collaborated with Agassiz and Desor in their researches into fresh water fishes; Professor of Natural History at Giessen, 1844-8, when he took a distinguished part in politics; elected Deputy to the German National Parlia-

ment, and was one of the last supporters of the National party in the Stuttgart Parliament; retired to Berne and Nice, and was called in 1852 to Geneva and nominated Professor of Biology at that University. On the 6th, at Sandgate, aged 86, **Lady Emily Arabella Hankey**, daughter of first Earl of Glengall. Married, first, 1836, Richard Pennefather; and second, 1852, General H. A. Hankey. On the 7th, at Rugby, aged 79, **William L. Foster Vesey-Fitzgerald**, eldest son of John Leslie Foster, M.P., and subsequently Judge of the Exchequer and Common Pleas Courts at Dublin. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1839; at an early age emigrated to Australia, and having realised a fortune returned to England; one of the earliest pioneers of the Home Rule movement. Married, 1847, Sarianne, daughter of H. Quilter, of Marken-Hadley, Middlesex. On the 7th, at Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, aged 62, **Arthur Edward Durham, F.R.C.S.**, Consulting Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. On the 7th, at Hereford Gardens, London, aged 80, **Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe**, Susanna Stephania, only child of Lieutenant-General Sir James Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H. Married, 1836, sixth Duke of Roxburghe. A Lady of the Bedchamber since the Queen's accession, a member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, and Acting Mistress of the Robes since 1892. On the 8th, at Maretinis, Co. Dublin, **Dowager Lady Cloncurry**, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kindan, of Castle Hackett, Co. Galway. Married, 1839, third Baron Cloncurry. On the 9th, at Cannes, aged 61, **Sir Cyril Clerke Graham, C.M.G.**, fifth baronet of Kirkstall, third son of Sir Sandford Graham, second baronet. Was attached to Lord Dufferin's Mission to Syria, 1860-1; Private Secretary to Lord Carnarvon when Colonial Secretary, 1866-7; Special Commissioner to Canada and Hudson Bay Territory, 1870-1; Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, 1875-7. Married, 1874, Louisa Frederica, daughter of Rev. Lord Charles Hervey, D.D. On the 11th, at Paris, aged 61, **Abbé de Broglie**, younger son of Duc de Broglie and grandson of Madame de Stael. As Prince Paul de Broglie he entered the French Navy and left as Lieutenant in 1860, and in 1869 he became a priest and honorary *chanoine* of Paris and Evreux. A man of great simplicity and extreme charitableness. Was shot by a lunatic who imagined he had betrayed her confessions. On the 12th, at Bedford, aged 72, **General Charles Thompson**, youngest son of Rear-Admiral J. R. Thompson, R.N. Entered the Indian Army; served in South Mahratta War, 1844; Persian Expedition, 1856-7; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; and commanded the Baroda Field Force, 1876-7. On the 12th, at Brentwood, Essex, aged 78, **Charles Henry Parkes**. Began life as a clerk in the Election Office of the House of Commons; joined the firm of Messrs. Dyson, Parliamentary Agents, and became member of the firm; Director of the Great Eastern Railway, 1869; Chairman, 1878-93. On the 12th, at Southsea, aged 60, **Colonel Wilhelm Luckhardt, C.B.**, son of Surgeon-General Peter Luckhardt, of the Prussian Service. Served in the Prussian Army, 1852-5; entered the German Legion, 1857; served at the Cape of Good Hope, 1857-8, and in India, 1858-62; gazetted to 109th Regiment, 1862; Staff Corps, 1869; served in Abyssinian Campaign as Sub-Assistant Commander-General; in Afghan War, 1879-80; and as Chief Commissariat Officer in Egyptian Campaign, 1882. On the 13th, at Cranwells, Bath, aged 87, **Sir Jerome Murch**. Educated at University College, London, and for some years was a Unitarian minister at Norfolk and Bath, where he devoted much time and energy to the excavation of the old baths and Roman city; was chosen seven times Mayor, and in 1873 unsuccessfully contested the Parliamentary representation of the city as a Liberal. Married, 1830, Anne, daughter of Colonel Meadows Taylor. On the 18th, at Grosvenor Gardens, S.W., aged 70, **Lieutenant-General Randle Joseph Feilden, C.M.G., M.P.**, eldest son of Joseph Feilden, of Witton, M.P. Entered the 60th Rifles; served in Red River Expedition, 1870; sat as a Conservative for North Lancashire, 1880-5, and for the Chorley division of that county until his death. Married, 1861, Jane, daughter of James Hozier, of Mauldslie Castle, Lanarkshire. On the 15th, at Lyme Regis, aged 67, **Vice-Admiral William Cox Chapman**. Entered the Royal Navy, 1841; served in the Chinese War, 1842; in South American troubles, 1844-7; in the White Sea during the Russian War, 1854-5; and on East Coast of Africa, 1858-9 and 1862-4. Married, 1861, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugo M. Chadwick, of Healey Hall, Lancs. On the 15th, at Enfield, aged 75, **Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A.**, founder of *Whitaker's Almanack*. Born in London; the son of a silversmith; apprenticed to Mr. Parritt, a bookseller in Fleet Street; became assistant to Mr. S. W. Parker, 1843, and afterwards was for some years with Messrs. J. H. Parker, of Oxford; projected the *Penny Post*, and returned to London, 1849; started the *Educational Register*, and for three years edited the *Gentleman's Magazine*; in 1858 he founded the *Bookseller*, and in 1868 commenced

Whitaker's Almanack. On the 17th, at Formosa, Berks, aged 90, **Lady Young**, Susan, daughter of William Mackworth Praed, Serjeant-at-Law. Married, 1835, Captain Sir George Young, Bart., R.N. Her brother, Winthrop Mackworth Praed, addressed most of his best verses to her, and she subsequently collected and edited his fugitive pieces. On the 18th, at Portsdown Road, W., aged 78, **Richard Pryce Harrison, C.S.I.** Born at Welshpool; educated at Haileybury; entered Bengal Civil Service, 1834; held various judicial appointments, 1846-58, when he was appointed Accountant to Government of Bengal; Accountant and Auditor-General of India, 1861-7. Married, 1842, Harriette, daughter of Surgeon George N. Cheke, Bengal Medical Service. On the 18th, at Cadogan Terrace, aged 36, **Lord John Kennedy**, third son of second Marquess of Ailsa. Lieutenant, 4th Battalion (Militia), Royal Scots Fusiliers. Married, 1890, Emily Frances, daughter of Colonel A. Learmonth, M.P. On the 18th, at Pau, aged 73, **Sir Robert Shaw**, fourth baronet. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Dublin; Lieut.-Col., Dublin Militia. Married, 1852, Kate, daughter of William Barton, of Grove, Co. Tipperary. On the 18th, at Onslow Gardens, S.W., aged 80, **Deputy Surgeon-General John Ashton Bostock, C.B.** Born at Liverpool; educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge; M.R.C.S., 1838; Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Buffs, 1842; served in India until 1845, when he was transferred to the Scots Fusilier Guards; served with distinction through the Crimean War; retired, 1876; and was one of the original members of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Married, 1856, Amelia, daughter of Joseph Brook Yates, of Liverpool. On the 19th, at Sion Hill, Bath, aged 71, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Skrine**, one of the force which relieved Lucknow under General Havelock, 1857. On the 20th, at Great Crosby, Lancashire, aged 88, **Hon. Theodosia Wright**, daughter of first Lord Denman. Married, 1824, Ichabod Charles Wright, of Mapperley Hall, Notts. On the 20th, at Vienna, aged 74, **Franz von Suppé**, a nephew of Donizetti, but of Belgian descent. Born at Spalato, Dalmatia; studied at the Vienna University and intended for the Austrian Civil Service; devoted himself to music; appointed Professor at School of Harmony, Vienna, 1841, and was successively leader of the orchestra at the Josephstadt, Pressburg, and Ander Wien Theatres, for which he composed numerous light comic operas; first operetta produced, 1854. On the 21st, at Chelsea Hospital, aged 64, **Major John J. G. Irby**, son of Captain the Hon. C. L. Irby, R.N. Joined 47th Foot; served with great distinction in the Crimea and severely wounded; appointed Adjutant of Chelsea Hospital, 1855. On the 21st, at Brydone, Southampton, aged 76, **Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Gilbert John Brydone Elliot, K.C.B.**, son of second Earl of Minto. Entered Royal Navy, 1832; commanded H.M.S. *Hazard* at the siege of Acre, 1840; Commodore at capture of Canton, 1856-7; Commander-in-Chief, South-East Coast of America, 1864-6; at the Nore, 1870-3; and Devonport, 1880-1. Married, first, 1863, Louisa, daughter of Sir Edward Blackett; and second, 1894, Lady Harriett E. Liddell, daughter of first Earl of Ravensworth. On the 21st, at Rokeby, Co. Louth, aged 78, **Colonel Sir John Stephen Robinson, C.B.**, third baronet. Entered the 60th Rifles, 1839. Married, 1841, Sarah Blackett, daughter of Anthony Denny, of Burham Wood, Herts, and grand-daughter of Admiral Lord Collingwood. On the 21st, at Brighton, aged 73, **Major-General Arthur Stevens**, son of Christopher Stevens, of Havant. Entered Madras Staff Corps, 1850. Married, secondly, 1884, Maria, daughter of Spencer Perceval. On the 24th, at Kensington, aged 78, **Major-General Charles Henry Gordon, C.B.**, son of Alexander Gordon, of Braid and Cluny, N.B. Educated at Harrow; entered 93rd Highlanders, 1835; served in the Canadian Rebellion, 1838-9, Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, and Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, especially distinguishing himself at the relief and capture of Lucknow. Married, 1865, Georgina, daughter of Sir E. H. Knowles Lacon, M.P., third baronet. On the 24th, near Washington, U.S.A., aged 86, **Hugh M'Culloch**, a distinguished statesman and financier. Born at Kennebank; educated at Saco and Bowdoin College, and taught in a school till 1829, when he was called to the Bar and practised at Fort Wayne; appointed manager of a branch of the State Bank of Indiana, 1835; President of the Bank, 1863; Comptroller of the Currency, 1863; and Secretary of the Treasury, 1865-70 and 1884-8; was the founder in London, 1870, of the firm of Jay Cooke, M'Culloch & Co. On the 26th, at Ross, Herefordshire, aged 82, **General Sir James William Fitzmayer, R.A., K.C.B.**, son of Major Charles Howard Fitzmayer. Born at Demerara; educated at Woolwich; entered Royal Artillery, 1830; served in the West Indies, and with great distinction, during the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; in command of Royal Artillery at Aldershot, 1860-2; in Ireland, 1862-4; at Meerut, 1864-6; Northern Division, 1867-75; and Inspector-General of Artillery at Headquarters, 1875-6. Married, first, 1840, Jane Louisa,

daughter of Major H. Bowyer Lane; and second, 1863, Lucy, daughter of C. K. Sivewright, of Burntisland, Co. Fife. On the 27th, at Leatherhead, aged 74, **Henry Price**, fourth Baron de Teissier, third son of James, Baron de Teissier, of Woodcote Park, Epsom. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal Artillery, 1837; served at the battle of Sobraon, in the Sutlej Campaign, 1846-7, and Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; General, 1883, and Colonel-Commandant, R.A., 1888. Married, 1864, Margaret, daughter of Captain H. Miller, R.M. On the 28th, at Edinburgh, aged 67, **James Stewart**, son of James Stewart, of Greenock. Entered business at an early age, and was a shipowner and foreign merchant; sat as a Liberal for Greenock, 1878-84. Married, first, 1855, Margaret, daughter of Duncan Darrock; and second, 1868, Margaret, daughter of William Stirling. On the 29th, at Gordon Square, W.C., aged 63, **Francis Otter**, eldest son of Francis Otter of Ranby Hall, Louth. Educated at Repton School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; B.A., 1854; second class Mathematics; Fellow of Corpus Christi College, 1859-75; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1867; sat as a Liberal for the Louth Division of Lincolnshire, 1885-6. Married, 1875, Emily, daughter of William Cross, of Weybridge. On the 30th, at Edinburgh, aged 46, **Mary Carlyle Aitken**, daughter of Jane Carlyle ("Craw Jean"), a sister of Thomas Carlyle, and after Mrs. Carlyle's death acted as housekeeper and amanuensis to her uncle, whose early letters she edited in collaboration with Professor Norton, of Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., as well as other books. Married, 1880, her cousin, Alexander Carlyle. On the 30th, at St. George's Place, S.W., aged 63, **Mrs. Childers**, Katharine Ann, daughter of Dr. Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester. Married, first, 1858, Hon. Gilbert Elliot, fifth son of second Earl of Minto; and second, 1879, Rt. Hon. H. C. Eardley Childers, a Liberal statesman who had held several high offices. On the 30th, at Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, aged 57, **William Granville Gresham Leveson-Gower**, eldest son of William Leveson-Gower, of Titsey Place, Surrey, and great-grandson of John, first Earl Gower. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1859; sat as a Liberal for Reigate Division of Surrey, 1863-66; appointed Referee of Private Bills, 1865; member of Surrey County Council. Married, 1861, Sophia, daughter of first Lord Leigh. On the 30th, at Rowfaul, Sussex, aged 74, **Frederick Locker Lampson**, son of Edward Hawke Locker, of Greenwich Hospital. Appointed to a clerkship in the Admiralty, 1838, but resigned after a few years' service; published, 1862, "London Lyrics" and other volumes of light verse. Married, first, 1850, Lady Charlotte Bruce, daughter of second Earl of Elgin; and second, 1874, Hannah, daughter of Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart., whose name he assumed in 1885. On the 31st, at Booterstown, Co. Dublin, aged 80, **Viscount Gough**, George Stephens, second viscount. Born in Guernsey; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1836; entered the Grenadier Guards, and served with distinction in China War, 1843-4. Married, first, 1840, Sarah Elizabeth Wray, daughter of Wray Talliser, of Comragh, Co. Waterford; and second, 1846, Jane, daughter of George Arbuthnot, of Everslie, Surrey. On the 31st, at Manchester, aged 60, **Emily Faithfull**, youngest daughter of Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, of Headley Rectory, Surrey, an energetic philanthropist. Established a printing-press for women (Victoria Press) in Great Coram Street, Bloomsbury, 1860, and was appointed Printer-in-Ordinary to the Queen; established and edited the *Victorian Magazine*, 1863-81; lectured in Great Britain and America, 1869-83; and the author of several works.

JUNE.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon. — James Bacon, born at the Polygon, Somers Town, on February 11, 1798, was the son of Mr. James Bacon, then a certificated conveyancer, and afterwards a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple. The son entered as a student at Gray's Inn on April 24, 1822, having attained the age of twenty-four, and he was called to the Bar on March 16, 1827. He announced himself from the first an equity draughtsman, but joined the Home Circuit and the Surrey

Sessions. His chambers were at first in Gray's Inn, but in 1831 he crossed into Lincoln's Inn. He did not, however, definitely break with his legal *alma mater* till 1845, when he was admitted *ad eundem* to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn. Next year, being made a Queen's Counsel, he was invited to join the Bench of that society. In the year of his call, 1827, he married Laura Frances, the daughter of Mr. William Cook, of Clay-hill, Enfield. Mr. Bacon was in early life an indus-

trious reporter and contributor to the press. His name came in due course into the law reports. He had obtained a large practice at an earlier date than the late Sir Richard Malins, and took silk three years before his rival; but they afterwards appeared together as competing leaders in Vice-Chancellor Stuart's Court; and Sir Richard Malins, then being a member of Parliament, was raised to the Bench in 1866, while Mr. Bacon, Q.C., remained at the Bar. In the vacation of 1868 Mr. Bacon was offered the Commissionership of Bankruptcy for the London district, which was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, a younger brother of the well-known Cabinet Minister. Mr. Bacon had attained the term of seventy years, and the comparative retirement of the Bankruptcy Commission was acceptable to him, although he acceded to the post at some loss of professional income. He was appointed on September 7, 1868, and one of his first official acts in his new capacity was to sign the General Order in Bankruptcy of October 12, 1868.

Sir James Bacon served only for fifteen months as a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, and on the coming into force of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869—January 1, 1870—became the first (as he was the last and only) Chief Judge in Bankruptcy under that Act. In the course of the year a Vice-Chancellorship of the Court of Chancery fell vacant, owing to the promotion of Sir William James to the Court of the Lords Justices of Appeal, and Mr. Bacon succeeded to the office shortly before the Long Vacation of 1870. He discharged vacation business in 1870, was knighted on January 14, 1871, and continued to perform the double duties of a Vice-Chancellor and of Chief Judge in Bankruptcy for fifteen years. He was, at the time of his retirement in 1886, the oldest judge upon the Bench, as well as the last of the Vice-Chancellors. He had practically outlived the whole of these judges, for he was fifteen years old when the office of Vice-Chancellor was created. He lived several years to enjoy his leisure, and died on June 1, at his residence in Bayswater, of sheer old age.

Sir Charles Murray, K.C.B.—Charles Augustus Murray, second son of fifth Earl of Dunmore, was born in 1806. Educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827, and in 1832 was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls, having made his

mark rather in athletics—especially tennis and riding—than in classical studies. He was an early traveller in the north-western districts of North America, and lived for some time among the Pawnees, adopting their dress and mode of life. On his return to England he wrote "Travels in North America," which was followed at a subsequent date by "The Prairie Bird." He was then studying for the Bar in the chambers of Mr. Nassau Senior, but was never called, having been appointed Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty, on her accession, 1837, and subsequently Master of the Household, 1837-44, when he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Naples, and subsequently Consul-General in Egypt, 1846-53. During his residence in that country he obtained for the Zoological Gardens the first specimen of a hippopotamus, which he brought to England in a specially constructed ship. He was successively Minister at Berne, 1853; Envoy-Extraordinary to the Shah of Persia, 1854; and Minister at the Court of Saxony, 1859-66; to Copenhagen, 1866-7; and to Portugal, 1867-74; when he retired. He was a distinguished linguist, reading habitually Hebrew and Arabic, as well as speaking most continental languages. He had known Goethe, and was intimate with Sydney Smith and Samuel Rogers, and to the end of his life kept up an interest in literary matters. He married, first, 1850, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Wadsworth, of Genesee, New York, U.S.A., and second, 1862, Hon. Edith Susan Fitzpatrick, daughter of first Baron Castletown, and died at Paris, on June 2, where he was stopping on his way from his winter home in Cannes to his English home at Old Windsor.

Rt. Hon. T. H. Huxley, P.C., D.C.L.—Thomas Henry Huxley was born on May 4, 1825, at Ealing, in the semi-public school of which his father was one of the masters, and where the son was a pupil. This school he attended for a few years. At an early period he became familiar enough with German to plunge into the scientific literature of that language. In 1842 he entered the medical school attached to Charing Cross Hospital. In 1845 he passed the first M.B. examination at the University of London, taking honours in Anatomy and Physiology. Even before this he had given evidence that his mind was occupied with something more than the technical details of the medical profession, for, while yet a

student at Charing Cross Hospital, he had sent a brief notice to the *Medical Times and Gazette* of that layer in the root-sheath of hair which has since borne the name of Huxley's Layer. After devoting himself for a short time to the practice of his profession among the poor of London, he, in 1846, joined the medical service of the Royal Navy, and was sent to Haslar Hospital.

Through the influence of the distinguished naturalist, Sir John Richardson, who had accompanied Franklin in his early Arctic expeditions, young Huxley was given the post of assistant-surgeon on her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, then about to proceed on a surveying voyage to the southern seas. The ship sailed from England in the winter of 1846, and did not return until November, 1850. She was commanded by Captain Owen Stanley, and during the greater part of the time the *Rattlesnake* was employed in surveying the eastern and northern coasts of Australia and the coasts of New Guinea. The seas lying between the great barrier reef and the coast of the mainland were of special interest to the naturalist. Huxley took ample advantage of his opportunities to study the fauna of the seas which he traversed, with the results known to all naturalists. The communications which he sent home during the voyage made his name well known to the scientific world even before his return. Several of these were published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. Huxley in vain endeavoured to obtain the publication by the Government of a part of the work done during his voyage, and it was not until 1859 that his great work, entitled "Oceanic Hydrozoa, a description of the Calyophoridae and Physophoridae observed during the voyage of her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*," was given to the world.

The reputation which he had already attained at the early age of twenty-six, was evident from the fact that in the year after his return, 1851, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1852 was awarded one of the society's royal medals. In 1853 he left the Naval Service, and the following year, on the removal of Edward Forbes from the Royal School of Mines to the chair of Natural History in Edinburgh, Huxley was appointed Professor of Natural History, including Palaeontology, in that institution, a post which he held until his retirement at the age of sixty—an age at which he used to declare every scientific man ought to commit the happy despatch. In the same

year, 1854, he was appointed Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution, and Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy to the University of London. Other posts and honours crowded thick upon him. From 1863 to 1869 he held the post of Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1862 he was President of the Biological Section at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association, and eight years later held the Presidency of the Association at the Liverpool meeting. In 1869 and 1870 he was president of the Geological and Ethnological Societies. As might be expected, Professor Huxley held strong and well-defined views on the subject of education. He was a man who at all times had a keen sense of public duty, and it was this which induced him to seek election on the first London School Board in 1870. Ill-health compelled him to retire from that post in 1872, but during his period of service as chairman of the Education Committee he did much to mould the scheme of education adopted in the Board schools.

He was elected Secretary of the Royal Society in 1873, and ten years later was called to the highest honorary position—the Presidency of that society. During the absence of Professor Sir Wyville Thomson with the *Challenger* Expedition, Huxley, in 1875 and 1876, took his place as Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. From 1881 to 1885 he acted as Inspector of Salmon Fisheries. But this and all his other official posts he resigned in 1885, shortly after which he removed to Eastbourne.

There was hardly a department in the wide field of zoology in which he had not done original work. Huxley's investigations explained many difficult problems in the mechanism of men and animals. His investigations, especially after the publication of the "Origin of Species," were to a large extent guided by the Darwinian theory, and the results may be regarded as among the most substantial confirmations and illustrations of the doctrine of evolution as propounded by Darwin. While his investigations in invertebrate life were of high importance, it was to the structure and physiology of vertebrate animals that he devoted most of his energy. In the year before the publication of the "Origin" he chose as the subject of his Royal Society Croonian Lecture, "The Theory of the Vertebrate Skull," in which so high an authority as Professor Haeckel declared

he first opened out the right track to a solution of a perplexing problem. Much of Huxley's technical work was published through the Royal Society, the Geological Survey, the Geological Society and other media familiar to specialists.

Huxley, however, had a power of popular exposition almost unequalled. He could make plain, even to an ordinary working-man audience, the bearings of the most recondite researches of the zoologist and botanist; witness his famous Norwich lecture "On a Piece of Chalk." It was his duty when first he assumed his post in the School of Mines to give a course of lectures every alternate year to working men; and it was through this channel that he first gave to the world his remarkable discussion on "Man's Place in Nature." In his papers on "The Methods and Results of Ethnology" and on "Some Fixed Points in British Ethnology" he introduced into the somewhat chaotic branch of investigation a simplicity of treatment and a scientific method which have done much to raise it above a mere collection of unrelated facts. The lectures delivered in America in 1876 brought together the data as to the evolution of the horse with cogent arguments in favour of the Darwinian hypothesis.

In an equally "popular" form Hux-

ley dealt with matters of profound human interest and of the widest bearings—for example, on the relation of science to religion, and especially to Christianity.

At the conclusion of his famous sermon on the "Physical Basis of Life" he repudiated the charge of materialism with vehemence. He certainly did not believe that matter was the only thing in the universe. The positivism of Comte he almost despised; and nothing could be more unjust to a man of so absolutely sceptical a mind as Huxley than to charge him with anything so rashly positive as atheism.

Honours were showered upon Huxley by learned societies and universities both at home and abroad. On his retirement in 1885 he retained his connection with the Royal School of Mines and the Normal School of Science as Dean and Honorary Professor of Biology, at the request of the Lord President. One of the last acts of Lord Salisbury on leaving office in 1892 was to confer upon Professor Huxley the dignity of Privy Councillor. It was understood that he had been offered a baronetcy which he declined.

He died, on June 29, at his house at Eastbourne from a cardiac affection of long standing which had been aggravated by an attack of influenza.

On the 1st, at Bournemouth, aged 102, **Mary Anne Parmyter**, widow of William Bulkeley Glasse, Q.C. On the 1st, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 56, **James Dykes Campbell**, for many years a sugar planter in Mauritius. A partner in the firm of Ireland, Fraser & Co.; settling in London in 1886, he devoted himself to literary work, especially on Coleridge and his contemporaries, and published a life of the poet, 1894. Married, 1876, Louisa, daughter of General Francis Chesney, R.E. On the 1st, at Addiscombe, aged 91, **General John Theophilus Lane, C.B., R.A.** Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal Artillery, 1823; took part in the forcing of the Khyber Pass and recapture of Kabul, 1842; the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; and the Punjab Campaign, 1847-8, being repeatedly mentioned in despatches. On the 2nd, at Berlin, aged 81, **Heinrich Friedberg**. Educated at the Berlin University, and graduated in law; appointed Public Prosecutor, 1848, and to a subordinate position in the Prussian Ministry of Justice, 1854; Under-Secretary for that Department, 1873; Secretary of State, 1876; and Prussian Minister of Justice, 1879-85. As a member of the Federal Council he took a prominent part in revising the penal and military legislation of the German Empire. On the 3rd, at Venice, aged 71, **Dr. Hans Wilhelm Meyer**, of Copenhagen, the discoverer of "adenoid vegetations," or enlargement of the glands of the throat and nose, a foremost source of deafness, especially in children. On the 4th, at Hampstead, aged 79, **Basil Thomas Woodd**, of Conyngham Hall, Knaresborough, son of Basil G. Woodd, of Hillfield, Hampstead. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1836; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1841; sat as a Conservative for Knaresborough, 1852-68, and from 1880-5; and for some years was Chairman of Railway Committees in the House of Commons; a magistrate and member of the West Riding County Council. Married, 1849, **Charlotte Mary**, daughter of Rev. J. Dampier, of Colinhays, Somerset. On the 4th, at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, aged 60, **The Sultan of Johore**, Prince Abubakar; was a lineal descendant of the Temenggongs or Mayors of the Palace, who early in the century possessed themselves of the powers claimed by the Sultans of Johore. After an interregnum of ten years, following the death of the last Sultan, the

title was revived in 1885 in favour of Prince Abubakar, who became a firm ally of the British Government established at Singapore. He frequently visited Europe, and during one visit was the object of an action for breach of promise of marriage made under the assumed name of "Mr. Baker," but the writ of summons was set aside on the ground that he was the sovereign of an independent State. On the 5th, at Danby Hill, Northallerton, aged 90, **Venerable Edwards George Cust**, son of Geo. Edward Peacock. Educated at Richmond School and St. John's College, Cambridge; seventh Wrangler, 1827; one of the twelve founders of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and rowed bow in 1827-9; took the name of Cust; Rector of Danby-Wiske, 1840-83; Canon of Ripon and Archdeacon of Richmond, 1868. On the 5th, at Upton, near Windsor, aged 67, **George Bentley**, third son of Richard Bentley, Publisher-in-Ordinary to his Majesty, and nephew of the antiquary, Samuel Bentley. Educated at Blackheath and King's College, London; entered the firm of publishers, 1845; purchased *Temple Bar* magazine, 1866, of which he became sole editor in 1868. On the 7th, at Sloane Street, aged 65, **Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Craufurd Fraser, K.C.B., V.C.**, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. J. Fraser, third baronet. Joined the 11th Hussars, and subsequently served with 7th Hussars with conspicuous gallantry at the siege and capture of Delhi, 1858, for which he received the Victoria Cross; served also with distinction in the Abyssinian War, 1868-9; aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, 1873-9; Inspector-General of Cavalry, 1879-84; sat as a Conservative for North Lambeth, 1885-92. On the 7th, at Weybridge, aged 84, **Sir William Topham, K.C.H.**, eldest son of Lupton Topham. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1836; appointed Lieutenant of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1853. Married, first, 1854, Lady Mary Bentinck, youngest daughter of fourth Duke of Portland; and second, 1879, Anne, daughter of Thomas Harrison. On the 8th, at Harley Street, W., aged 90, **John Hayter**, for many years Court Painter, and a brother of Sir George Hayter, also a painter of repute. Exhibited at the Royal Academy down to 1880. On the 11th, at Burgos, aged 61, **Don Manuel Ruiz Zorilla**. Born at Osma, Castile; studied law at Valladolid; elected Deputy, 1856, and became one of the leaders of the Progressivists; took part in Prince's Revolution, 1868, and on the overthrow of Isabella II. became Minister of Public Works; Minister of Justice, 1869-70; elected President of the Cortes, 1870, and was one of those who offered the Crown of Spain to Amadeo; left Spain, 1873, and on his return joined the Republican party, and was forced to leave the country, to which he did not return until 1893, having been engaged in several attempts to establish a Republic. On the 11th, at Grosvenor Square, aged 63, **Sir Samuel Wilson**. Born at Ballycloughan, Co. Antrim; emigrated to Australia at an early age; twice elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Wimmera District, 1872-5, and for the Western Province in the Legislative Council, 1875-80. On returning to England he sat in the House of Commons as a Conservative for Portsmouth, 1886-92. Married, 1861, Jean, daughter of Hon. W. Campbell, M.L.C., Victoria. On the 11th, at Penmaenmawr, aged 87, **Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Ruddiman Stuart**. Educated at the Edinburgh High School and University; nominated Indian Cadet, 1827, and attached to 8th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry; after serving at Sattara and Scinde, he took part in the second Afghan War, 1842, and the relief of General Nott, and afterwards in the Scinde Campaign under Sir Charles Napier, and with distinction during the Mutiny. On the 12th, at Bournemouth, aged 72, **Major-General Charles Alexander Boswell Gordon**, youngest son of Alexander Gordon, of Ellon. Served with 37th Foot, 1837-43, and 60th Rifles, 1843-77, during the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, Crimean War, 1854-6; as Assistant Adjutant-General in the Turkish Contingent, and subsequently held several administrative appointments at Malta, etc. Married, 1867, Eleanor R., daughter of E. Johnson. On the 13th, at Wilna, aged 73, **Major-General Claude Yermoloff**, son of General A. Yermoloff, the conqueror of Caucasus. Served under his father in early youth and afterwards under General Muraireff at the siege of Kars, 1854-5, and had taken part in 106 battles. On the 13th, at Fulford Hall, Warwickshire, aged 54, from a fall from his horse, **Major-General Sir James Johnstone, K.C.S.I.**, son of Dr. James Johnstone, F.R.C.P. Educated at Birmingham Grammar School and the Royal Academy, Gosport; entered the Bengal Army, 1858, and served in 73rd Foot with the Trans-Gogra Field Force, 1858-9, and in the Bootan Campaign, 1865-6; political agent at Manipur, 1877-81. Married, 1872, Emma Mary, daughter of Sampson S. Lloyd. Was a claimant to the dormant Marquessate of Annandale. On the 14th, at Bourne End, Bucks, aged 75, **Edward Barrington de Fonblanque**, son of T. Grenier de Fonblanque, H.B.M. Consul at Belgrade. Educated at Bonn; was for some time

a clerk in the War Office; sent to the Crimea as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1854-6, and in China, 1859-63, and eventually became Commissary-General at the War Office, but retiring in 1874 he devoted himself to literature; was the author of "Life of John Burgoyne" (1876), "Lives of the Lords Strangford" (1878), and many other works. On the 15th, at Tsarskoe Selo, aged 72, **Nicholas Christianovich Bunge**, President of the Committee of Ministers, and previously, 1881-6, Russian Minister of Finance. On the 15th, at Cortlatin, Shillelagh, Co. Wicklow, aged 76, **Countess Fitzwilliam**, Lady Frances Harriet Douglas, daughter of nineteenth Earl of Morton. On the 15th, at Dublin, aged 52, **Valentine Ball, C.B., F.R.S.**, fourth son of Dr. Robert Ball, a distinguished naturalist. Born at Dublin; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1864; was on staff of County Treasurer's Office, Dublin, 1860-4, and of Geological Survey of India, 1864-81; Professor of Geology in Dublin University, 1881-3; Director of Science and Art Museum, Dublin, 1883. Married, 1879, Mary, daughter of John Stewart-Moore, of Moyarget, Co. Antrim. On the 16th, at Dublin, aged 73, **Sir George Hornidge Porter**, first baronet, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, only son of Dr. W. H. Porter, M.D. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1845; M.B., 1848; and M.D., 1855; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, 1868-9; Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Dublin, 1872; knighted, 1883; baronet, 1889. Married, 1861, Julia, daughter of Isaac Bond, of Flimby, Cumberland. On the 16th, at Windworth Place, Sussex, aged 72, **Herbert Mascall Curteis**, only son of H. B. Curteis. Educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; sat as a Liberal for Rye, 1847-52. Married, 1848, Paulina, daughter of Rev. Sir G. Thomas. On the 18th, at Bombay, aged 42, **Lord Colin Campbell**, fifth son of eighth Duke of Argyll. Educated at Eton, St. Andrews University, and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. and LL.B., 1878; sat as a Liberal for Argyllshire, 1878-85; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1886, and to the Bar of Bombay, 1888. Married, 1881, Gertrude Elizabeth, daughter of Edward M. Blood, of Brickhill, Co. Clare. On the 19th, at Coleshill, Bucks, aged 64, **John Evan Hodgson, B.A.**, elder son of John Hodgson, of St. Petersburg. Born at London, but spent his early life in Russia; educated at Rugby, and afterwards entered his father's business; returned to London, 1853, and became a student at the Royal Academy, and first exhibited in 1856; he painted historical and afterwards Moorish subjects; elected R.A., 1879, and afterwards became Librarian; was the author of several works connected with art. On the 21st, at Crick, near Rugby, aged 64, **George Smith**, "of Coalville," the son of a brickmaker, whose trade he followed from the age of seven years until he reached thirty, when his persistent labours on behalf of brickmakers at length aroused popular attention and Government intervention. He next, in 1873, brought before the public the condition of the canal-boat population, and after five years' efforts obtained the passing of a bill which dealt with the hardships of that class. For the next sixteen years he endeavoured, but without success, to bring gipsy children within the scope of the Education Acts. On the 22nd, at Margate, aged 64, **Henry Moore, B.A.**, son of William Moore, a landscape painter of York, under whom he and his brothers studied. First exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1853, as a landscape painter, but latterly was almost exclusively a painter of seascapes in which nothing but sea and sky were introduced; elected an associate, 1885, and Royal Academician, 1893. Married, 1860, Mary, daughter of Robert Bolland, of York. On the 23rd, at Clapham Common, aged 78, **William Crawford Williamson, LL.D., F.R.S.**, son of John Williamson, a distinguished geologist. Born at Scarborough; studied medicine at Manchester, and whilst so doing was appointed in 1835 Curator of the Manchester Natural History Museum; admitted M.R.C.S. 1842, and whilst following his profession pursued his scientific work, chiefly on geological subjects; appointed Professor of Natural History and Geology at Owens College, 1851; elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 1854; received Gold Medal, 1874, and Wollaston Gold Medal of the Geological Society, 1890. On the 25th, at Meiklour, Perth, aged 76, **Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne**, Emily Jane de Flahault, eldest daughter of Baroness Keith and Nairne and the Comte de Flahault de la Billardrie. Married, 1843, fourth Marquess of Lansdowne. On the 25th, off Littlehampton, aged 56, **Colonel Lewis Conway-Gordon, R.E., C.I.E.**, son of Captain W. Conway-Gordon, A.E.I.C.S. Educated at Woolwich, and entered Royal Engineers, 1858; appointed Manager of the Indus Valley State Railway, 1881; Deputy Accountant-General and Under-Secretary for India, 1882; Manager of Eastern Bengal Railway, 1884; North-Western Railway, 1885; and Director-General of Railways in India, 1887. Married, 1864, Mary Grace, daughter of J. Cubitt. On the 26th, at Highgate,

aged 80, **John Absolon, R.I.**, a popular artist. Born at Lambeth; studied at the British Museum; first exhibited at Society of British Artists, 1832; for many years painted scenery for Drury Lane and Covent Garden; elected member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, 1839, afterwards known as the Institute, of which he was Treasurer for many years. On the 28th, at Bittern Manor, South Hants, aged 86, **Sir Steuart Macnaghten**, second son of Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, first baronet. Born at Madras; educated at Edinburgh and Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1835; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1839. Married, first, 1848, Agnes, daughter of James Eastmont and widow of Captain Lewis Shedden; second, 1864, Lady Emily Frances, daughter of Lord M. R. Ker and Charlotte, Countess of Antrim, and widow of Henry Richardson, of Somerset, Co. Derry; and third, 1877, Amy Katharine, daughter of Rev. Arthur Thomas, Vicar of Rottingdean. On the 28th, at Westbourne Terrace, W., aged 66, **Thomas Chatfield Clarke, F.R.I.B.A.** Educated as an architect, and took a great interest in municipal affairs; was member of the London School Board, 1880-6, and unsuccessfully contested as a Liberal Poole, Hammersmith, and Grantham. Married, 1859, Ellen, daughter of John Sutton, of Nettleford. On the 29th, at Divira, near Rio de Janeiro, aged 53, **General Floriano Peixoto**. First served in the Brazilian War with Paraguay, 1865-70; at its conclusion withdrew from the service, but having been almost ruined by the liberation of the slaves, he re-entered the Army, and in 1889 gave his adhesion to the Republic, of which he was elected Vice-President, 1891, and soon after began to plot against Marshal Deodoro da Fonsaga, the President, whom he forced to resign, and occupied his place, which at the close of the legal time he vacated in favour of his legally-elected successor, Sen. Prudente de Moraes. On the 29th, at South Kensington, aged 56, **Walter Napleton Molesworth St. Aubyn**, son of Rev. Hender Molesworth St. Aubyn, of Clowance, Camborne. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; B.A.; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863; sat as a Conservative for Helston, 1880-5. Married, 1870, Anne, daughter of G. Coles, of Southampton.

JULY.

Stefan Stamboloff.—Stefan Stamboloff, who was destined to play a leading part in the history of the Balkan Peninsula, was born in 1852, at Tirnova, the city of the ancient Bulgarian Czars. At an early age he was sent with many other Bulgarians to be educated at Odessa, at the expense of the Russian Government. He remained for four years at the theological seminary, but from his disregard of discipline, and failure to once pass the sessional examination, he was expelled, and had to begin life as a junior clerk in the office of a leading advocate of Odessa. After a short trial of this life, and finding its restrictions irksome, he suddenly quitted Russia and went off to Giurgevo, then the centre of Bulgarian emigration. After a few months' employment in the house of a soap-boiler he returned once more to Tirnova, where he found occupation in a brewery. He soon got mixed up with politics, but it was only as onlooker that he assisted at the rising in Bosnia, the Servo-Turkish campaign, and the final liberation of Bulgaria. It was not until 1884 that M. Stamboloff took any prominent place in politics. Disgusted with his former leader, M. Zankoff, he exerted himself at the elections

to overthrow him, and was rewarded on M. Karadeloff's return to power by being selected President of the Sobranie, and holding it for the two important years which witnessed the *coup d'état* of 1885, and the consequent union of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria; the war with the Servians and their defeat; the appointment of Prince Alexander as Governor of Eastern Roumelia, his abduction, return, and final abdication. M. Stamboloff, on hearing that Prince Alexander had been seized by a band of conspirators, August 21, 1886, and conveyed to Russian soil, issued a proclamation denouncing as traitors the Provincial Government at Sofia, and appointing his own brother-in-law Commander-in-Chief with full powers. In three days the Provisional Government collapsed, Colonel Mutkuroff marched on Sofia, and Prince Alexander was brought back from Lemberg, and received with great enthusiasm at Rustchuk. He, however, did not remain long; the hostility of Russia, the disaffection of the army, and the state of his own health induced him to withdraw from an impossible situation, and M. Stamboloff, who throughout had held to the principle of "Bulgaria for the Bul-

garians," became head of the Council of Regency appointed by Prince Alexander before abdicating, his colleagues being his brother-in-law and M. Karadelloff. The latter was soon got rid of and was replaced by M. Jiohoff, and the Regency under M. Stamboloff's guidance set itself to avoid Russian tutelage. General Kaulbar's mission was followed by Captain Nabokoff's filibustering raid, but the vigilance of the Regency averted "the anarchy" in Bulgaria which the Russian agents desired to provoke, and time was thus obtained to find a suitable ruler. Prince Waldemar of Denmark—a brother-in-law of the Czar—was first proposed, but his father would not listen to the suggestion, whilst the Russian candidate, the Prince of Mingrelia, was as summarily rejected by the Bulgarians. M. Stamboloff, after much searching, at length decided to offer the crown to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, who was reasonably supposed to be a *persona grata* to the Czar. In this they may have been correct, but the Russian Government acted otherwise, and insisted that the Regency should resign, that the Assembly should be dissolved, and that the Prince should be elected by that body. The Russian attitude seemed to make the state of affairs hopeless, and military revolts in Silistria and Rustchuk, early in 1887, showed the critical condition of affairs. Meanwhile negotiations had been going on between the leaders of political parties, and on July 8 Prince Ferdinand was elected at a sitting of the Sobranye at Tirnova. A month later he arrived in his newly adopted country, and from the first gave proof of his complete confidence in M. Stamboloff.

On the arrival of Prince Ferdinand, M. Stamboloff's tenure of the Regency, which had lasted for nearly a year, came to end. He would have preferred to return to his old post as President of the Sobranye, but the situation was critical. M. Stamboloff hastened to form a Cabinet, undertaking with the Premiership the Ministry of the Interior, the most important post in the Cabinet. The elections to Prince Ferdinand's first Sobranye took place in the following month, and furnished an occasion to the Russophil and Radoslavist parties for making a last effort. Scenes of riot and bloodshed occurred in several places. But the strong hand of the Minister of the Interior made itself felt everywhere, and the Government obtained an enormous majority. The turbulence of the elections in 1887 contrasted with the tran-

quillity prevailing on a similar occasion in 1890, which showed that in the intervening period M. Stamboloff had not only perfected his system of electoral control, but that he had enormously increased his influence in the country.

While strengthening his authority at home, M. Stamboloff was keeping a vigilant eye upon the European situation. The dissolution of the *Dreikaiserbund* and the gradual alienation of Germany from Russia, encouraged Austria and other friendly Powers to give more active support to the existing régime in Bulgaria. M. Stamboloff directed all his efforts to obtain the recognition of Prince Ferdinand, upon whose success or failure the future of his own career so largely depended. But the time was unpropitious, and the war scare in the spring of 1888 imposed additional caution upon those Governments which, though glad enough to see Bulgaria holding her own against Russia, were unwilling to take a step which might lead to active measures on the part of the latter Power. It was understood at this time that an occupation of Bulgaria by Russia would not be permitted by Austria and England; but so long as Russia refrained from an occupation, it was determined to do nothing to wound her susceptibilities. Nevertheless M. Stamboloff worked hard for his object, and failing of success he was more than once tempted by his venturesome disposition to proclaim a Bulgarian kingdom, and raise the standard of revolt in Macedonia. He was only restrained from putting these daring schemes into execution by the characteristic caution of Prince Ferdinand, and by the strong representations of some of the foreign Agents at Sofia—more especially Mr. O'Connor, the British Agent, in whom he found a trusted counsellor and friend. At one time, indeed—the summer of 1890—he had quite made up his mind to take this course in case the very firmly worded note which he then addressed to the Porte, demanding the recognition of Prince Ferdinand and the concession of "berats" to the Bulgarian Bishops in Macedonia, should fail in its object. At that time public confidence in Bulgaria had been shaken by the Panitza plot, a general election was in prospect, and something was needed to restore the prestige of the Government. Fortunately the Porte discovered a *via media* by granting the "berats," while saying nothing on the subject of the recognition, and a serious catastrophe was averted which might have led to a European war.

The last years of M. Stamboloff's administration were darkened by two unhappy episodes—the Panitza plot and the murder of M. Beltcheff. Undue importance was, perhaps, attributed to the Panitza conspiracy, which originated in the disappointed ambition of an unscrupulous officer, the victim of still more unscrupulous associates. The assassination of M. Beltcheff was a more serious occurrence, indicating that M. Stamboloff's enemies had taken recourse to new methods. That M. Stamboloff was the intended victim on this occasion cannot be doubted. Political assassination had hitherto been unknown in Bulgaria; the novelty as well as the atrocity of the crime startled all men and stirred the Prime Minister to deadly vengeance which he pursued relentlessly.

On May 29, 1894, M. Stamboloff's political career suddenly came to an end. The relations between him and the Prince had often been strained almost to the point of snapping, but, up to that date, some sort of compromise, followed by a more or less sincere reconciliation, had always been effected. The breach was unnecessarily widened by M. Stamboloff's communications to newspaper correspondents regarding his conception of the Prince's character, and it soon became evident that the energetic Minister could never resume office so long as Prince Ferdinand remained on the throne. M. Stamboloff's numerous enemies throughout the country perceived, therefore, that they might with impunity give free scope to their deep feelings of revenge, and their numbers were increased by an amnesty which enabled a number of political exiles, bitter personal enemies of the fallen Minister, to return to Sofia. From that moment M. Stamboloff was convinced that attempts would be made on his life, and he took all the means in his power to defend himself against his would-be assassins. For more than a year he was successful, but the end which he apprehended at length arrived.

On July 15 he left his club at Sofia at eight p.m., and took a *fiacre* to drive home. His body-servant went on the box, and on the seat beside him was a friend, M. Petkoff. The carriage had not proceeded a dozen paces when three men, armed with yataghans, knives and pistols rushed towards it. M. Stamboloff leaped to the ground, at the same time drawing a revolver from his pocket, but before he could regain his balance he was struck over the head with a yataghan, which cut through

his hat, inflicting a terrible wound. His assailants now closed round him, dealing successive blows at his head with knives, and almost severing both his hands which he had raised to protect himself. Then they threw their weapons away and took to flight, leaving M. Stamboloff apparently lifeless. M. Stamboloff was then conveyed home in another *fiacre*—the original vehicle having disappeared, probably with one of the assassins inside. When the doctors came to examine the injured man, they found that one eye had been put out, that there were no less than twenty wounds in the head, and that the skull had been fractured in many places. It was found necessary to amputate both hands, and no anæsthetics could be given owing to the weakness of the patient. In this condition he lingered until the 19th, when he was released from his sufferings which had drawn no word of sympathy from Prince Ferdinand, who was absent at Carlsbad, whilst the Government in Sofia made no real attempt to arrest the murderers. Stamboloff's body lay in state for two days and attracted a large and sympathetic crowd; but his funeral was made the occasion of a disgraceful scuffle by the adherents of the Prince who wished to break up the procession. Stamboloff had incurred the hatred of many of the governing classes by his violent methods of oppression and revenge, and he had, at the same time, earned the jealousy and ingratitude of Prince Ferdinand. He had, however, done much to weld together Bulgarian parties, and to consolidate the Principality without the help of Russia.

Professor von Gneist.—Rudolf von Gneist was born at Berlin on August 13, 1816. He began the study of jurisprudence at Berlin University, and afterwards adopted the legal profession, which, however, he abandoned in 1850. At that period he undertook journeys to Italy, France and England, which he repeated in later years. In 1844 he was appointed Professor at Berlin University, and devoted himself entirely to the study and the teaching of jurisprudence. His most important works were those on English constitutional law, for which he had a special predilection. Amongst these may be mentioned, besides the small treatise, "Nobility and Knighthood in England," his *chef d'œuvre*, "The English Constitutional and Administrative Law of the Present Day," "Self-Government in England," "Administrative Law in England," "English Constitu-

tional History," and the "History of the English Parliament." He was also the author of many other works on historical, constitutional and social subjects, such as "The Denominational School," "The Self-Government of the National School," and "Prussian Financial Reform." His thorough knowledge of constitutional and administrative law enabled him to exercise great influence on the legislation in Prussia connected with these questions. He commenced his political career in 1858 as a member of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, in which he sat until 1893. He was also a member of the Imperial Diet from 1871 to 1884. In the conflict period he attached himself to the "Progressists," and was amongst the most prominent of the Liberal Opposition. In 1862 he published a treatise entitled "The Prussian Army Organisation." During the *Culturkampf* he defended the action of the Government against the attacks of the Clericals. In the Imperial Diet he was reckoned amongst the National Liberals, and was Parliamentary Reporter for the committees on all great financial, legal and administrative questions. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of Prussia, an office which he only held for two years. In 1888 the Emperor William I. nominated him as Instructor to Prince William, afterwards German Emperor. The Emperor Frederick, in acknowledgment of his services, conferred upon him the patent of nobility. His abilities were recognised abroad no less than in Germany. His opinion, for instance, was repeatedly asked by the Japanese Government at the time when a constitution was introduced in that country. His death, on July 21, at Berlin was scarcely expected notwithstanding his advanced age.

Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.—Thomas Francis Wade, elder son of Colonel Thomas Wade, C.B., born in 1818, was educated at Harrow, and entered the 81st Foot in 1838. In the following year he joined the 42nd Highlanders, and two years afterwards became Lieutenant in the 98th Foot. He first saw service in China in 1842, and was appointed, successively, interpreter to the garrison of Hong-Kong, interpreter in the Canton dialect to the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong, and Assistant Chinese Secretary. In 1852 he left Hong-Kong in order to take an appointment as Vice-Consul at Shanghai, where he became a member of a Commission for the Collection of

Customs for the Chinese Government. He returned to Hong-Kong in 1855 as Chinese Secretary at that port, and later in the same year was sent by the late Sir John Bowring on a special mission to Cochin China. His knowledge of the native tongue and his equally valuable familiarity with the character of the Chinese people were of good service to Lord Elgin's mission to China, to which he was attached from 1857 to 1859, in which year he was appointed Chinese Secretary to the English mission, and in that capacity accompanied Lord Elgin's special mission to Peking in October, 1860. He was rewarded for his services, in 1861, with the Companionship of the Bath. In the year following he received the appointment as Chinese Secretary and Translator to the British Legation, and from June, 1864, to November, 1865, he was acting *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking. Towards the end of 1869 he again acted as *Chargé d'Affaires*, and continued to perform the duties of this office throughout the whole of the following year, and until he became, in July, 1871, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China. His exertions in the negotiations of important treaties with the Chinese Government resulted in a very material increase in British trading facilities in the Far East. He retired on a pension in 1883.

Sir Thomas Wade was the author of "Tzù-Erh Chi," which dealt with the Chinese language, colloquial and literary. He received from Cambridge University the honorary degree of D. Litt. in 1886, and in 1888 was elected Professorial Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, on his appointment as first Professor of Chinese. A year later he was made G.C.M.G., having been advanced from C.B. to K.C.B. in 1875. Sir Thomas Wade married, in 1868, Amelia, daughter of Sir John Herschel; and died at Cambridge on July 31, retaining to the last a keen interest in his University life and Professorship.

Bishop of Winchester.—Anthony Wilson Thorold was the second son of the Rev. Edward Thorold, Rector of Hougham-with-Marston, where he was born on June 13, 1825. At the age of eighteen he matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, and after an uneventful University career, took his degree with an honorary fourth class in the School of Mathematics in 1847. He was ordained deacon and priest by Dr. Prince Lee, of Manchester, and from

1855 to 1857 served as curate of Holy Trinity, Marylebone. In the latter year he was presented to the important Rectory of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, a densely-crowded parish, containing at least 25,000 people. Though some of the well-to-do parts of Bloomsbury lay within the parochial limit, St. Giles's was chiefly associated in the public mind with the notorious Seven Dials and similar adjacent neighbourhoods; and to this portion of his work Mr. Thorold devoted his energies, leaving behind him many evidences of his zeal. In connection with the services of the Church he inaugurated the practice of evening communion from "an entire conviction both of its suitability and necessity."

After eleven years' earnest and discriminating work among social surroundings of a depressing nature Mr. Thorold resigned his position at St. Giles's, and accepted the incumbency of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair. Here, however, he remained for only a few months, being presented in 1869 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of St. Pancras. As vicar of St. Pancras Mr. Thorold found himself the custodian of distinctly evangelical traditions, which he observed with fidelity and discretion. He was returned as a member of the first London School Board, and cordially supported Mr. W. H. Smith's historical "compromise." In 1874 Mr. Disraeli conferred on him a residentiary canonry of York, and on the formation of the diocese of St. Albans and Bishop Claughton's selection of that see as his future sphere of Episcopal work, the Prime Minister in 1877 offered the vacant Bishopric of Rochester to Canon Thorold. Dr. Thorold again found himself confronted with a formidable task. Though the Essex part of the historic diocese of Rochester had been transferred to St. Albans, there remained for the new Bishop's supervision a population of nearly 2,000,000 souls on the south side of the river.

In view of his marked Low Church leanings it was not surprising that Bishop Thorold lost little time before indicating his proposed attitude towards the Ritualistic section of his clergy. There was no ambiguity about his opinion. "A Church with a foreign body inside it, such as the Ritual polity declares it to be, must very soon absorb, modify, or expel it." He adopted an emphatic policy of isolation, and steadily refused to preach or confirm in churches the incumbents of which practised an "illegal ritual." He in-

sisted that his motive was to secure discipline on the part of his clergy. Having made this protest the Bishop saw fit to abandon his inflexible position, and, particularly in the latter years of his episcopate held sympathetic relations with members of a party which he at one time distrusted.

From the first he threw himself into the work of his diocese with characteristic energy. He invited the clergy to confer with him at Rochester or London, and to stay at his house at Selsdon, and within the space of seven weeks discussed the affairs of 290 parishes with their respective incumbents. In 1881 he brought before the Diocesan Conference a proposal for building ten new churches; next year the ten churches' fund was launched, and three years later all the necessary money had been raised. He fostered the idea of school and college missions in the crowded districts of South London, and had the satisfaction before he left Rochester of seeing St. John's College, Cambridge, Wellington College, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, actively interested in Walworth; Trinity College, Cambridge, with a settlement in Camberwell; Clare College, Cambridge, represented in Rotherhithe; and the Charterhouse masters and boys affiliated to Southwark.

Dr. Thorold made a point of cultivating friendly relationship with Dissenters, and though he disliked the Burials Bill, he used the opportunity of its passing into law to urge upon his clergy an attitude of toleration. The work at Rochester taxed his strength, and as far back as 1885 he experienced a sense of somewhat failing powers. Six years later the opportunity came to him to put his ideal into practice. On the resignation of Bishop Harold Browne, Lord Salisbury nominated Bishop Thorold to the see of Winchester, and he gave as his sixty-five reasons for accepting the offer the sixty-five years of his life. At Winchester he found congenial work and comparative relief from pressing responsibilities, but his labours were incessant and he never spared himself. At Farnham Castle, as at Selsdon Park in his Rochester days, his hospitality was unbounded, and he was an excellent host. He, moreover, restored the palace to something of its original splendour—spending large sums in the decoration of the house; endowing it with a fine collection of portraits of the holders of the see of Winchester; and making the place worthy of its historical reputation.

Dr. Thorold married, first in 1850,

Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Greene, M.P.; and second in 1865, Emily, daughter of John Labouchere, of Broome Hall, Surrey, and niece of Lord Taunton. His death, which happened on July 25, at Farnham Castle, was attributed to a chill contracted about a fortnight previously, but he had suffered for some time from a complication of diseases, which, however, he seldom allowed to interfere with his work.

On the 2nd, at Torquay, aged 66, **William Smyth Rockstro**, a distinguished teacher of music. Studied at Leipzig under Mendelssohn and Plaidy, 1843-6; returned to England and obtained considerable reputation as a pianist; was the author of several fantasias, songs, madrigals, and edited the first series of operas in pianoforte score. On the 3rd, at Capriglia, Tuscany, aged 40, **Orasio Andreossi**, an eminent sculptor. Born at Pisa; studied at Rome, where he subsequently lived and worked. On the 4th, at Paramatta, N.S.W., aged 74, **Hon. Charles Moore**. Born at Cavan, Ireland; emigrated to Australia; Mayor of Sydney, 1869-71; M.L.C., 1874-5; and afterwards nominated M.L.C., of which he was a member until his death. On the 5th, at Berwick Hall, Shrewsbury, aged 77, **James Watson**, only son of James Watson, of Edgbaston. Sat as a Conservative for Shrewsbury, 1885-92. Married, 1856, Jane, daughter of L. Wilran, of Lancaster. On the 6th, at Berlin, aged 51, **Professor Julius Zupritza**, a distinguished philologist. Born at Glogau, in Silesia; educated at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin; Professor of English at the Berlin University, 1876; edited "Beowulf," "Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," etc. On the 8th, at Manchester, aged 61, **William Pothergill Robinson, Q.C.**, eldest son of W. F. Robinson, of Liverpool. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1856; Q.C., 1875; Vice-Chancellor of the Palatine Court, 1893. Married, 1862, Julia, daughter of George Richmond, R.A. On the 8th, at Elvaston Place, S.W., aged 74, **Lieutenant-General George Brydges Rodney, C.B.**, son of Captain Hon. J. Rodney. Entered the Royal Marines; served in Spain during the Carlist War, 1830, and during the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5. Married, 1856, Isabella E., daughter of Major-General Marcus Beresford. On the 9th, at Dieppe, aged 68, **Madame Mician Carvalho**, a distinguished singer. Born at Marseilles; made her debut at the Opéra Comique, 1849; was the creator of the rôle of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," 1863. Married, 1853, M. Cairvaille (Carvalho), Director of the Opéra Comique. On the 10th, at Spithead, aged 61, **Rear-Admiral Arthur Cecil Curtis**, son of George Lear Curtis. Entered the Royal Navy, 1848; served in H.M.S. *Britannia* in the Black Sea, 1854; at the bombardment of Odessa and in the Baltic, 1855; in the China War, 1860; was engaged in H.M.S. *Terrible* in laying the first Atlantic telegraph, and in South America. Married, 1869, Arabella, daughter of W. C. Drury, of New Brunswick. On the 10th, at Gloucester Terrace, W., aged 61, **Major-General David Limond, R.E., C.B.**, son of Robert Limond, of the Bengal Medical Service. Educated at Sandhurst; entered the H.E.I.C.S. Bengal Engineers; served with General Havelock's force during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, Afghan War, 1879-80, and Hussarik Valley, 1882. Married, 1888, Margaret S. I., daughter of Springale Thompson, of Bramcote, Bucks. On the 11th, at Newton, Co. Wicklow, aged 78, **Colonel George M'Corquodale, V.D.**, son of Hugh M'Corquodale, of Liverpool. Established a large business in connection with railway printing, etc.; Colonel, 6th Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment. Married, first, 1851, May, daughter of F. Honan, of Cork; and second, 1872, Emily, daughter of Rev. Thomas Sanderson, D.D., of Great Doddington. On the 11th, at West Kensington, aged 66, **Sir Charles James Palmer, F.S.A.**, baronet, of Dorney Court, Bucks, son of Rev. Henry Palmer (natural son of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, who died in 1838). Educated at the Collège, Bourbon, Paris; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1863; assumed the baronetcy, 1872, but his claim was not established at the Heralds' College. Married, 1862, Katharine Millicent, daughter of Peter Hood, M.D., of Windmill Hill, Durham. On the 11th, at Taunton, aged 65, **Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Ewing**, only son of Alexander Ewing, M.D., of Tartowie, Aberdeenshire. Educated at Aberdeen and Heidelberg University; entered the Commissariat Department and served through the Crimean Campaign at Constantinople, 1854-6; in the Chinese War, 1860, and in the operations against the Taipings near Shanghai, 1862; in Ireland with Sir Alfred Horsford, 1867; transferred to the Army Pay Department, 1870, serving in Malta, 1879, and Ceylon, 1880; translated various German works, including J. P. Richter's "Flowers, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces," and Hoffman's "Serapion's Brethren." Married, first, 1867, Julia, daughter of Alfred Gatty; and second, 1889, Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Rev. Anthony Davidson, Rector of Scorton, Lancs.

On the 12th, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 59, **Hon. Frank Stanley Dobson**, son of John Dobson, of Hobart Town, Tasmania. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, 1860; Solicitor-General to the Victorian Government, 1880-4, when he was appointed Chairman of Committees in the Legislative Council. Married, 1871, Edith Mary, daughter of John Carter. On the 13th, at Camden Town, N.W., aged 59, **John Tiplady Carrodus**, a distinguished violinist. Born at Keighley, Yorkshire; studied under Herr Molique at Stuttgart and in London; entered the orchestra at Covent Garden, 1861, and appeared as a soloist, 1863, and became leading violinist and *chef d'attaque*, 1869. On the 14th, at Bowscar, Cumberland, aged 81, **Dowager Countess of Mar and Kellie**, Elsie, daughter of Colonel William Youngson, of Bowscar. Married, 1834, tenth Earl of Mar and twelfth Earl of Kellie. On the 14th, at Charles Street, St. James, aged 75, **Lieutenant-General Henry Meade Hamilton, C.B.**, Colonel, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Entered 62nd Foot, 1837; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-6, as A.Q.G.; commanded 12th Regiment during the New Zealand War, 1863-6. Married, 1845, Henrietta Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Erasmus Dixon-Burrowes, of Gilltown, Co. Kildare. On the 14th, at Salzburg, aged 82, **Count O'Donnell**, Maximilian Karl Lemoral, Count O'Donnell of Tyrconnell, Major-General in the Austrian Service. In 1853 he was Adjutant to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and saved that monarch's life when Janos Libeuy, a journeyman tailor, attempted to assassinate him. On the 15th, at Burghley House, Stamford, aged 69, **The Marquess of Exeter**, William Alleyne Cecil, third marquess. Born at London; educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge; sat as a Conservative for Lincolnshire, 1847-57, and for North Northamptonshire, 1857-67, when he succeeded to his father's title; Treasurer of the Queen's Household, 1886, and Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1887; Hereditary Grand Almoner. Married, 1848, Lady Georgiana S. Pakenham, daughter of second Earl of Longford. On the 15th, at Sydney, N.S.W., aged 35, **Lady Parkes**, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Dixon, of Wooler, Northumberland. Married, 1889 (second wife), Sir Henry Parkes, sometime Premier of New South Wales. On the 16th, at Cologne, aged 87, **August Reicharsperger**. Born at Coblenz; studied law at Bonn, Heidelberg, and Berlin, and held various legal appointments until his retirement from the public service in 1875; he was elected a member of the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848, of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet in 1850, in which he formed and afterwards led the Centre party; elected to the Reichstag, 1871, leading the Centre until 1884. He was a devoted admirer of Gothic architecture, and to him the completion of Cologne Cathedral was mainly due. On the 17th, at Berne, aged 72, **Carl Schenk**. Originally educated for the Ministry and was Chaplain to the Berne Battalion in the Souderbund War, 1847, and subsequently was Pastor of a large parish; elected member of the Berne Great Council, 1855, and to the Presidency of the Republic six times, and at the time of his death, the consequence of being run over, was Director of the Swiss Home Department. He was the leader of the Radical party, which aimed at increasing the power of the Federal Government. On the 18th, at Paris, aged 67, **Ernest Henri Baillon**, a distinguished botanist. Born at Calais; studied at Paris, where he obtained the double degree of Doctor of Medicine and Natural Sciences, 1855; appointed Professor of Medical Natural History at Paris, 1864, and Professor of Hygiene to the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, 1867; was the author of "*Histoire des Plantes*" (12 vols.), 1866-91, "*Dictionnaire de Botanique*" (4 vols.), 1876-85, and other works. On the 19th, at Bosworth Hall, Rugby, aged 83, **Lady Lisgar**, Adelaide A., daughter of E. Tuite Dalton, of Fernor, Co. Meath. Married, first, 1835, Sir John Young, G.C.B., afterwards Lord Lisgar, Governor-General of Canada, 1868-72; and second, 1878, Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, K.C.M.G., of Bosworth Hall, Leicestershire. On the 20th, at Paris, aged 74, **Paul Alfred de Curzon**, an eminent French landscape painter. Born at Poitiers; studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts; exhibited for the first time at the Salon, 1843. He also worked in lithography, etching, and pastels. On the 20th, at Paris, aged 51, **Georges Patinot**, editor of the *Journal des Débats*. Born at Paris; educated for the Bar and worked under M. Grévy; appointed Assistant to the Prefect of the Police, 1871; was successively Prefect of the Indre, the Loir and Cher, and of the Seine and Marne. Married, 1881, Cécile Bapst, great-granddaughter of M. Bertin, founder of the *Débats*. On the 21st, at Paris, aged 59, **Hector Pessard**. Born at Lille; entered the Customs Service, which he forsook for literature; joined the staff of the *Temps*, 1863, and subsequently of the *Liberté* and the *Gaulois*; editor of the *Soir*, 1870-3, of the *National*, 1878-85, and of the *Petite République Française*, 1885-8, when he became dramatic critic of the

Gaulois; was head of the Press Department at the Ministry of the Interior, 1873-8. On the 21st, at Ryde, I.W., aged 71, **General Sir Henry Daly, G.C.B.**, son of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Dermot Daly, of Daly's Grove, Co. Galway. Entered the E.I. Company's service in the Bombay Army, 1840; served in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; commanded the 1st Punjab Cavalry in the campaign against the hill tribes, 1850-2, and the Corps of Guides during the Indian Mutiny at Delhi, 1857, and Hodsar's Horse at Lucknow, 1858, and in Oude, 1858-9; unsuccessfully contested Dundee as a Liberal Unionist, 1886 and 1888. Married, first, 1852, Susan Ely Ellen, daughter of Edward Kirkpatrick; and second, 1882, Georgina, daughter of James Coape and widow of A. C. Stirling Dunlop, of Corsock. On the 21st, at Cambridge, aged 86, **Professor Charles Cardall Babington, F.R.S., F.S.A.**, son of Rev. Joseph Babington. Born at Ludlow; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1830; appointed Professor of Botany, 1861; was the author of several botanical works on the local flora of Bath, Cambridge, the Channel Islands, etc. Married, 1835, Anna Maria, daughter of Rev. E. Walker. On the 22nd, at Oxford, aged 86, **Rev. Rowland Smith**. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford; B.A., 1828 (3rd class Classics); successively Rector of Ilston, Pembrokeshire; Nazing, Essex; and Swyncombe, Oxford, 1871; and author of several doctrinal works and translations. On the 24th, at Donington Park, Leicester, aged 73, **Lord Donington**, Charles Frederick Abney-Hastings, first Baron Donington, third son of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, Lancashire. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Married, 1853, Lady Edith Maud, daughter of second Marquess of Hastings, Countess of Loudoun in her own right. Assumed the name of Abney-Hastings, 1858; created Baron Donington, 1880; received into the Roman Catholic Church, 1892. On the 24th, at Balbirnie, Co. Fife, aged 84, **John Balfour**, eldest son of General Robert Balfour, of Balbirnie. Served in Grenadier Guards; Colonel, Fife Artillery, 1855. Married, 1840, Lady Georgiana Isabella Campbell, daughter of first Earl of Cawdor. On the 24th, at Forglen House, Banffshire, aged 45, **Sir Robert Abercromby**, John, seventh baronet, son of Sir G. S. Abercromby, of Birkenbeg, Co. Banff, chief of the Clan Abercromby. Educated at Eton. Married, 1863, Florence Anita Eyre, daughter of Eyre Coote, of West Park, Hants. On the 25th, at Alexandria, aged 78, **Sir John Antoniadis, K.C.M.G.**, a Greek banker, son of Antony Hayudi Antoniadis, of Lemnos. Decorated by the Greek, Russian, and Turkish Governments. Married, 1832, Charielée Eustration. On the 27th, at Gorchamby, St. Albans, aged 86, the **Earl of Verulam**, James Walter Grimston, second Earl of Verulam. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1830; sat as a Peer for St. Albans, 1830, Newport, 1831-2, and for Herts, 1832-45; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, 1852 and 1858-9; Colonel of South Herts Yeomanry, 1847-65; Lord-Lieutenant of Herts, 1846-92. Married, 1844, Elizabeth Joanna, daughter of Major Richard Wayland, of Woodrising, Norfolk. On the 27th, at Castle of Hohenburg, aged 81, **Princess Frederick**, of Anhalt-Dessau, Marie Louise Charlotte, daughter of the Landgrave Wilhelm, of Hesse Cassel. Married, 1832, Prince Frederick Augustus. Resigned her claim to the throne of Denmark in favour of her younger sister, whose husband became, by the Treaty of London, Christian IX. of Denmark. On the 27th, aged 53, **Richard Herne Shepherd**, an eminent bibliographer, son of Samuel Shepherd, F.S.A. On the 28th, at Baden Nauheim, Germany, aged 65, **Lord Bellew**, Edward J. Bellew, second baron, only son of Sir Patrick, afterwards Lord Bellew. Educated at Stonyhurst; was Colonel of the Louth Militia, 1863-7; succeeded to the title, 1866, but failed to establish his right to vote at elections of Irish representative peers. Married, 1853, Augusta M. S., daughter of Colonel G. Bryan, of Jenkinstown, Co. Kilkenny. On the 29th, at Caterham, aged 80, **Sir John Tomes, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.**, a distinguished dentist, who inaugurated the great educational movement in his profession. Born at Weston-on-Avon, Gloucestershire; studied at King's College and Middlesex Hospitals, 1836; author of "Dental Physiology and Surgery" (1848), "A System of Dental Surgery" (1859); Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1883. Married, 1844, Jane, daughter of Robert Sibley, of Great Ormond Street. On the 30th, off Cowes, aged 63, **Lieutenant-General Keith Fraser, C.M.G.**, third son of Sir James J. Fraser. Entered the Army, 1852; served in the Crimean War and at taking of Kinbowen, 1855; was British Commissioner during the Franco-Italian War, 1860; distinguished himself by his services to the wounded in the Franco-Prussian War; A.D.G. and Q.M.C. at Aldershot, 1882-3; Military Attaché at Vienna, 1885-90; in command of Dublin Districts, 1890-1, when he was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry. Married, 1853, Amelia, daughter of Hon. Dudley Ward. On the 31st, at Alverstoke, Hants, aged 76, **Henry Edward Surtees**, of

Redworth Hall, Darlington, and Dane End, Herts, eldest son of Robert Surtees, of Redworth. Educated at Harrow; entered 10th Hussars; sat as a Conservative for Herts, 1864-8. Married, first, 1843, Elizabeth Snell, daughter of Charles Snell Chauncy, of Dale End, Herts; and second, 1870, May Isabel, daughter of Francis Adams, of Cotswold Grange, Gloucester. On the 31st, at Marburg, aged 77, **Heinrich von Sybel**, Director of the Prussian State Archives. Born at Düsseldorf, and studied at the University of Bonn, where he was appointed Professor in 1844, and afterwards at Marburg and Munich, returning to Bonn in 1861; sat in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, 1862-4; Director of Archives, 1874; author of "History of Europe during the French Revolution," "History of the First Crusade," "The Origin of Royalty in Germany," and was engaged at the time of his death on "The Establishment of the German Empire by Wilhelm I." On the 31st, at Rostock, aged 46, **Robert Joberentz**, a distinguished German sculptor. Born in Berlin; studied in the Art Academy there under Rauch, and afterwards at Dresden under Schilling; spent some years in Italy, where he discarded idealism, and appointed, 1879, to take charge of a studio at Breslau, and produced there a fountain for Górlitz, together with several other works. On the 31st, at New York, aged 64, **Richard M. Hunt**, a distinguished American architect; one of the three foreign members of the Italian Society of St. Luke; Associate Member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, and a Member of the Institute of British Architects.

AUGUST.

Joseph Thomson, F.R.G.S.—Joseph Thomson was born on February 14, 1858, at Penpont, in Dumfriesshire, the fifth and youngest son of William Thomson, of Gatelawbridge, in the same county. For some time he attended the University of Edinburgh, where he devoted himself mainly to the geological class, then under Sir Archibald Geikie. When, in 1878, the Royal Geographical Society sent out an expedition to Central Africa, under Mr. Keith Johnston, Mr. Thomson was selected to accompany it as an assistant, his vigorous constitution and his practical acquaintance with geology being his chief qualifications. The expedition entered the continent at Dar-es-Salaam, on the east coast, and had hardly got fairly under way when its leader, Mr. Johnston, died on June 28, 1879, at Behobeho, between the coast and the north end of Lake Nyassa. Thomson, only twenty-one years of age, resolved to proceed. He pushed across the Central African plateau to the north end of Lake Nyassa. Thence he travelled to the south end of Lake Tanganyika, and along its western shores as far as the Lukuga. This outlet of the lake he examined with care, and marching westwards endeavoured to make his way into Urua, but the hostility of the inhabitants compelled him to return. From Ujiji Thomson felt his way down the east side of the lake, and landed on the south-west shore. Rounding its south end he visited the unknown Lake Hekwa. Journeying north-east to Tabora he made his way to the coast at Bagamoyo, and reached

Zanzibar in June, 1880. He added largely to our knowledge of the heart of Africa, especially in the case of the region round the north end of Lake Nyassa and the unknown country on the west of Lake Tanganyika, and his knowledge of geology was especially serviceable.

On this, as on all subsequent expeditions, Mr. Thomson could boast that he never shed a drop of native blood. His patience with the natives and his tolerance of their provocations were unbounded; but in the end he rarely failed to have his own way. Mr. Thomson published the narrative of his journey, which was almost as remarkable as the journey itself. The Royal Geographical Society showed its appreciation by placing him at the head of another expedition, the object of which was to explore the unknown country lying between the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza and the sea coast. Thomson left Mombasa in the end of 1882, and explored the region between Kilima-Njaro, Mount Kenia, and Lake Naivasha, touching the north-east shore of the Victoria Nyanza. He was the first European to enter the true Masailand, to visit Mount Kenia, and traverse the country since incorporated as British East Africa. Between the two expeditions Thomson was sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Rovuma River to report on the coal which was said to exist there. He found no coal on the Rovuma, and he frankly said so, much to the Sultan's chagrin.

Thomson was still suffering from the effects of his Masailand expedition when, in 1885, he consented to proceed

to the Niger on behalf of the Royal Niger Company. Thomson pushed up the river with all haste as far as Sokoto, and returned with a bundle of treaties, which secured the suzerainty of the Niger Company, and became the basis of all subsequent negotiations. In 1888, by way of recreation, he explored Southern Morocco, penetrating into the Atlas, and adding materially to our knowledge of that range, and the inhabitants. During 1891 he undertook, on behalf of the British South Africa Company, to endeavour to penetrate into Katanga. In this he was not successful; but his report on the great

plateau country between Lakes Nyassa and Bangweolo was of the greatest geographical and economic value. He returned to England in the end of 1892, greatly impaired in health. After prolonged treatment in Edinburgh and London, his condition was improving when he caught influenza, which ended in pneumonia and tuberculosis. Even these troubles he seemed to be overcoming in South Africa; he, however, returned in 1894. He spent the winter in the Mediterranean, where he had a fresh attack of pneumonia, which, on August 2, proved fatal.

On the 1st, in Paris, aged 84, **Joseph Derenbourg**, a distinguished Orientalist. Born at Mayence; studied at Giessen; migrated to Paris, 1839; was a corrector of the press at the Imprimerie National, 1852; appointed Professor of Rabbinical Literature at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, 1877; edited the "Fables de Lokman," and was the author of numerous works. On the 2nd, at Verassaz, Canton Valais, aged 64, **Marie Troillet**, known as an authoress under the name of "Mario," the daughter of a Vaudois pastor; the author of "Pictures from Palestine," "Un vieux pays," "Edelweiss," and others. On the 2nd, at Brunn, Moravia, aged 86, **Major-General Ferdinand von Klapka**, brother of the famous Hungarian patriot. Took part in the war against Austria, 1849, and for many years lived in exile. On the 3rd, at the Old Bishop's Palace, Rochester, aged 86, **Rev. Robert Whiston**. Born at Derby; educated at Repton School and Trinity College, Cambridge; Scholar, 1830; Fellow, 1833; appointed Head Master of the Rochester Grammar School, 1842-77, where, after a long litigation with the Dean and Chapter, he materially improved the position of the King's scholars and others. He was the author of several works, and edited an edition of Demosthenes. On the 4th, at Bath, aged 69, **Lieutenant-General Henry Francis Bythesssea**, second son of Rev. George Bythesssea, of Bath. Entered the Army, 1843; served in the Royal Scots (Lothian) and Suffolk Regiments. On the 4th, at St Leonards, aged 62, **George John Swanston, C.B.**, son of Thos. Swanston, of London. Entered Board of Trade, 1851; Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, 1886-90. Married, 1858, Charlotte, daughter of John Cary, of London. On the 5th, in London, aged 75, **Frederick Engels**, a leader of the International Socialist movement, and an adherent of Karl Marx, son of a German manufacturer. Sent to Manchester in 1842, where he remained two years; on his return he met Karl Marx in Paris, 1844, and engaged in the Socialist propaganda, and published, in conjunction with Marx, the "Communist Manifesto," 1847; returned to Manchester, 1850, and made a partner in the firm, 1864, retiring in 1869; came to London and took to literature; author of "Condition of the Working Classes in England," the "Origin of the Family," etc. On the 6th, at Bailey's Island, Maine, U.S.A., aged 75, **Dr. George Frederick Root**, a composer of popular songs, son of a Massachusetts farmer, but learnt unaided to play on several instruments; started in Boston as a music teacher, 1838; studied in Paris, 1850; published his first song, "Hazell Dell," 1853; was the author of the popular war song, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp"; founded the Normal Musical Institute of America, 1872. On the 7th, at Down Hall, Epsom, aged 64, **Colonel James Hornby Buller**, son of Rev. E. Buller, of Lanreath, Cornwall. Entered the Army, 1848; served with 57th during the Crimean War, and was severely wounded; retired, 1877; appointed one of her Majesty's Bodyguard, 1881. Married, first, Catherine, daughter of Sir W. Williams, and second, Emily A., daughter of Major Dashwood, R.H.A. On the 7th, in the Isle of Man, aged 68, **Major-General Needham Thompson Parsons**. Appointed to the Bengal Army; served in the Burmese War, 1852-3; in the defence of Cawnpore, 1857, when he was dangerously wounded; and in the Indian North-West Frontier War, 1863. On the 9th, at Washington, aged 63, **Howell Edmund Jackson**, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Born at Paris, Tennessee, U.S.A.; graduated at West Tennessee College, 1848, at the University of Virginia, 1850, and began to practise law at Jackson, 1856; twice appointed Judge of the State Supreme Court, and served in the State Legislature; elected United States Senator, 1881-6, when he was District Judge

for Western Tennessee, and in 1893, although a Democrat, Judge of the Supreme Court of President Cleveland. On the 9th, at Copenhagen, aged 82, **Professor George Stephens, F.S.A., LL.D.**, son of Rev. John Stephens, of Ongar, Essex, a President of the Wesleyan Conference. Born at Liverpool; educated at London University College; settled in Stockholm to pursue his studies of Scandinavian literature and folklore, 1836; appointed Lector in the English Language in the University of Copenhagen, 1851; and Professor, 1854-64; was the author of numerous philological and other works. Amongst his other distinctions he was Hon. Doctor of Philosophy of Upsala, LL.D. of Cambridge, Knight Commander of the North Star (Sweden), Knight of St. Olaf (Norway), Knight of the Danebrog (Denmark) and Danebrogsmann. Married, 1834, Maria, daughter of Edward Bennett, of Brentwood, Essex. On the 9th, at Milan, aged 82, **Teresa Brambilla**, a famous operatic soprano, the original Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto," produced at Venice, 1831. She was the last survivor of five sisters, who attained celebrity on the operatic stage. On the 11th, in Paris, aged 73, **Napoleon Alfred Thomas Wyse**, son of Sir Thomas Wyse and Princess Letitia Bonaparte. Born in Paris; High Sheriff of the City of Waterford in 1870. On the 12th, at Caunterets, Pyrenees, aged 71, **Rev. the Hon. Charles Frederick Octavius Spencer**, youngest son of first Baron Churchill. Educated at Clare College, Cambridge; M.A., 1847; vicar of Cumnor, Berks, 1850-61; of Sutton, Cambridge, 1861-94. Married, 1847, Hester Eliza, daughter of Rev. Henry Fardell, of Wisbeach. On the 13th, at Leipzig, aged 79, **Christian Bernhard Tauchnitz**. Born at Schleinitz, near Naumburg; founded, 1837, a printing and publishing business at Leipzig; in 1843 came to London to enter into personal relations with authors whose works he proposed to publish in his "Collection of British Authors," of which the first volume had appeared in 1841, and upwards of 3,000 before his death, as well as several other series of works, English, German, and French. Created a baron by the Duke of Coburg, 1877; elected a member of the Upper Chamber of the Saxon Diet, 1880, and for many years British Consul-General for Saxony. He was the first to recognise the claim of British authors for copyright, and liberally paid those whose works he reprinted. On the 14th, at Lausanne, aged 70, **Richard Reade**, son of Sir Thomas Reade, H.B.M. Consul at Tunis. Appointed Vice-Consul at Tunis, 1847; Vice-Consul at Bengazi, 1862; Consul at Scutari, 1863-74, and Consul for the Velayet of the Danube at Rustchuk, 1874-8, and for the Ionian Islands, 1879-94. On the 14th, at Donnington Priory, Berks, aged 78, **Thomas Abdy Fellowes**, son of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, C.B. Married, first, 1844, Ellen Sophia, daughter of Captain Frederick Rooke, R.N.; and second, 1876, Joanna Helen, daughter of John Tod, of Edinburgh. On the 14th, at Surbiton, aged 62, **Major-General John Byron**, of Fishbourne Manor, Chichester. Entered the Army, 1852; served with 34th Regiment in the Crimean Campaign, when he was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians; served subsequently through the Indian Campaign, 1857-8, and was present at the siege of Cawnpore and Lucknow. On the 15th, at Cologne, aged 62, **Sir George Martin Holloway**, son of George Frederick Martin, of London, a manufacturer of patent medicines and a benefactor of Holloway College, Egham, founded by his brother-in-law, Thomas Holloway. Married, 1857, Sarah, daughter of John Driver. On the 15th, at Torquay, aged 72, **Rev. Francis Patrick Fleming**. Born at Ennis, Co. Clare; educated at Sandhurst; entered the Army (61st Regiment), 1840; left the Army, 1843, and entered at Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A., 1846; appointed Military Chaplain, 1848; served with the forces during the Kaffir War, 1849-53; Financial Secretary of the Scottish Church, 1864; Organising Secretary of the S.P.G., 1869; and Chaplain to H.R.H. the Princess Alice, and Chaplain of Ambulances during the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1, and afterwards held various livings in Scotland; author of "Kaffraria" (1852), "South Africa" (1855), and "Mauritius" (1862). On the 15th, at Paris, aged 75, **Matthieu Auguste Geoffroy**. Educated at the Ecole Normale, and was successively teacher of History at Dijon, Clermont, and the Paris Lycée Louis le Grand; appointed Professor of History at Bordeaux, 1852, and of Ancient History at Paris, 1872, and Head of the French School at Rome, 1875-92; author of "Histoire des Etats Scandinaves" (1851), "Manuscrits Français en Suede et Danemark" (1855), "Gustave III. et la Cour de France" (1867), "Rome et les Barbares" (1875), "Madame de Maintenon" (1887), etc. On the 16th, at New York, U.S.A., aged 70, **General Samuel Bell Maxey**. Born at Tompkinsville, Kentucky; graduated at West Point Academy, 1846; served in the Mexican War, 1848-9, and in 1850 took to the practice of law at Albany, Kentucky, 1853, and at Paris, Texas, 1857-61; raised 9th Texas Infantry, and served under General A. S. Johnston in the War of Secession,

1862-4; resumed his profession and elected United States Senator, 1874-9 and 1881-6. On the 17th, at Glin Castle, Limerick, aged 55, **The Knight of Glin**, Desmond John Edward Fitzgerald, eldest son of J. F. E. Fitzgerald. Married, 1861, Isabella, daughter of Rev. M. Lloyd Apjohn, of Linfield House, Co. Limerick. On the 17th, in South Africa, aged 57, **Rev. Henry Schomberg Kerr**, son of Rev. Lord Henry Francis Kerr. Educated at Winchester; entered the Royal Navy; served through the Crimean War, and afterwards commanded a vessel on the North American station; on his return to England, entered the Church of Rome and took orders; established a School in Cyprus, 1872; was Chaplain to the Marquess of Ripon when Viceroy of India, and subsequently was for many years connected with the Zambesi Catholic Mission. On the 18th, at Washington, U.S.A., aged 87, **William Strong**, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, son of Rev. William L. Strong. Graduated at Yale University, 1828; admitted to the Bar at Reading, Pennsylvania, 1832; elected to Congress as a Democrat, 1848; practised at Reading, 1850; Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1857-68; Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1870. On the 18th, at Gosport, aged 72, **Sir Alfred Balliston**, son of William Balliston, R.N. Entered the Royal Navy, 1838; commanded the Royal yacht *Elfin*, 1849-78, and the *Alberta*, 1878-83; appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to the Queen, 1883. Married, first, 1864, Ann Jane, daughter of Lieutenant Clarributh, R.N.; and second, 1885, Annie, widow of Lieutenant C. Puckett, R.N. On the 18th, at Llanarth Court, Monmouth, aged 77, **John Arthur Edward Herbert**, only son of John Jones, of Llanarth. Assumed the name of Herbert, 1848. Married, 1846, Hon. Augusta Hall, daughter of first Baron Hanover. On the 19th, at York, aged 86, **Rev. Francis William Harper**, eldest son of Archdeacon Harper. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1837; Junior Optime, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge; Vicar of Selby, Yorkshire, 1850-88; Canon of York, 1869; the author of the phrase "Beer and the Bible" in a sermon delivered in York Minster, June 10, 1877. On the 19th, at Clifton, aged 77, **Admiral Frederick Chetham Strode**, R.N., second son of Admiral Sir E. Chetham Strode, K.C.B. Entered the Royal Navy, 1830. On the 20th, at Old Barkington Priory, aged 68, **John Syer Bristowe**, M.D., F.R.S. On the 22nd, at Oteley Park, Salop, aged 51, **Salisbury Kynaston Mainwaring**, eldest son of Charles K. Mainwaring. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Married, 1869, Edith Sarah, second daughter of Sir Hugh Williams. On the 22nd, at Jesmond Towers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 75, **Charles Mitchell**, LL.D. Born and educated at Aberdeen; obtained employment as an engineer at Low Walker on the Tyne, of which he subsequently became the manager; engaged by the Russian Government in 1862 to convert their wooden dockyards into iron shipbuilding establishments; in 1882 joined Mr Armstrong at the Elswick Factory, where he directed the shipbuilding yard. On the 23rd, at Hassobury, Essex, aged 64, **Robert Gosling**, eldest son of Robert Gosling, a London banker. Married, first, 1856, Cecil Mary, daughter of Alexander Park; and second, 1861, Eleanor, daughter of Spencer Smith, of Brooklands, Hants. On the 24th, at Freiburg, in Baden, aged 67, **General Charles Henry Hall**, son of Charles Henry Hall. Entered the Indian Army, 1844; attached to the Bengal Staff Corps, and served through nearly all the campaigns down to his retirement in 1890. On the 25th, in the Himalayas (Nanga Parbat), aged 39, **Arthur Frederick Mummery**, of Dover, a notable climber in Europe and Asia. Killed with his guides by the fall of an avalanche. On the 26th, at Bournemouth, aged 62, **Rev. Robert E. K. Hooppell**, LL.D. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; fortieth Wrangler, 1885; Principal of Winterbotham Nautical School, South Shields, 1865-75; Rector of Byer's Green, Spennymoor, 1875; author of several theological and antiquarian books. On the 26th, at Brixton, S.W., aged 63, **Admiral Theodore Morton Jones**. Entered the Royal Navy, 1842; served through the Chinese Wars, 1842, 1856-9, and 1862; was Captain of H.M.S. *Glasgow* when the Earl of Mayo was assassinated on the Andaman Islands. On the 27th, at Brickhill Manor, Bucks, aged 46, **Sir Philip Henry Pamosefort Duncombe**, second baronet, only son of Philip D. P. Duncombe. Educated at Eton. Married, 1863, Flora, daughter of Sir A. Matheson, first baronet. On the 27th, at Eggenberg, near Gratz, Styria, aged 32, **Prince Ernest Rohan**, youngest son of Prince Arthur de Rohan, descendant direct of former rulers of Brittany. Naturalised in Austria, 1808, and its chief as hereditary member of the Austrian House of Peers, 1861. On the 28th, at Adolfsech, near Fulda, aged 69, **The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Oldenburg**, Elizabeth, Princess of Saxe Altenburg. Married, 1852, Nicolas Frederick, Grand Duke of Oldenburg. On the 28th, at Cullercoats, Northumberland, aged 64, **Henry Hetherington Emmerson**, an artist of some

repute. Born at Chester-le-Street; studied engraving at Newcastle Art School and afterwards at London at the Royal Academy and at Paris. On the 30th, at Learmont Park, Londonderry, aged 80, **John Barré Beresford**, eldest son of Henry Barré Beresford. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1835; unsuccessfully contested Londonderry as a Conservative, 1874. Married, first, Sophia, daughter of Hugh Lyons Montgomery; and second, 1853, Caroline, daughter and heir of William Hamilton Ash, of Ashbrook, Co. Londonderry.

SEPTEMBER.

M. Pasteur.—Louis Pasteur, born December 27, 1822, at Dôle, in the Jura, was the son of a tanner, who had fought his country's battles with honour. After some years at the Communal School at Arbois, he went to the College of Besançon, and in 1843 was admitted to the Ecole Normale at Paris. Chemistry had become his favourite subject even at Besançon, and under Dumas at Paris Pasteur worked hard both at chemistry and physics. He took his doctor's degree in 1847, and in the following year was appointed Professor of Physics at Strasburg University. In 1854 he removed to Lille, where he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Science. Three years later he returned to Paris as Scientific Director of the Ecole Normale, and in 1867 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne.

Pasteur's earliest original researches, undertaken at the suggestion of M. Delafosse, who was specially interested in molecular physics, dealt with crystals. These were connected with an investigation of extreme delicacy, into the differences which existed between the tartrate and the paratartrate of soda and ammonia. The elaborate research which occupied Pasteur six years led him on to researches in other and more practical directions. By 1856 Pasteur's reputation had spread beyond France; in that year our Royal Society awarded him its Rumford Medal for his researches on the polarisation of light, etc.

His next great scientific undertaking, with a practical end in view, was suggested by the chief industry at Lille, where he was Dean of the Faculty of Science. The manufacture of alcohol from beetroot and corn was of the first importance to Lille. Pasteur saw that great improvements were possible, not only in this particular industry, but in the brewing of beer, of which, so far as the French market was concerned, Germany and Austria had the monopoly. This naturally led Pasteur to make an exhaustive investigation into the great and complicated subject of fermenta-

tion. The result was not simply important to the manufacture of spirits at Lille, but initiated the creation of what may be regarded as a new industry in France—the manufacture of beer on scientific principles. But it was not only France that benefited by the results of Pasteur's researches—they have become the common property of brewers all the world over. In these investigations he was led from one stage to another, always bringing the microscope to the aid of his chemical methods, until he was convinced that all forms of fermentation were due to the action of minute living organisms. The irresistible logic of facts convinced all impartial students of the essential truth of what is popularly known as the germ theory. It explained many obscurities in science, both in chemistry and biology, and its practical bearings soon became evident. Others had been working in this direction before Pasteur, but it was Pasteur who put his finger on the real secret, who discovered nature's actual method of work in all those processes of fermentation.

The discovery of this vast hidden field of activity in nature was fruitful in the most remarkable discoveries, and the most beneficent applications. A whole world of obscure phenomena was explained to science; diseases of various kinds were traced to their birthplaces; much suffering spared to men and animals, and multitudes of lives saved. It was seen how these germ-diseases could be met and prevented; and Lister, carrying Pasteur's discoveries up into practice, devised the method known by his name and applied in surgery. Pasteur carried his war against disease into the enemy's country, so to speak; he fought the battle against the foes of life and health with disease's own weapons. He found that every form of putrefactive diseases had its own particular bacillus, which could be separated from all others and cultivated. If allowed to work in their own way, and at their normal strength, the micro-organisms which produce contagious diseases work havoc upon living

beings. But Pasteur found they could be attenuated and diluted, and when administered in their attenuated form by means of inoculation, the strength being gradually increased, the disease was contracted in a mild form, and all its deleterious consequences avoided.

For a time (1865 onwards) he was diverted from his own special researches to cope, at the request of his master, Dumas, with the disease which had been rendering havoc among silkworms, and affecting the silk industry of France to the extent of millions annually. He discovered that the minute "corpuscle" found among the silkworms was really a disease germ, and by a careful series of experiments demonstrated that its havoc could be greatly diminished, if not stopped, by taking measures to prevent the propagation of diseased eggs. While carrying out this good work Pasteur spent several months every year for four years in a little house near Alais, where he watched every step in the life of silkworms bred by himself and others.

To the agriculturists he did eminent service by showing how certain diseases in fowls and sheep could be met more than half-way. His researches in splenic fever fully confirmed the discovery of Davaine; but Pasteur's greatest achievement in this direction—an achievement which drew upon him the attention and the blessings of all the world—was the discovery of an antidote to hydrophobia.

The establishment at public expense of the institution in Paris bearing his name was fully justified by the services it rendered to sufferers from a malady hitherto regarded as incurable. The Pasteur Institute became the resort of all who had been bitten by animals, suffering or supposed to be suffering

from rabies, and the results obtained bore out the value of M. Pasteur's discovery.

On December 27, 1892, Pasteur's seventieth birthday was celebrated in the Sorbonne in a manner which showed the high esteem in which he was held by scientific men of all countries, and a gold medal was presented to him by the various representatives. Throughout his life he was a staunch Catholic and ardent Papist, and steadfastly fulfilled religious observances. His close attention to study had told upon his health, and in 1868 he was partially paralysed, but he remained in fairly good health up to 1887, when the earthquake on the Riviera, where he was staying, gave a severe shock to his system. He, however, returned to Paris and continued his work, with slight intermissions, until within a few months of his death, which took place on September 28, at Garches near St. Cloud.

He received honours and distinctions from all countries. He was elected in 1882 a member of the French Academy in succession to M. Littré. He received the Romford Medal of the Royal Society, of which he was also a foreign member. He held the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts. The French Government long ago recognised his services by an annuity of 12,000 francs. The Pasteur Institute in Paris was built at a cost of 100,000*l.*, and after its completion both the French public and the French Government contributed handsomely to the maintenance of an institution which, through the genius and disinterestedness of its chief, waged war not only against hydrophobia, but also against many other deadly foes of the human race and the domesticated animals.

On the 3rd, at Meopham Court, Kent, aged 52, **Ralph Hart Tweddell**, son of Marshal Tweddell, a Tyneside shipowner. Educated at Cheltenham College; entered Messrs. R. & W. Hawthorn's workshops, 1861; invented an hydraulic machine for fixing boiler tubes, 1863, and a portable hydraulic riveter, 1871, and several other hydraulic machines. On the 3rd, at Old Burlington Street, W., aged 67, **James Lloyd Ashbury**, son of John Ashbury, of Birmingham, railway carriage and plant manufacturer. Sat as a Conservative for Brighton, 1874-80; an ardent yachtsman, who challenged for the American Cup with the *Cambria* in 1870 and the *Livonia* in 1871. He subsequently travelled much in Africa and elsewhere. On the 3rd, at Stockholm, aged 86, **Sven Lovén**, a distinguished naturalist. Born at Stockholm, of which city his father was mayor; educated at Lund University and Berlin; after exploring the fauna of the coasts of the Baltic he conducted, in 1837, the first scientific expedition to Spitzbergen; Conservator of the Royal Museum, Stockholm, 1841; author of numerous scientific treatises and member of many learned societies. On the 4th, at Cadenabbia, Lake of Como, aged 68, **William Henry Hurlbert**. Born at Charleston; graduated at Harvard, 1847, and afterwards studied in Europe; joined the staff of the *New York Times*, 1857; *New York World*, 1862, which he represented in Mexico, 1866, at Paris and Rome, 1867, and Santo Domingo Expedition, 1871; chief editor of the

New York World, 1876-83; author of "Ireland under Coercion" (1888). Was mixed up with a breach of promise of marriage case, and a warrant issued against him for perjury, which he did not meet. On the 5th, at the Chesters, Northumberland, aged 62, **Nathaniel George Clayton**, son of Rev. Richard Clayton, Master of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Educated at University College, Oxford; B.A., 1856; elected as a Conservative for Hexham Division of Northumberland, 1892; unseated on petition. Married, 1866, Isabel, daughter of Rev. Chaloner Ogle, of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland. On the 6th, at Budapest, aged 20, **Archduke Ladislas**, second son of Archduke Joseph, of Austria, from the effects of an accident while shooting. On the 7th, at Whiligh, Sussex, aged 84, **George Campian Courthope**, the representative of a family holding land at Whiligh since Edward I., eldest son of George Courthope. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Married, 1841, Anna, daughter of John Deacon, of Mableton, Tunbridge Wells. On the 8th, at Brighton, aged 23, **Arthur Benham**, son of Henry Benham, a dramatic author of great promise, who had already produced "The Country" (1892) and "The Awakening" (1895), etc. On the 9th, at Cintra, aged 34, **Carlos Loba d'Avila**, Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, son of Count Velbour, a brilliant poet and writer as well as a popular Minister. On the 9th, at South Hampstead, aged 85, **Admiral Talavera Vernon Anson**, eldest surviving son of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital and Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. Entered the Royal Navy, 1824; served through the Chinese War, 1841-2. Married, first, 1843, Sarah Ann, daughter of Richard Potter, M.P., Wigan; and second, 1847, Caroline Octavia, daughter of Major-General William Staveley. On the 10th, at Blackheath, aged 78, **Guildford Barker Richardson**, an active and zealous worker for the improvement of London. Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1862-89, and of the London School Board, 1870-6. On the 11th, at Torquay, aged 66, **Thomas Evans Prith**, Manager of the Leeds Joint Stock Bank. Founder of the Yorkshire Angling Association and author of several works on fly-fishing and angling. On the 12th, drowned in Lake Nyassa, aged 43, **Rt. Rev. Chauncy Maples**, Bishop of Likoma. Educated at University College, Oxford; B.A., 1874; joined the Universities Mission to Central Africa, 1876; stationed at Masasi, 1876-83, at Nowala, 1883-6, Likoma Island and Archdeacon of Nyassa, 1886-95; consecrated Bishop of Likoma in St. Paul's Cathedral, June 29, 1895. On the 12th, at Barnstaple, aged 67, **Colonel Hugh Robert Hibbert**, eldest son of T. Hibbert, of Birtles Hall, Cheshire. Educated at Eton; entered 7th Royal Fusiliers, 1847; served and severely wounded in the Crimean Campaign and the Indian Mutiny; High Sheriff of Cheshire, 1885; Mayor of Barnstaple, 1893. Married, 1861, Sarah C. A., daughter of F. Lee, of Broadgate House, Barnstaple. On the 13th, at Geneva, aged 79, **General Charles Lionel Showers**, of the Bengal Staff Corps, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Howe D. Showers. Educated at Addiscombe; joined the E.I.C., 14th Regiment, Bengal Army, 1834; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1846; W. Rajpootana Campaign, 1847; Punjab, 1848-9; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Unsuccessfully contested Devonport, 1888; and the author of several works. Married, 1856, Frederica, daughter of G. P. Horst and widow of Manby Nightingale, Surgeon, Bengal Army. On the 14th, at Washington, U.S.A., aged 52, **Professor Charles Valentine Riley**. Born at Walton-on-Thames; educated in France and Germany; emigrated to the United States, 1860, and settled in Illinois; served in the ranks during the Civil War, 1864-5; appointed State Entomologist of Missouri, 1867-77, and appointed on several occasions to make special inquiries into various devastating insects; appointed Government Entomologist of the United States, 1878, and received from all European Governments and learned societies recognitions of his services to entomology. He was killed by a fall from his bicycle. On the 15th, at Southsea, aged 53, **Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Hughes**. Served with 4th King's Own through the Abyssinian Campaign, 1868, and at the taking of Magdala. On the 16th, at Carlton Towers, Yorkshire, aged 45, from the results of a gun accident, **Lord Beaumont**, Miles Stapleton, tenth Baron Beaumont. Educated at Eton; entered the Coldstream Guards, 1869-79, when he exchanged to 20th Hussars; served on the Staff in Canada, 1874, Bechuanaland, 1884, and Egyptian Frontier Force, 1885-6; succeeded his brother, 1892. Married, 1893, Mary Ethel, daughter and heir of Sir Charles Tempest, Bart. On the 17th, at Brocton Hall, Staffordshire, aged 43, **Charles Chetwynd**, third son of Major W. F. Chetwynd, M.P. Married, 1888, Mary, daughter of George Meakin, of Creswell Hall, Staffordshire. On the 17th, at Maida Vale, W., aged 76, **Rev. Joseph Harris**. Educated at Christ's Hospital and Pembroke College, Cambridge; B.A. (twenty-fourth Wrangler), 1840;

Assistant Master, City of London School, 1841-91. On the 19th, at Heiligenberg, aged 70, **Dowager Princess of Battenberg**, Julia, daughter of Count Moritz von Hauke, last Minister of War of Poland, who was killed at Warsaw in 1830. Born at Warsaw; was taken to St. Petersburg and educated by the Czar Nicholas. Married (morganatically), 1851, Prince Alexander, of Hesse, who thereby lost his place at Court, and lived some time at Vienna, and was finally created Princess von Battenberg, and lived near Darmstadt since 1880. Her brother Moritz, who adopted the name of Bozak, was an ardent Republican, who took part in all revolutionary risings on the Continent between 1845 and 1876, when he was killed in one of the skirmishes between Garibaldi and the Austrian troops. On the 19th, at Herne Hill, aged 73, **David Chadwick**, son of John Chadwick, of Manchester, partner in a firm of accountants. Treasurer of Salford Corporation, 1844-60; President of the Manchester Statistical Society; sat as a Liberal for Macclesfield, 1868-80, when he was unseated on petition; presented a Free Library to that town. Married, first, 1848, Louisa, daughter of W. Bow, of Broughton; and second, 1878, Ursula, daughter of Thomas Sopwith, F.R.S., C.E. On the 19th, at Lislee, Co. Wicklow, aged 72, **William Shaw**, son of Rev. Samuel Shaw, of Passage West, Co. Cork. Went into business and became proprietor of a trade newspaper; sat as a Liberal for Bandon, 1868-74, and as a Home Ruler for Cork, 1874-85; co-operated with Mr. J. Butt in his measures for Home Rule, and was chosen Chairman of the party, 1880, but displaced by Mr. Parnell; was Chairman of the Munster Bank, which suspended payment, 1885. Married, 1850, Charlotte, daughter of William Clear, of Cork. On the 20th, at Coole Hill, Carrick, aged 51, **Charles Joseph Fay**, son of Thomas Fay, of Faybrook, Co. Cavan. Admitted as a solicitor, 1866; represented Cavan as a Liberal, 1874-85. Married, 1873, daughter of James Fay, of Moyne Hall, Cavan. On the 20th, at Stockholm, aged 67, **Professor Victor Rydberg**. Born at Jönköping; educated at the High School, Wexio, and University of Lund; joined the staff of the *Gothenburg Shipping Gazette*, 1855; member of the Riksdag, 1870-2; member of the Swedish Academy, 1877; and Professor of the History of Civilisation in the High School, Stockholm, 1882. On the 21st, at Stoke Hall, Newark, aged 78, **Sir Henry Bromley**, fourth baronet. Entered the Army, and served with 48th Foot, and appointed Captain-Commandant of 3rd Notts Rifle Volunteers, 1861. Married, first, 1848, Charlotte Frances, daughter of Colonel Lancelot Rolleston, of Watnall Hall, Notts; and, second, 1856, Georgiana, daughter of Vere Fane, of Little Ponton Hall, Lincolnshire. On the 21st, at Kensington, aged 65, **Surgeon-General John Irvine, M.D.** Educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh; appointed to Army Medical Department; served through the Indian Mutiny Campaign with Havelock's Column, and afterwards with Outram and Lord Clyde's forces; mentioned several times in despatches; served in the Burmese Expedition, 1836; Honorary Physician to the Queen, 1885. On the 22nd, at Breslau, aged 77, **Dr. Martin Hertz**. Born at Hamburg; studied at Berlin under Böckle and Lachman; appointed Professor of Classical Philology at Greifswald, 1855-62; at Breslau, 1862-93; editor of "Aulus Gellius," and many other classical works. On the 23rd, at Broome Park, Canterbury, aged 69, **Sir Henry Montagu Oxenden**, ninth baronet, son of Rev. Montagu Oxenden, Rector of Eastwell. On the 24th, at Berlin, aged 76, **Professor Bardeleben**, an eminent surgeon. Born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; educated at Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris, and subsequently became Professor at Giessen and Greifswald; appointed Consulting Surgeon to the German Field Hospitals, 1866; Professor of Surgery at Berlin University, 1868; and Consulting Surgeon of 1st Army Corps during the Franco-German War, 1870-1. On the 24th, at Down Street, Piccadilly, aged 52, **Viscount Parker**, George Augustus, eldest son of sixth Earl of Macclesfield. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered the Army, and served in 1st Life Guards. Married, first, 1878, Edith, daughter of Frederick Harford, of Down Place, Berks, and widow of Thomas Rumbold Richardson; and second, 1887, Carina Agnes, daughter of Pryse Loveden, of Gogerddan, Cardiganshire. On the 24th, at Godmanchester, aged 81, **General Robert Julian Baumgartner, C.B.**, son of J. T. Baumgartner, M.D., of Godmanchester. Entered the Army, 1833; served with 28th Regiment in the Crimea; Commanded 27th Inniskillings, 1859-70. Married, 1859, Helen, daughter of Ross Thompson, of Greenwood Park, Co. Down. On the 24th, at Paris, aged 84, **Armand Lupin**, "the father of the French turf," son of a manufacturer in the Department of the Aisne. Began to keep race-horses in 1835; won the French Derby, 1851, and on four subsequent occasions; the Goodwood Cup twice; the Grand Prix de Paris twice. On the 27th, at Welborne Rectory, Norfolk, **Rev. George Robert Winter**. Educated at Eton and

Brasenose College, Oxford, 1848; rowed stroke in the first outrigger race between Eton and Westminster, 1845; was devoted to open-air sports, and was also a distinguished draughtsman, illustrating several of his own books; Vicar of East Bradenham, 1851-72; Swaffham, 1872-90. On the 27th, at Bournemouth, aged 75, **Surgeon-General Hampden Hugh Massy**, son of W. Massy, of Dunville, Co. Dublin. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1843; entered the Army Medical Department, 1844; served with 31st Regiment through the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; with the 17th Lancers through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; with the 2nd Dragoon Guards through the Indian Mutiny, receiving many distinctions; appointed Chief of the Sanitary Branch, Medical Department, 1872. On the 27th, at Elstree, aged 73, **Charles Palmer Phillips**, second son of Wm. Edward Phillips, Governor of Prince Edward's Island. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1846; Secretary to the Commissioners of Lunacy, 1865-72, when he was appointed a Commissioner. Married, 1846, Eliza, eldest daughter of W. Lowndes, Q.C. On the 28th, at Ipswich, aged 67, **John Ellor Taylor**, F.G.S., F.L.S. Born at Levenshulme, near Manchester; the author of numerous popular works on botany and geology; editor of *Science Gossip* (1872-92), and curator of the Ipswich Museum, where his weekly lectures were very popular. On the 28th, at Bournemouth, aged 61, **Colonel Charles John Cramer Roberts**. Appointed Ensign, 52nd Regiment, 1853; served in the Crimean War and assault on the Redan; the Afghan War, 1879-80. On the 30th, at Swanage, aged 79, **Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Longmore, C.B.**, son of Thomas Longmore, Surgeon, R.N. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Guy's Hospital; entered Medical Department of the Army, 1843; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; Professor of Military Surgery at Netley Hospital, 1860-91; Hon. Surgeon to the Queen, 1868; author of several medical works, including "An Optical Manual," and "Life of R. Wiseman, Surgeon to Charles II." Married, 1862, Mary Rosalie H., daughter of Captain W. S. Moorsom, 52nd Regiment. On the 30th, at Prague, aged 74, **Moritz Willkomur**, an eminent botanist and explorer. Born at Zittau, in Saxony; studied medicine and natural science at Leipzig, and for some years was travelling in Spain and Portugal; appointed teacher of botany at Leipzig, 1852; at Tharandt, 1859, and at Dorpat, 1868; Professor at Prague, 1873-92; and Director of the Botanical Gardens; the author of several botanical works dealing with the plants of the West and South-West of Europe.

OCTOBER.

W. W. Story.—William Webmore Story, who was born in 1820, was the son of the celebrated Judge Joseph Story, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, acknowledged to have been the greatest jurist of his country, and, having been educated at Harvard University, was originally intended for the legal profession, and for some years studied and practised at the Bar. On the death of his father he threw up his career, as well as the Dane Professorship of Law, which he held, and came abroad to study sculpture. His first successes in his art were the statues of Cleopatra and the Cumæan Sibyl, which were exhibited at the London Exhibition of 1862. He executed many public commissions, among others the Peabody Statue in front of the London Royal Exchange, the statue of his father for Cambridge, Massachusetts, and that of Colonel Prescott for Bunker's Hill. He was well known also by his many writings and poems, and as the author of "Roba di Roma." He

was for many years a constant contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*. He wrote a life of Judge Story, and compiled several law books. He was Art Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and was an officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1887, the Jubilee year, he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. With James Russell Lowell, his classmate and intimate friend, he was appointed to represent the American Universities at the tercentenary festival at Bologna in 1888. Mr. W. W. Story was, in 1890, appointed Commendatore of the Crown of Italy by King Humbert. For the last forty years he had lived in Rome, and he counted among his friends all the celebrated men who visited that city in the early years of his residence there, such as Hawthorne, Thackeray, Browning, W. S. Landor, Motley and Tennyson. He married, in 1843, Miss Evelyn Eldridge, of Boston, who died at Rome in January, 1894, a few months after celebrating their golden

wedding. Since her death his health rapidly failed until his death, which occurred at Vallambrosa on October 7, in the house of his daughter, the Marchese Peruzzi.

Bishop of Chichester.—The Right Rev. Richard Durnford, the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Durnford, Rector of Goodworth, Clatford, Hampshire, was born at Sandleford, Berkshire, in November, 1802. At an early age he was sent to Eton, where he became one of the contributors to the *Etonian*, of which Winthrop Mackworth Praed was editor. Many of his Latin verses appeared in *Muse Etonenses*, and he retained all through his life an ardent devotion for his old school. In the Lent term of 1820 he matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and in 1826 took his degree with first-class honours in the School of *Litteræ Humaniores*. In the following year, having previously become a demy, he was elected to a fellowship at Magdalen, a position which he held till 1835, although most of this period of his life was spent at Eton, where he acted as private tutor to the sons of Lord Suffield. On vacating his fellowship Richard Durnford was appointed to the Rectory of Middleton, near Manchester, and there he remained for thirty-five years. He was an indefatigable parish clergyman, and during his residence in the northern diocese was, for the whole time, rural Dean of Manchester. From 1854 to 1868 he was an Honorary Canon of the cathedral, and from 1868 to 1870 held a residentiary stall. Between 1867 and his consecration he was also Archdeacon of Manchester.

In 1870, on the death of Bishop Gilbert, Mr. Gladstone nominated Mr. Durnford to the vacant bishopric of Chichester, and he was consecrated at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall (May 8). At that time Chichester was the one diocese in the Church coterminous with a county, and the only exacting sphere of the Bishop's duties was the supervision of the rising watering places dotted on the seventy miles of the southern coast line. But, comparatively small as was the sphere of his labours, Bishop Durnford addressed himself to his work with all the ardour and sagacity which he had showed in his crowded Lancashire parish. His elevation to the episcopate having coincided with the enhancement of interest in elementary schools which resulted from the passing of Mr. Forster's Act, Dr. Durnford was anxious that the clergymen of his diocese should, as he put it, "make the

most of a great opportunity," not leaving religious instruction to be given by deputy, but giving it themselves in the appointed hours. A pronounced High Churchman of the old-fashioned type, he had no sympathy with practices foreign to the genius of the Church of England, and at his last diocesan conference, when the idea was mooted of a daily celebration of the holy communion in Chichester Cathedral, he drew a sharp distinction between a "celebration" and a "communion." In his general administration no detail was too insignificant for his notice. There was hardly a village or town in which the church was not enlarged, restored or repaired during his episcopate. In no direction was his influence more unobtrusively asserted than in his dealings with candidates for holy orders, and he possessed a marvellous personal knowledge of the subsequent career of those whom he had admitted to the ministry.

Bishop Durnford married, in 1840, Emma, daughter of Dr. Keate, the famous Head Master of Eton, but was left a widower in 1884. He was as fond of travel at ninety as he was at nineteen years of age, and a portion of the summer or autumn he passed in Switzerland and Italy. He was returning homewards from Cadenabbia and had reached Basle, where he arrived apparently in his usual health on October 13, dined at a hotel and went to bed, and in the morning was found to have died peacefully.

Henry Reeve, C.B., D.C.L.—Henry Reeve, the son of Dr. Reeve, of Norwich, was connected in blood or by marriage with the Opies, Austens, Taylors, and Aldersons. He was born at Norwich in 1813, was educated first at Geneva and afterwards at Munich, and became so conversant with German that for years he was a regular contributor to Prussian and Bavarian papers and periodicals. In 1835 he began his connection with the *Times*, which he retained for nearly forty years. In 1837 he was appointed Appeal Clerk to the Privy Council; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1838; and in 1852 was promoted to the Registrarship of the Privy Council, which post he held until 1887, when he retired on his pension after fifty years' service. In 1855 he succeeded Sir George Cornwall Lewis as editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and he held the post down to his death, having, however, stipulated that his connection with the *Times* should not be discontinued. He

was fond of travelling and visited the Continent yearly, forming acquaintances with men of letters in most European capitals. Though he wrote much for German periodicals, his sympathies and friendships were chiefly French. Among many other eminent Frenchmen he kept up regular correspondence with St. Hilaire, Thiers, Victor Cousin, Guizot, De Rémusat and De Broglie. He was on life-long terms of intimacy with the Princes of the Orleans family, and he crossed the Channel to pass his eightieth birthday with the Duc d'Aumale at Chantilly. At the French Embassy in London, previous to the fall of the Empire, he was always a welcome and a valued guest; and new envoys sometimes were told to look to him to give them guidance across an unknown country. Frequently he was charged with confidential communications from the English to the French Ministers, as shown in the "Greville Memoirs." These French and foreign relationships influenced most of his published literary work. His labours in Printing-house Square and elsewhere had been anonymous when, in 1840, he translated Guizot's "Life of Washington." Then followed "Characteristics of Painters"; various translations from German prose and verse; the editing of Whitelock's "Embassy to Sweden" in 1653; the "State of Society in

France before the Revolution" — a translation; and the editing of his father's Viennese journals, written during the eventful winter of 1805-6. In 1862 appeared his translation of De Tocqueville's "Democracy"; ten years afterwards he reprinted a series of essays on "Royal and Republican France"; but undoubtedly the work which brought him most conspicuously before the public was his editing of the successive series of the "Greville Memoirs." The volumes had a success and a sale beyond the most sanguine expectations of the writer, the editor, or the publishers; and naturally the editing where so much delicate matter was in question provoked criticism and discussion.

During his long connection with the *Edinburgh Review* he almost invariably wrote the articles on foreign politics, whilst those on domestic politics seldom appeared without consultation with the leaders of the Liberal party. Latterly he passed half the year at his house at Foxholes, near Christchurch, Hants, where he died on October 21. He married, first, 1841, a daughter of J. Richardson, of Kirklands, Roxburghshire; and second, 1851, Christiana Georgina, daughter of G. Tilly Golloh, of Strode House, Dorset. In 1865 he was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and in 1869 an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford University.

On the 1st, at Latheronwheel, Caithness, aged 70, **Major Michael Stocks**, of Upper Shipden Hall, Halifax, and Woodhall, Norfolk, son of Michael Stocks. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; entered 1st Royal Dragoon Guards, 1847; served through the Crimean Campaign. Married, 1863, Jane Mary, daughter of Colin Macechran, of Oatfield, Co. Argyll. On the 3rd, at Glentromie Lodge, Kingussie, aged 56, **John Hargreaves**, of Maiden Erlegh, Reading, and Whalley Abbey, Lancashire. On the 3rd, at Hudscott, South Molton, aged 36, **Hon. Arthur Grenville Fortescue**, fourth son of Earl Fortescue. Educated at Harrow; entered the Army, 1878; served with the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards in the Egyptian Campaign, 1882, and in the Bechuanaland Campaign, 1884-5. Married, 1886, Lilla Gertrude, daughter of Frederick Fane. On the 3rd, at New York, aged 47, **Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Borgesen**, a successful novelist. Born at Fredericksvoen, Norway; educated at Christiania; emigrated to the United States, 1861, and worked as a journalist and teacher; appointed Professor of German at Cornell University and at Columbia College, New York. On the 5th, at Thurloe Square, S.W., aged 56, **Ada Cavendish**, a distinguished actress on the London stage. First prominently appeared in Mr. Burnand's "Ixion" at the Royalty Theatre as a burlesque actress, afterwards developing higher powers until she achieved in 1873 her most distinctive success as Mercy Merrick in Mr. Wilkie Collins's "New Magdalen." Married, 1881, Frank A. Marshall, joint editor of the "Henry Irving" edition of Shakespeare. On the 6th, at Tyrrells Wood, Leatherhead, aged 67, **Roger Cunliffe**. On the 7th, at Fareham, Hants, aged 83, **Admiral the Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, G.C.B.**, second son of eighth Viscount Strathallan. Entered the Navy, 1826; commanded H.M.S. *Retribution* in the Black Sea during the Crimean War; Commodore of Woolwich Dockyard, 1859-61; Lord of the Admiralty, 1858 and 1861-6; Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, 1866-70; Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, 1874-7; aide-de-camp to the Queen, 1857-64; Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, 1883 until his death. Married, 1856, Catherine, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B.

On the 7th, at Lucerne, aged 61, **Colonel Charles Edward Stirling**, son of Admiral Sir James Stirling. Entered the Army, 1851; served through the Crimean Campaign, 1855-6. On the 8th, at Igmanthorpe Hall, Wetherby, aged 80, **Andrew Fountayne-Wilson Montagu**, eldest son of R. Fountayne-Wilson, M.P., of Melton Park, Yorks, one of the largest landed proprietors in Yorkshire. A friend of Mr. Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), whom he greatly assisted. On the 8th, at Gorey, Co. Wexford, aged 71, **Michael Harrison**, second son of Robert Harrison, of Ballymena, Co. Antrim. Graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1845; called to the Irish Bar, 1849; Q.C., 1863; Solicitor-General, 1864-5; Judge of the Bankruptcy Court, 1865-75, when he was transferred successively to the Common Pleas and Queen's Bench Division. Married, first, 1854, daughter of David Davidson; and second, 1868, daughter of J. Strange, M.D. On the 8th, at Paris, aged 77, **Baron Félix Hippolyte Larrey**, son of Napoleon's famous surgeon. Born and educated at Paris, where he obtained his doctorate in medicine, 1832, and entered the Army Service; was present at the siege of Antwerp; Professor of Pathological Surgery at Val-de-Grâce, 1841; Inspector of Army Sanitary Service, 1858; Chief Doctor of the Army in Italy, 1859; sat as Deputy for Bagneres, 1877-81, and was the author of several works on military surgery. On the 9th, at Washington, U.S.A., aged 69, **William Mahone**, a distinguished Confederate General, known as the "Hero of the Crater." Born at Southampton, Co. Virginia; educated as a civil engineer, and as such constructed the Norfolk and Petersburg Railway; joined the Confederate Army, 1861, and held a command until its close; after the peace, became President of the Norfolk and Tennessee Railroad; became leader in politics of the Readjuster party; elected United States Senator, 1880-7. On the 10th, at Port Said, Egypt, aged 63, **Sir George Allanson Cayley**, eighth baronet, of Brompton Hall, Yorkshire, son of Sir Digby Cayley. Took a prominent part in politics as a Conservative in the North Riding and in Merionethshire. Married, 1859, Catherine Louisa, daughter of Sir William Warley. On the 10th, at Hilversum, Holland, aged 72, **Jonkheer Hartzen**, many years Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one of the most distinguished leaders of the Conservative party, as well as an ardent Free Trader, in the States General. On the 11th, at Johannesburg, S. Africa, aged 60, **Major-General Philip Edward Victor Gilbert, C.B.**, son of Rev. Edward Gilbert, of Hardingstown Vicarage, Northants. Entered 13th Foot, 1854; served in the Crimea, 1855-6, and Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, with distinction; commanded 13th Foot in the Zulu War, 1878-9. Married, 1869, Edith, daughter of Charles Prothero, of Llanvechva Grange, Newport, Monmouth. On the 11th, at Malpar Court, Monmouthshire, aged 81, **Mrs. Prothero**, Georgiana Mary, daughter of Rev. Matthew Marsh, Chancellor of Salisbury. Married, 1837, Rev. Thomas Prothero, Curate of Whippington and Chaplain to the Queen. On the 11th, at Biddenham, Bedford, aged 70, **Charles Howard**, a member of the family of J. & F. Howard, agricultural implement makers. He devoted himself to farming, in which he became one of the leaders in the Midlands; was representative of the tenant farmers on the Duke of Richmond's Commission on Agricultural Depression, 1879-81; Chairman of Beds County Council. On the 12th, at The Palace, Londonderry, aged 76, **Mrs. Alexander**, Cecil Frances, daughter of Major John Humphreys, of Co. Wicklow. Married, 1847, Rev. William Alexander, afterwards Bishop of Derry. An early friend of Keble and Hook, she became the author of several hymns which acquired wide favour. She was greatly beloved by the poor in her husband's diocese. On the 12th, drowned in the Blackwater, near Youghal, aged 68, **Henry Villiers Stuart**, of Dromara, only son of first Baron Stuart, of Decies. Educated at University College, Durham; B.A., 1850, Second Class Classics; was ordained successively Vicar of Balkington, Co. Worcester, and Napton-on-the-Hill, Co. Warwick, but subsequently, in 1871, laid aside his orders; represented Co. Waterford, 1873-4 and 1880-5; he was defeated for East Cork; author of several works relating to Egypt; unsuccessfully claimed the Barony of Stuart of Decies, 1874. Married, 1865, Mary, daughter of Venerable Ambrose Power, Archdeacon of Lismore. His claim to his father's peerage could not be sustained before the Committee of Privileges in consequence of the informality of the latter's marriage. On the 12th, at Blackheath, aged 71, **Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B., M.D.**, son of Joseph Crawford, of Drumhain, County Monaghan. Educated at Edinburgh University; M.D., 1845; entered the Army as Assistant Surgeon, 1848; served through the Burmese War, 1852-3; the Crimean War, 1855-6. Married, first, Clara, daughter of Richard Morrison, of Dublin; and second, 1869, Mary Jane, daughter of General Clement A. Edwards, C.B. On the 12th, at Buda-Pesth, aged 68, **Gabriel Szarvas**, son of a blacksmith. Originally intended for the priesthood; studied law,

and became classical master in a provincial gymnasium, but in 1869 was transferred to Buda-Pesth, and obtained great distinction as a philologist and as a purist of the Magyar language. On the 14th, at Falconer's Hill, Daventry, aged 86, **Captain Edward Stopford**, sixth son of Hon. and Rev. Bruce Stopford, Canon of Windsor. Entered the Royal Navy, 1823. Married, 1840, Julia, daughter of Captain Wilbraham, R.N. On the 16th, at Gazi, East Africa, aged 34, **Captain Frederick Eyre Laurence**, third son of General Sir Arthur Laurence. Educated at Eton; entered the Army, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, 1880; served through the Soudan Campaign, 1885, and was appointed to a command in East Africa, where he was killed in an engagement with the natives. On the 16th, at Folkestone, aged 79, **Julius Talbot Airey**, youngest son of Sir George Airey, G.C.B. Called to the Bar, 1852; Master in Chancery, 1858-79. Married, 1855, Charlotte, daughter of Rev. W. Davenport Bromley, of Baginton Hall, Warwick. On the 17th, at Oxford, aged 71, **Venerable Edwin Palmer**, Archdeacon of Oxford, fourth son of Rev. W. J. Palmer, Vicar of Mixbury. Educated at Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford; Scholar, 1841; obtained Ireland and Hertford Scholarships, 1843; Latin Verse, 1844; B.A., 1845, First Class in Classics; Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, 1845-70; Professor of Latin, 1870-8, when he was appointed Canon of Christ Church and Archdeacon of Oxford. Married, 1867, Henrietta, daughter of Rev. Jas. Riddell. On the 18th, at Château de Mange, Sarthe, aged 25, from the results of an accident, **John W. Mackay**, eldest son of John W. Mackay, a Californian millionaire. On the 18th, at Redcliffe Square, South Kensington, aged 70, **Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mollerus le Champion**. Entered the Indian (Bengal) Army, 1843; served through the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6, and Indian Mutiny with great distinction. On the 19th, at Wimbledon, aged 62, **Charles Tyringham Praed**, son of J. Blackwell Praed, M.P. Educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford; sat as a Conservative for St. Ives, 1874-86. Married, 1868, Jane E., daughter of Ralph W. Manuel, of Brighton. On the 20th, at Manchester, aged 52, **Father Hirst**, a distinguished archæologist, eldest son of Joseph Hirst, President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. Educated at Ratcliffe, St. Sulpice Eichstadt, and the English College, Rome; ordained priest at Turin, 1872; successively Rector of St. Marie's, Rugby, The Mount, Wadhurst, and in 1885 of Ratcliffe College. He was author of many archæological treatises and papers. On the 21st, at Clapham, aged 68, **Richard Blagrove**, leading viola in the Philharmonic and other orchestras. Born at Nottingham; the son of a professor of music; did much to popularise the concertina in this country. Married Miss Freeth, a popular pianist. On the 21st, at Newton Abbot, Devon, aged 54, **Lieutenant-General Henry Rowband**, son of Captain R. H. Rowband, of the Indian Army. Entered the Bengal Army, 1857; served in the Bhotan Expedition, 1864-5; Afghan War, 1878-80. On the 21st, at Hobart Town, Tasmania, aged 83, **Mrs. Meredith**, Louisa Ann Twamley. Born at Birmingham, and at an early age published a number of works, illustrated by herself, including "English Wild Flowers." Married, 1839, her cousin, Charles Meredith; emigrated to Tasmania, where he became a prominent politician, and several times Minister. Mrs. Meredith was the authoress of several works on the fauna and flora of Tasmania, which were illustrated by her own drawings. On the 22nd, at Torre del Greco, aged 67, **Ruggiero Bonghi**, D.C.L. Oxon. Born at Naples; founded in 1848 *Il Nazionale* newspaper, and was banished; took refuge on the shores of Lago Maggiore, where he made the acquaintance of Manzoni and Rosmini; appointed Professor of Philosophy at Milan, 1859; of Greek at Turin University, 1864; and was successively director of the *Stampa* and *La Perseveranza* newspapers. First elected Deputy, 1860; Minister of Public Instruction, 1874-6, in the Minghetti Cabinet, and subsequently a strong opponent of Signor Crispi; presided over the Peace Congress at Rome, 1891; author of numerous works and pamphlets. On the 23rd, at Curraghmore, Co. Waterford, by his own hands, aged 51, **Marquess of Waterford**, John Henry de la Poer Beresford, P.C., K.P., fifth marquess. Born in London; educated at Eton; entered 1st Life Guards, 1862; sat in the House of Commons as a Conservative for Co. Waterford, 1865-6, when he was summoned to the Upper House as Baron Tyrone; Master of the Buckhounds, 1885-6; Lord-Lieutenant of County Waterford and Knight of St. John of Jerusalem. He was a great sportsman, a popular landlord, and an ardent champion of the landlord party in Parliament. Married, first, 1872, Florence, daughter of Major Rowley, and the divorced wife of Hon. J. C. W. Vivian; and second, 1874, Lady Blanche Elizabeth, only daughter of eighth Duke of Beaufort. On the 23rd, at Bezançon, Doubs, aged 65, **Antoine Gustave Droz**, son of Jules Antoine Droz, a distinguished sculptor. Born at Paris; educated at the Colleges Henri IV. and Stanislas;

studied painting at the Ecole des Beaux Art, 1852, and Picot's studio; exhibited at the Salon, 1857-65, when he took to literature, writing first in *La Vie Parisienne*, and afterwards published various works, of which "Monsieur, Madame and Bébé" (1861), "Autour d'une Source" (1869), "Babolain" (1872), and "Tristesses et Sourires" (1884) were the most noteworthy. On the 23rd, at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, aged 24, **Henry Benjamin Cotton**, son of Right Hon. Sir Henry Cotton. Educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford; rowed bow in the University eight, 1892, 1893, and 1894. On the 23rd, at Kingston, Jamaica, aged 56, **Sir Henry James Burford Purford-Hancock**, son of Henry Hancock, F.R.C.S., of Standen, Wilts, and sometime President of the College of Surgeons. Educated at Eton, and entered the Army, 45th Regiment, but was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1866; appointed District Judge of Jamaica, 1876; Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, 1878; Chief Justice of Leeward Islands, 1879; Chief Justice of Gibraltar, 1882; and Chief Justice of Jamaica, 1895. Married, first, 1861, Hannah, daughter of Captain T. J. Settle, R.N.; and second, 1895, Alice Maud, daughter of J. Nankivell. On the 23rd, at Lucerne, aged 84, **Hon. Eva Knatchbull-Hugessen**, daughter of first Baron Brabourne. Educated at Newnham College, Cambridge; an authoress of popular books for children and girls, and an active philanthropist in South London. On the 24th, at Bernburg, aged 64, **Hermann Hellriegel**, one of the greatest scientific investigators of the habits of leguminous plants. Born at Pegau, Saxony; for some years director of a small agricultural experiment station at Dahme, Brandenburg, but in 1882 was appointed joint director of the Beetroot Sugar Association Laboratory at Bernburg, Anhalt, where in 1886 he made his most important discoveries. On the 25th, at Manchester, aged 76, **Sir Charles Halle**, a distinguished pianist. Born of German parents at Hagen, near Elberfeld; studied at Darmstadt and Paris; came to England, 1848, and after a short stay in London settled in Manchester, where he did much to foster and improve musical tastes by his concerts at the Free Trade Hall. Married, first, 1842, Desirée Smith, of New Orleans; and second, 1888, the famous violinist, Wilhelmina, daughter of Joseph Neruda, of Brunn, Austria, and widow of Ludwig Norman, of Stockholm. On the 25th, at Sunningdale, Berks, aged 73, **Lieutenant-General Hon. Hussey Fane Keane**, son of first Baron Keane. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Army, Bengal Engineers, 1839; served in the Crimea, 1854-6; Departmental Adjutant-General, 1865-70; aide-de-camp to the Queen, 1866-77. Married, 1886, Lady Isabella Emma Fitzmaurice, daughter of second Earl of Orkney, and widow of Samuel Leo Schuster. On the 25th, at Honolulu, aged 61, **Captain Henry William Mist**, R.N. Served throughout the Crimean Campaign on board H.M.S. *Rodney*, and in the Naval Brigade with much distinction. On the 26th, at Streatham, aged 53, **Robert Brown, Ph.D., F.L.S.**, only son of Thomas Brown, of Campster, Caithness, N.B. Educated privately and at Edinburgh, Leyden, Rostock, and Copenhagen Universities; visited Spitzbergen, Greenland, and Baffin Bay, exploring as far east as Alaska, 1861-6; visited Greenland with Mr. Whymper, 1867, and made some interesting discoveries; next travelled through the Barbary States of North Africa, after which he settled in Scotland and was Lecturer on Geology, Botany, and Zoology at Edinburgh and Glasgow. He removed to London, 1875, and devoted himself to journalism and literature. On the 27th, at La Turbie, Monte Carlo, aged 70, **Major-General George Owen Bowdler**. Served with 12th and 40th Regiments in the New Zealand Wars, 1861-2 and 1863-4. On the 27th, at Hillesley House, Wotton-under-Edge, aged 65, **Sir William Le Fleming Robinson**, fourth baronet, son of Rev. William Scott Robinson, Rector of Dyrham and Farleigh. Entered Bengal Civil Service, 1851. Married, 1871, Emily Charlotte, daughter of John Clermont Whiteman, of Theydon Grove. On the 28th, at St. Catharine's, Doncaster, aged 66, **Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Stephen Cooke**, son of Sir William Bryan Cooke, eighth baronet. Was some years a clerk in the Admiralty, and afterwards a banker at Doncaster; Major, Yorkshire Dragoons, 1887; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1891. Married, 1874, Lady Mary Louisa Stewart, daughter of ninth Earl of Galloway. On the 28th, at Bodnant Hall, Derbyshire, aged 71, **Henry Davis Pochin**, eldest son of W. Pochin, of Wigston, Leicestershire. Educated as a practical chemist, and by experimental research made important discoveries in the application of chemistry to industry, founding the important firm of H. D. Pochin & Co. at Salford; sat as a Liberal for Stafford, 1868-9, but was unseated on petition; was an unsuccessful candidate for Stafford, 1865, and 1874, and for Monmouth. Married, 1852, Agnes, daughter of George Gretton Heap, of Timperley, Co. Cheshire. On the 29th, at Dublin, aged 64, **Patrick Leopold Martin, Q.C.**, son of John Martin, of Dublin. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; M.A., 1849; called to the Irish Bar,

1852; sat as a Liberal for Kilkenny, 1874-8. Married Bridget, daughter of Michael Cahill, of Ballykonra, Co. Kilkenny. On the 29th, at Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, aged 84, **Inspector-General Sir William Mackenzie, K.C.B., C.S.I., M.D.** Born at Dingwall, Ross-shire; graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, 1830, and M.R.C.S., Lond., 1832; appointed to Madras Medical Service, 1835; served in the Rohilla Wars, 1841 and 1851, and throughout the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, as Staff-Surgeon to 1st Brigade, under Sir Hugh Rose; Inspector of Madras Medical Department, 1861-71; author of various medical and other works. Married, 1845, Margaret, daughter of R. Prendergast, of Ardpiran Castle, Co. Tipperary. On the 30th, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 61, **Sir James Brown Patterson.** Born at Alnwick, Northumberland; emigrated to Australia, 1852, and began as a gold digger; entered House of Assembly, 1871; Commissioner of Public Works, 1875 and 1877; Minister of Railways, 1880-1; Minister of Customs, 1889-90; Prime Minister, 1893-5. He was a determined Protectionist. On the 30th, at Ramsgate, aged 56, **John Ormsby,** son of George Ormsby, of Gortner Castle, Co. Mayo. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; member of the Middle Temple, but not called; a prominent member of the Alpine Club, and the writer of numerous articles in various periodicals; author of "Autumn Rambles in South Africa" (1864); translator of the poem of "The Cid" (1879), and of "Don Quixote" (1885). Married, 1867, Elizabeth, daughter of George Jackson, of Enniscrone, Co. Mayo.

NOVEMBER.

Rustem Pasha.—Chimelli de Marini—for that was his original name—was born in 1810 at Constantinople of Italian parents, and entered the service of the Turkish Government at an early age. He chose the name of Rustem, a legendary Mahomedan hero. His first employment was as Secretary and Interpreter to Nedjib Pasha, who was sent in 1836 to subdue Ali Caramanli Pasha, Governor of Tripoli, who had assumed an attitude of defiance to the Porte. When Fuad Effendi (afterwards Fuad Pasha) was appointed Special Commissioner at Bucharest in 1848 in connection with the combined Turkish and Russian occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, Rustem accompanied him as Secretary and Assistant; and a few years later, in 1854, he again assisted him on a mission of pacification in Epirus and Thessaly. Rustem Bey on his return to Constantinople was appointed Secretary-General to the Foreign Office, and was the first to organise the service of the *Bureau de la Correspondance Etrangère* at the Porte. In 1856 he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Turin, and resided in Italy for fourteen years, being successively raised to the rank of Minister, Resident, and Envoy Extraordinary at that Court, the seat of which was afterwards removed to Florence. In 1870 he went on a special mission to Rome on the occasion of the Vatican Council. A few months later he was sent as Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, where he remained three years.

The most brilliant period of his career was that spent in the Lebanon, of which province he was appointed Governor-General with the assent of the Powers in 1873. After the Syrian massacres of 1860, the discordant elements were united under a system of self-government which depended largely for its success upon the ability and integrity of the Governor. Rustem Pasha extended the arrangements for local administration. His intelligence, activity, and impartiality preserved order among the mutually hostile populations of that wild region and won the respect alike of Mussulmans, Druses, and Christians. In 1885, after a long leave of absence to recruit his health, he was appointed, at the advanced age of 75, Turkish Ambassador in London on the retirement of Musurus Pasha. Rustem Pasha was highly esteemed in London society as well as at the Foreign Office, and his death, which occurred in London on November 20, seriously increased the difficulties then pending with the Porte.

Sir H. F. Ponsonby, G.C.B.—Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby was a son of Major-General Sir F. Ponsonby (second son of the third Lord Bessborough), and was born at Corfu in 1825. After receiving a professional education at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was appointed Ensign in the 49th Regiment in 1842, and subsequently transferred to the Grenadier Guards. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1849 was

made Private Secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, an office which he held under Lords St. Germans and Carlisle while Viceroy of Ireland. In 1855 he joined the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, and served at the siege of Sebastopol. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and after his death proceeded to Canada, where he commanded a battalion of Grenadier Guards. On April 8, 1870, he was appointed Private Secretary to the Queen, and in October, 1878, Keeper of the Privy Purse. In 1881 he retired from the Army as General. He married, in 1861, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. J. C. Bulteel, M.P., of Flete, Devonshire, and grand-daughter of the second Earl Grey.

Sir Henry was much beloved by the members of the Royal Family, with whom for a quarter of a century he was closely associated. He was regarded by the Queen as her most confidential servant. The duties of his position were not light. The Privy Purse alone took several hours of the day. As Private Secretary, in succession to Sir Thomas Biddulph in 1878, he opened whatever of the Queen's correspondence was not marked as private, consulted with the Queen upon it, and received and communicated her answers. Daily he edited a sort of gazette, composed of clippings from the press, which it was essential that the Queen should see. In addition to this, he edited the *Court Circular*, consulted with the Queen on countless social matters, and stood between the Queen and the whole of her household. There was scarcely a matter of private moment on which the Queen did not take his advice. Sir Henry filled his position with tact, dignity, and unflinching courtesy. He was struck down by paralysis early in the year, but by careful nursing and treatment he made a partial recovery. A relapse ensued, and after a long illness he died on November 21 at Osborne Cottage, East Cowes, which the Queen had placed at his disposal.

M. Saint-Hilaire.—M. Jules Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire was born in Paris on August 19, 1805. He began his career in 1825, when he received an appointment in the Ministry of Finance; and he wrote very freely in the newspapers from 1826 to 1830. The *Globe* counted him upon its regular staff, and he went so far as to sign the protest of the journalists on July 28, 1830. After the Revolu-

tion of that period he founded the *Bon Sens*, and as a Liberal he took an active part in politics, contributing with M. Armand Carrel to *Le National*. Towards the close of 1833, however, he showed signs of a desire to abandon political life and to devote himself to literature.

In the year 1834 M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire was appointed tutor and examiner in French literature at the Polytechnic School, and undertook a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, which served as a pendant to the translation of Plato, published by Cousin. For this service he was appointed, in 1838, to the Chair of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France, and in 1839 he was admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The fiftieth anniversary of his election to the Academy was celebrated at the Institute of France in 1889. The Revolution of February, 1848, threw him again into the vortex of politics, and he was elected to the constituent Assembly. He associated himself with the Moderate party, who endeavoured to calm the feverish animosities of that critical time. He approved the measures taken against the Socialists, but refused his confidence to General Cavaignac, making himself the mouth-piece of the Dictator's opponents. He did not oppose the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and he supported the Administration of M. Odilon Barrot. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1852, however, and the overthrow of the Parliamentary system, he resigned his chair at the College of France rather than swear fidelity to the Empire, and recorded his solemn protest against a form of government which outraged his feelings and judgment.

He returned to his literary and Oriental studies, and after ten years had passed he was reinstated in his professorship. Meanwhile he had spent a good deal of the intervening time in independent research and in a journey to Egypt with M. Ferdinand de Lesseps to explore the Isthmus of Suez; and after his return from Egypt he published his "Letters on Egypt," 1856, and "Egypt and the Great Suez Canal," 1857. In 1860 he published his work on "Buddha and his Religion"; in 1865 appeared his "Mahomet and the Koran," preceded by an introduction on the Mutual Duties of Philosophy and Religion, and in 1866 his "Philosophy of the Two Ampères."

At the general election of 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif as Deputy for the First Circonscription of Seine-et-Oise. He voted with the Extreme Left, and was one of those who signed the manifesto after the disturbances caused by the funeral of the Deputy Baudin. During the siege of Paris he remained in the capital, which he quitted after the armistice, in order to take his seat in the National Assembly at Bordeaux. He had again been elected a Deputy for the department of Seine-et-Oise. He joined with Grévy, Dufaure, Léon de Mailleville and Vitet in proposing that M. Thiers should be appointed chief of the Executive power. He was one of the committee of fifteen who were named to assist the Government in conducting the negotiations for peace with Russia. He took his seat with the Left Centre, voted for the preliminaries of peace, the abrogation of the laws of exile, the treaty of commerce, and the return of the Parliament to Paris. Notwithstanding his intimate friendship with M. Thiers, on acting as his general secretary, on more than one occasion, he publicly expressed opinions opposed to those of the Government. After the fall of M. Thiers he still sat and voted with the Moderate Republicans, and he joined the Republican minority in the Senate when he was elected a life Senator in December, 1875.

In the early autumn of 1880 a serious Ministerial crisis arose, in consequence of the execution of the decrees against the unauthorised religious communities. The Government resigned, and the Cabinet was reconstituted, under the presidency of M. Jules Ferry. In this Ministry M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, in succession to M. de Freycinet. During the new Minister's tenure of the Foreign Office one of the most important enterprises in connection with French policy abroad was carried through amid great national excitement. This was the occupation of Tunis, with which the name of M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire was closely identified. He sent a strong note to the French representative, "stating that no intervention, direct or indirect, would be tolerated." He also addressed a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, enumerating the effects of French enterprise on the country, and ending with the declaration that there was nothing to prevent France from doing, without fighting,

in Tunis what England was doing for India.

On the accession to power of Gambetta in November, 1881, the Premier himself assumed the office of Foreign Minister, and M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, after his retirement from official life, again applied himself to his studies. He found occupation as literary executor to M. Victor Cousin and M. Thiers. Early in the present year he published a masterly work in three volumes on Victor Cousin, in which he showed himself, in spite of his 89 years, a powerful controversialist. He was the author of numerous other original works besides the important translation of Aristotle already mentioned. He died almost suddenly on November 25, at his home in Paris, to which city he was deeply attached.

Alexandre Dumas.—M. Alexandre Dumas, the younger, son of the celebrated novelist and dramatist of the same name, was born in Paris in July, 1824. In his veins there was a strain of negro blood, a fact in which he rather gloried, speaking of the oppressed Africans as his unfortunate brethren. From an early age young Dumas exhibited many signs of genius, and in the society of the authors and artists among whom his father moved he was noted for his vivacity and precocity. At the age of seventeen—immediately after leaving the Collège Bourbon—he produced his first work, "*Les Pêchés de Jeunesse*." After accompanying his father in his journey to Spain and Africa, he wrote the "*Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet*," which was published in 1847. The book which established his reputation was "*La Dame aux Camélias*." It appeared in 1848, and a dramatised version was played at the Vaudeville in 1852, after having been previously interdicted by the Minister, M. Léon Faucher. "*La Dame aux Camélias*" was followed in quick succession by "*Le Roman d'une Femme*," "*Diane de Lys*," "*La Dame aux Perles*," and "*La Vie à Vingt Ans*"—the last-named being published in 1858. Most of these works were acted on the stage, as well as plays written specially with that object, such as "*La Question d'Argent*" and "*Le Fils Naturel*." Dumas's pieces, after the first production at the Vaudeville, were usually acted at the Gymnase, and their appearance was hailed as the event of the theatrical season. Other works of M. Dumas which belong to the same

period are "Le Père Prodigue" and "L'Ami des Femmes," which was put on the stage in 1864.

In collaboration with M. de Girardin M. Dumas wrote the "Supplice d'une Femme," which was acted at the Théâtre Français in 1865. A more celebrated play was "Les Idées de Mme. Aubray," a comedy in four acts, the theme of which was the rehabilitation of a woman with a past. The opening of the Franco-Prussian war put an end for a short time to M. Dumas's literary activity; and after the first disaster of 1870 he left Paris for his seat at Puy, near Dieppe, where in the December of the same year his father died. On the establishment of the Commune M. Dumas addressed a manifesto to a Rouen newspaper, in which, with patriotic fervour, he denounced the revolutionary party. This address was followed in 1871 by a "Nouvelle Lettre de Junius à Son Ami A. D.," which had a preface contributed by George Sand. Towards the close of the same year two pieces from his pen—"Une Visite de Noces" and "La Princesse Georges"—were played at the Gymnase. These were followed by "La Femme de Claude," which achieved a great success, as did also "Monsieur Alphonse," produced in 1873. A year or two later a drama of a different kind was written—"Les Danicheff"—the scene being laid in Russia. Then, in 1878, came a dramatic version of his father's romance of "Cagliostro." It was entitled "Joseph Balsamo."

In 1874 M. Dumas was elected on the first vote a member of the Academy, in the place of M. Pierre Lebrun. On this occasion Victor Hugo was present and warmly congratulated the new Academician. Afterwards M. Dumas made a very valuable and remarkable report to the Academy on the subject of the "Prix de Vertu." He continued to produce romances, of which the better known were "Contes et Nouvelles," "L'Affaire Clémenceau," the "Lettres d'un Provincial," and "Entr'actes," which last was a collection of articles and *feuilletons* published in volume form in 1877-8. "Atala," a lyrical drama, was the only effort of M. Dumas in poetry. In 1881 he published "La Princesse de Bagdad," in 1885 "Denise," and in 1887 "Francillon." Since that time M. Dumas composed little, but articles from his pen appeared from time to time in the Paris papers. He maintained to the last the keenest interest in dramatic affairs, and was for many years Pre-

sident of the Society of Dramatic Authors. M. Dumas was made an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1867. He was twice married, his first wife being a Russian lady of great beauty. For some months before his death he had been seriously ill, but it was hoped to the end that he might recover. He died, however, on Nov. 27 at his residence at Marly-le-Roi, a few miles from Paris.

Count Taaffe.—Count Edward Taaffe, descended from an old Irish family, was born in Vienna on February 24, 1833. During his childhood he was a constant companion of the Archduke Francis Joseph, the present Emperor. Count Taaffe entered the Civil Service in 1852, and obtained rapid promotion. In 1863 he was appointed Governor of the province of Salzburg, and four years later he was made Stadthalter of Upper Austria. It was then that the Emperor, on a visit to Linz, again met Count Taaffe. Shortly afterwards he entered Count Beust's Administration as Minister of the Interior. On December 30, 1867, the so-called bourgeois Ministry was called to office, Count Taaffe being this time entrusted with the Department of National Defence. As a member of this Administration he contributed in no small measure to the success of the negotiations for the Austro-Hungarian Compromise and the Constitution of 1867. After the resignation of the Premier, Prince Carlos Auersperg, Count Taaffe provisionally undertook the presidency of the Cabinet, amongst the members of which serious differences shortly afterwards arose. Some of the ministers advocated a system of electoral reform involving a direct franchise. The minority, of which Count Taaffe was one, was in favour of an autonomous suffrage through the provincial Diets. Both parties published their views, after which they tendered their resignation. The Emperor allowed the minority to retire, but after a short interval the Cabinet that followed also resigned, and Count Taaffe came back in the Potocki Administration at the head of the Home Office. Some twelve months later Count Hohenwart became Prime Minister, and Count Taaffe was appointed Governor of the Tyrol, a post which he held for eight years. In February, 1879, he once more returned to the Home Office, under the Premiership of Von Stromayr. On the resignation of the latter in the following August Count Taaffe himself was requested by the Emperor to form a

new Cabinet, in which, in addition to the Premiership, he again took the Portfolio of the Interior.

Count Taaffe's first endeavours were directed towards inducing the Czechs to abandon their policy of abstention and persuading all the different elements in the country to take part in the work of the Reichsrath. His efforts in this direction were successful. He failed, however, in his main object, which was to reconcile the nationalities and to create a majority which would be purely Austrian, making no difference in the treatment of Slavs and Germans. Difficulties soon arose. The nationalities that had been kept under by the exclusive *régime* of the German Liberals sought revenge, and tried to secure a privileged position. In consequence of the refusal of the German Liberal party to join him, Count Taaffe was obliged to take his majority amongst the Slavs and Conservatives. Ultimately, however, he recognised that his system of purchasing support, by concessions at the cost of the German element and the existing Constitution, was a dangerous

policy. The first serious indication of this peril was the almost complete destruction of the Old Czech party by the Radical Young Czechs. His efforts to bring about a compromise with the Bohemian people having failed, he tried gradually to win over the Germans to the Government side, giving a prominent member of that party a place in the Cabinet without a portfolio. It proved, however, to be too late. Even his exceptional talent as a Parliamentary tactician was scarcely sufficient to overcome the growing difficulty of playing off the parties against each other. It was at this point that Count Taaffe laid before the Reichsrath the radical scheme of electoral reform which was the immediate cause of his fall. He placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor on November 23, 1893, and definitely withdrew from political life, passing the chief part of his time at Schloss, St. Ellrichan, which had been the seat of the family in Austria since 1769, and it was here on November 29 that Count Edward Taaffe, sixth son of ninth Viscount Taaffe in the peerage of Ireland, died.

On the 1st, in Gower Street, W.C., aged 77, **Mrs. Everett-Green, Mary Anne Wood**. Born in Sheffield, and resided for many years in Lancashire and Yorkshire; removed to London, 1841, and associated herself with Miss Agnes Strickland in historical researches; she edited "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies" (1846); "Lives of the Princesses of England" (1849-55). Her chief work, however, was the editing of State Papers and Records for the Master of the Rolls, in which work she was engaged from 1856 until her death, and comprised the papers of the Reigns of James I., Charles II., Queen Elizabeth, and of the Commonwealth. In 1844 she married Mr. G. P. Everett-Green, of Hull, an artist of some repute, whom she survived many years. On the 1st, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 64, **Georgiana Marion May**, a popular novelist, youngest daughter of Professor George L. Craik, of Belfast. Began writing in 1856, when some of her short stories appeared in *All the Year Round*. Married, 1885, Allan Walter May. On the 3rd, at Saarebrück, Alsace, aged 83, **George Charles d'Anthès, Baron de Heeckeren**. Educated at St. Cyr, and took part in the Revolution of 1830, and afterwards went to Holland. In 1837 he killed his brother-in-law, the Russian poet Pouchkine, when he returned to France, and in 1848 entered political life as a Bonapartist, and became a Senator and diplomatist under the Empire. On the 3rd, at Paris, aged 65, **Dowager-Countess of Caithness, Marie**, only daughter of Don Antonio José de Mariatigue, of Santa Cantalina, a Spanish merchant of great wealth. Married, first, 1853, General Count de Pomar; and second, 1872, the fourteenth Earl of Caithness, who died in 1881. In 1879 the Pope extended to her the patent of Duchess, the title granted in 1875 to her son; she was noted for her devotion to Spiritualistic and Neo-Buddhist views. On the 3rd, at Hyde Park Square, W., aged 94, **Jacob Montefiore**, senior elder of the London Congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews. Born in Jamaica, but educated in England, where he settled in business; appointed Commissioner for the colonisation of South Australia, 1834, and one of the founders of the Bank of Australasia. On the 3rd, at Kensington, aged 62, **Thomas Key**, son of Professor Hewitt Key. Educated at University College, London; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1856; was the author and editor of several valuable law books, and Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery. On the 4th, at Chicago, aged 45, **Eugene Field**, an American poet and journalist, son of Roswell M. Field, a barrister. Born at St. Louis; educated at the University of Missouri; after visiting Europe he wrote various St. Louis papers; editor of the *Denver Tribune*, 1881, and *Chicago News*, 1883-8. Married, 1873, Julia S., daughter of H. Com-

stock, of St. Joseph. On the 4th, at Paris, aged 74, **Cucheval Clarigny**, Librarian of S. Geneviève. Born at Calais, and educated at the Ecole Normale there, of which he became librarian; came to Paris in 1851, and edited the *Constitutionnel*; but afterwards attached himself to the opposition journal, *La Presse*. He was the author of numerous works, including a life of Lord Beaconsfield. On the 4th, at Madrid, aged 87, **Manuel Concha**, Captain-General in the Spanish Army, and first Marquis de Habana. A brilliant soldier, and an ardent Liberal; Spanish Ambassador at Paris, 1861-4; President of the Senate, Governor of Cuba, and Minister of War on different occasions. On the 5th, at Brighton, aged 92, **Major-General Sir Peter Melville Melville, K.C.B.**, youngest son of Captain Philip Melville. Entered the Bombay Army, 1819, but employed chiefly in civil and political duties; secretary to the Government of Bombay, 1840-59. Married, 1836, Catherine Mary, daughter of John Robertson, of Tweedmouth, Berwick-on-Tweed. On the 5th, at Shipton-on-Stour, aged 66, **Rev. John William Caldicott, D.D.** Born at Birmingham; educated at King Edward's School and Pembroke and Jesus Colleges, Oxford; B.A., 1851, second class, Lit. Hum.; Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, 1852-60; Head Master of Bristol Grammar School, 1860-83; Rector of Shipton-on-Stour, 1888. On the 6th, at Maida Vale, aged 46, **Jane Lee**, daughter of Dr. J. Lee, Archdeacon of Dublin. Educated privately, and afterwards under Professor Benfey, of Bonn; devoting herself especially to the study of Sanskrit and Lithuanian; appointed Vice-Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge; edited an annotated edition of Goethe's "Faust." On the 7th, at Bolton Hall, Bedale, aged 77, **Lord Bolton**, William Henry Orde-Powlett, third Baron Bolton, Married, 1844, Letitia, daughter of Colonel Crawford, of Newfield, Ayrshire. On the 9th, at Hastings, aged 82, **Rt. Rev. James Colquhoun Campbell, D.D.**, son of John Campbell, of Stonefield, Argyllshire. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1836, Senior Opt. and second class Classical Tripos; Vicar of Roath, Glamorganshire, 1839-44; of Merthyr Tydvil, 1844-59; Hon. Canon of Llandaff, 1855; Archdeacon, 1857; Bishop of Bangor, 1857-90, when he retired. Married, 1840, Blanche, daughter of J. Bruce Pryce, of Duffryn, Glamorganshire. On the 9th, at Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A., aged 82, **Colonel Benjamin Waite**, leader of the Canadian Rebellion of 1835; condemned for his share to be hanged and quartered, but sentence commuted to transportation for life; escaped from Van Diemen's Land, and was wrecked on the coast of Brazil. On the 9th, at Selsey Rectory, Sussex, aged 77, **Rev. Henry Foster**. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A., 1838; Principal of Chichester Diocesan Training College, 1840-2; Vicar of Salmeston, 1847-63; and Vicar of Selsey, 1863. On the 10th, at South Kensington, aged 80, **Lieutenant-General Sir William Augustus Fyers, K.C.B.**, son of Major-General Peter Fyers, C.B. Entered 40th Regiment, 1834; served in the Scinde Campaign, 1839-40; in the Afghan War, under General Nott, 1840-2; and Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; appointed Colonel of a Rifle Brigade, 1864. Married, 1858, May Stuart, daughter of Admiral Evan Nepean. On the 11th, at Highfield House, Doncaster, aged 75, **Patrick Stirling, C.E.**, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Stirling, of Galston, Ayrshire. A practical engineer of great capacity, to whom express railway travelling owed much; he was for thirty years in charge of the Great Northern Railway engine works at Doncaster. On the 11th, at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, aged 83, **Rev. the Hon. John Grey, D.D.**, son of second Earl Grey. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1832, first class Classical Tripos; appointed Rector of Houghton, 1847; Hon. Canon of Durham, 1849. Married, first, 1836, Lady Georgiana Hervey, daughter of first Marquess of Bristol; and second, 1874, Helen May, daughter of John Eden Spalding, of the Holme, New Galloway, N.B. On the 12th, at London, aged 76, **Carl Oberthür**, a distinguished harpist. Born at Munich, and was whilst still a youth appointed harpist at the Zürich Theatre, and thence transferred to the Court Theatres at Wiesbaden and Mannheim; came to London, 1844, and joined Sir M. Costa's orchestra. He was the composer of several cantatas, trios, part songs; an opera, "Floria de Mamur," and a mass. On the 12th, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 67, **George Lawson**, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the University of Halifax, N.S. Born at Dundee, and for some years was a clerk in a merchant's office; chosen by Professor Balfour, of Edinburgh, as his assistant in 1848, and appointed Professor of Natural History at Kingston College, Canada, 1858, and transferred to Halifax, N.S., 1865; President of the Royal Society of Canada, 1888; devoted much time to the study of fruit growing in the Dominion. Married, 1857, Miss Lucy Stapeley, of London, a writer on natural history. On the 14th, at Charleston, Co. Roscommon, aged 63, **Sir Gilbert King**, third baronet. Married, 1833, Mary, daughter of Charles Vigogne,

of Wicklow. On the 15th, at Folkestone, aged 51, **Sir George William Elliot**, second baronet, second son of Sir Geo. Elliot. Educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Cambridge; sat as a Conservative for Northallerton, 1874-85, and for the Richmond Division of the North Riding, 1886-95. Married, 1866, Sarah, daughter of Charles Taylor, of Sunderland. On the 15th, at Connaught Place, Hyde Park, aged 80, **Sir Charles Henry Coote**, tenth baronet, and premier baronet of Ireland. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. On the 15th, at St. George's Place, Hyde Park, aged 64, **Sir Edward John Dean Paul**, fourth baronet, son of George Robert Paul. Married, first, 1864, Mary Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Henry Vaughan Brooke, C.B.; and second, 1867, Eliza Monckton, daughter of Major-General James Ramsay. On the 16th, at Stoketon, Cornwall, aged 73, **Lord Kinsale**, Michael William de Courcy, thirty-first or thirty-second Baron Kinsale, son of Rev. Michael de Courcy, D.D. Married, first, 1852, Esther Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Williams, of Dublin; and second, 1874, Jessie Maud, daughter of Rev. Edward Polwhele, of Pitherton, Cornwall. On the 16th, at Beyrout, aged 77, **Henrich van Dyck, M.D.** Born at Kinderhook, in the State of New York, of Dutch parentage. Educated at the Kinderhook Academy and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; selected as Missionary by the American Board of Foreign Missions and sent to Syria, 1840, and was mixed up with the chronic quarrels of the Druses and Maronites, and was nearly killed, 1848; he made an accurate translation of the Arabic Bible, and subsequently took to teaching and preaching in Berat, where he was greatly esteemed by people of all religions. On the 18th, at Barntown House, Co. Wexford, aged 81, **Sir Frederick Hughes, K.L.H.**, son of Robert Hughes, of Ely House, Wexford. Entered the Madras Light Cavalry of the H.E.I.C.S.; served in Persia, Circassia, and the Crimea; unsuccessfully contested Wexford as a Liberal, 1874 and 1880. Married, first, 1864, Emily, daughter of W. Kraittler; and second, 1871, Theodosia, daughter of Edward James, of Swarland Park, Northumberland. On the 19th, at Rome, aged 67, **Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte**, second son of Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, and grandson of Napoleon's brother Lucien. Born at Rome, where he constantly resided; created Cardinal-Priest, 1868. On the 19th, at Hyde Park Street, W., aged 65, **Admiral Richard Bulkeley Pearse**, son of Bulkeley Pearse, of Munkham, Woodford. Entered the Royal Navy, 1842, and served on H.M.S. *Resolute* in the Arctic Expedition, 1850-2, in the Burmese War, 1852-3, in the Baltic, 1854-5, and China War, 1858-60. On the 19th, at Harketon Manor, Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 64, **Thomas William Haines**, Colonel commanding 4th Battalion (Volunteer) Norfolk Regiment. Married, first, 1862, Marie, daughter of J. S. Robertson, M.D.; and second, 1883, Mercy, daughter of William Ribbar and widow of R. D. Calvert, 57th Foot. On the 20th, at Lennel, Coldstream, N.B., aged 63, **Captain the Hon. Henry Baillie-Hamilton, R.N.**, son of tenth Earl of Haddington. Entered the Royal Navy, 1846; served with the Naval Brigade in the Kaffir War of 1851, and Crimean Campaign, 1854-5. Married, 1872, Hon. Harriet Frances, daughter of fifth Lord Polwarth. On the 20th, at Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, aged 87, **Sir Rowland Macdonald Stephenson, C.E.**, son of Rowland Stephenson. Born in London; educated at Harrow and entered the engineering profession, 1830; was chiefly employed in the East Indian Railway Company, of which he became Chairman. Married, first, 1840, Emily, daughter of Lieutenant Hederstedt, R.N.; and second, 1883, Elizabeth, widow of J. Tindall, of Scarborough. On the 21st, at Sandown, aged 58, **Colonel Francis David Millett Brown, V.C.**, son of G. F. Brown, of B.C.S. Entered the Bengal Army, 1855; attached to the Staff Corps; served throughout the Indian Mutiny, where he gained the Victoria Cross, and was afterwards employed in the North-West Frontier War, 1863. On the 21st, at Jersey, aged 65, **Colonel Patrick Roddy, V.C.** Entered the Bengal Army, 1848; served with great distinction during the Indian Mutiny with Generals Havelock and Outram, 1857-60, in the Abyssinian Campaign, 1868, and in Afghanistan, 1879, where he further distinguished himself. On the 21st, at Cambridge, aged 57, **Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D.**, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity. Born at Stanningley; educated at Leeds Grammar School and Magdalen College, Cambridge; B.A., 1858; first class Classical Tripos; Fellow of Magdalen, 1861-74; Fellow of St. Catherine's College, 1874-9; Canon of York, 1887; Norrisian Professor of Divinity, 1879-92, when he was made Lady Margaret Professor; author of numerous theological and exegetical works; a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee, etc. On the 22nd, at Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, aged 65, **Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Henry Palliser, G.C.B.**, son of Major-General Henry Palliser, R.A. Born at Devonport;

educated at Addiscombe; entered the Indian Army, 1847; served in several frontier campaigns, and in the Indian Mutiny, 1858-9, during which he was twice severely wounded; commanded 10th Bengal Cavalry in the Abyssinian War, 1872-3; commanded an advance guard in Afghan War, 1878-9, and other campaigns. Married, 1871, Harriett, daughter of Rev. Charles Cotton, of Etwell Hall, Derby. On the 22nd, at Ryde, I.W., aged 74, **Sir Charles Cavendish Clifford**, fourth baronet, third son of Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, first baronet and Black Rod. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1841; elected Fellow of All Souls', 1842; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1846; Private Secretary to Lord Palmerston, 1854-7; sat as a Liberal for the Isle of Wight, 1857-65, and for Newport, I.W., 1870-85. On the 22nd, at Liverpool, aged 67, **Philip Henry Rathbone**, younger son of William Rathbone, of Liverpool, where he became a member of the family firm of shipowners. Took a leading part in the reform of underwriting; was President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and a local Alderman, and as an authority in art matters was instrumental in the promotion of the Liverpool Art Gallery. Married, 1852, Jane Stringer. On the 22nd, at Eton Park Road, Fulham, aged 60, **Lord de Tabley**, John Byrne Leicester Warren, third Baron de Tabley, son of second baron. Born at Tabley House, Knutsford; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and became Captain in Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1860; stood as a Liberal candidate for Mid Cheshire, 1868; published two series of "Poems, Dramatic and Lyrical" (1892-5). On the 23rd, at Haverfordwest, aged 74, **Sir William Davies**, son of Thomas Davies, of Prendergast, Haverfordwest. Admitted as a Solicitor, 1848, and became head of a London and provincial firm; sat as a Liberal for Pembrokeshire, 1880-92. Married, first, 1859, Martha Rees, daughter of Thomas Morgan; and second, 1889, Mary E., daughter of Thomas Morgan and co-heiress of William Rees, of Scoveston, Co. Pembroke. On the 23rd, at Plumstead, Kent, aged 72, **General George Gibson Anderson**, second son of Major-General W. C. Anderson, R.A. Entered Bengal Infantry, 1839; served through the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9, and was twice wounded. Married, 1891, Kate, daughter of James Russell, of Horton Court Lodge, Kent. On the 24th, at Heathfield, Sussex, aged 54, **Colonel T. Fraser Bruce**, son of John Bruce, of Sumburgh, Shetland Isles. Entered the Bengal Army, 1859; served in the Umbeyla Campaign, 1863, the Iowaki Afride Expedition, 1877-8, and the Afghan War, 1878-9. On the 24th, at Tobermory, Mull, N.B., aged 79, **James Cowan**, son of Alexander Cowan, of Edinburgh. Educated at the High School, and afterwards entered his father's business as papermaker; Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1872-4, and sat as a Liberal for that city, 1874-82. Married, 1841, Charlotte, daughter of Duncan Cowan. On the 25th, at Ealing, aged 85, **Rt. Rev. William Walrond Jackson, D.D.**, Bishop of Antigua. Born at Barbados; educated at Codrington College, of which he was a licentiate in theology; held preferment in Barbados, 1834-6, Trinidad, 1836-9, St. Vincent, 1839-42, and Barbados, 1842-6, when he received a Lambeth Degree of M.A., and held the appointment of Chaplain of the Forces in the West Indies, 1846-60; consecrated Bishop of Antigua, 1860; came to England, 1879, where he subsequently resided. On the 25th, at Wigan, aged 72, **Rev. the Hon. George Thomas Orlando Bridgeman**, second son of second Earl of Bradford. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1843; Rector of Willey, Salop, 1850-3, of Blymhill, Staffs, 1853-64, when he was made Rector of Wigan; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, 1872; Hon. Canon of Chester, 1872-80, when he became Hon. Canon of Liverpool. Married, 1850, Emily Mary, daughter of Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells. On the 26th, at the Albany, Piccadilly, aged 77, **General the Hon. Sir Francis Colborne, K.C.B.**, son of first Lord Seaton. Entered the Army, 1836; served in Canada, 1838-9; as A.Q.M.G. to 3rd Division in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5; Q.M.G. in Mauritius, 1862-7; Adjutant-General in Scotland, 1867-71; commanded troops in China, 1874-8, and in Perak Expedition, 1875-6; Colonel, R.W. Kent Regiment, 1881-5, when he was made Colonel of Warwickshire Regiment. On the 26th, at South Kensington, aged 66, **Henry Seebohm**, an eminent naturalist. Born at Bradford, Yorkshire; educated at the Friends' School, York, where he showed a great love for natural history; for many years was in business as a steel manufacturer at Sheffield, but continued his ornithological studies without interruption, visiting various parts of Central and Southern Europe; in 1875 he made an expedition to the Lower Petchora in Northern Russia, and in 1877 to the Valley of Yenisei in Siberia; author of "History of British Birds and their Eggs," "Birds of South Africa," "Siberia in Europe," "Siberia in Asia," etc. On the 27th, at Mitford, aged 86, **Lieutenant-Colonel John Philip Osbaldeston-Mitford**, son of Robert Mitford. Entered 18th

Regiment, 1827; served in first China War; assumed additional name of Osbaldeston, 1870. Married, 1844, Fanny, daughter of Charles Mitford, of Pittshill, Sussex. On the 30th, at Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire, aged 52, **Viscount Arbuthnott**, John Arbuthnott, tenth viscount. Appointed Lieutenant, 49th Foot, 1863. Married, 1871, Anna Harriet, daughter of Edward Allen, of Inchmartine.

DECEMBER.

On the 1st, at Lausanne, aged 71, **Major-General Edward Atlay, C.B.**, son of Rev. H. Atlay, of Great Casterton, Rutland. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal Artillery, 1842; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; commanded the Royal Artillery with the Hazara Field Force, 1868. Married, 1852, Annie Florence, daughter of Colonel T. C. Watson, Bengal Army. On the 1st, at Basle, aged 70, **Professor Ludwig Rüttemeyer**. Born at Biglen, in the Emmenthal. After studying theology at Berne, turned to medicine, and studied in Paris, London, and Leyden; appointed Professor of Zoology at Basle, 1855; was the author of numerous works on comparative anatomy, etc. On the 3rd, at North Hurst, Ivybridge, Devon, aged 73, **Major-General George Drury, R.M.** Entered the Royal Marines, 1841; served in the Burmese War, 1852-3; Baltic Campaign, 1854-5. Married, 1850, Jessie, daughter of Harry Pigou, 3rd Dragoon Guards. On the 4th, at Hereford, aged 77, **Henry Wright Phillott, B.D.**, Chancellor of Hereford Cathedral, son of Johnson Phillott, of Bath. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1838, Second Class in Classics, Third in Mathematics; Assistant Master at Charterhouse, 1842; Rector of Staunton-on-Wye, Herefordshire, 1850-1887, when he was appointed Canon of Hereford; author of "History of Hereford Diocese," etc. Married, 1852, Miss Fuge. On the 4th, at Warnham Court, Horsham, aged 75, **Charles Thomas Lucas**, son of John Lucas. Began life as a working man, and afterwards as a builder at Norwich; after some years founded at Lowestoft the firm of Lucas Brothers, and acquired a great position as a contractor; the Albert Hall, the Exhibition of 1871, the Liverpool Street Terminus of the Great Eastern Railway, the Royal Albert and the Tilbury Docks, the London, Chatham, and Dover, and the Metropolitan District Railways being among their contracts. Married, 1850, Charlotte, daughter of J. Tiffin. On the 6th, at Polwithen, Penzance, aged 80, **William Bolitho**, third son of Thomas Bolitho, of The Coombe, the founder of the mineral wealth of Cornwall; a great philanthropist and public-spirited man. Married, 1851, Mary Hichens, daughter of Walter Saye, of St. Ives, Cornwall. On the 6th, at Rome, aged 76, **Cardinal Persico**, Prefect of the Congregation of Indulgences. Born at Naples; despatched on a mission to Ireland to inquire into the Nationalist movement, 1890-1; Cardinal Priest, 1893. On the 6th, at Oxford, aged 68, **Rev. Richard St. John Tyrwhitt**. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1849, Second Class, Classics; Tutor of Christ Church, 1858-72. The author of several works on art and other subjects, and a water-colour painter of considerable skill. On the 7th, at Beaconsfield, aged 66, **Rev. Charles Humphrey Cholmeley**, son of Rev. Robert Cholmeley, Rector of Waynfleet, Lincoln. Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A., 1851; Fellow of Magdalen, 1853-8; Vicar of Sherborne St. John, 1864, and Denton, Wilts, 1868-85, when he was appointed Rector of Beaconsfield. On the 8th, at Brighton, aged 67, **George Augustus Sala**, a distinguished journalist. Born in London, the youngest of thirteen children, of an Italian impresario and a Demerara lady, who after her widowhood supported her family by singing and teaching; was originally educated at Paris and Bolton House, Turnham Green; at the age of 14 he was thrown on his own resources, but managed to learn drawing at Carl Schiber's studio, and engraving; he was next employed at 15s. a week writing librettos and painting scenery for the Princess Theatre, and in 1852 made his first venture in literature, "The Key of the House," which appeared in Dickens' *Household Words*, to which journal he became a regular contributor. In 1862 he became attached to the *Daily Telegraph*, and continued to write for that paper until the end of his life, journeying for it to every country, and to report all sorts of incidents. He was unrivalled as a special correspondent, and was the author of several books, of which his own adventures were the groundwork. He was twice married. On the 9th, at Thorne, Yeovil, aged 72, **James John Hooper**, Judge of the Yeovil and Salisbury Circuit County Court, son of Rev. James Hooper, Rector of East Lydford. Educated at Wadham College, Oxford; Second Class Classics, B.A., 1846; Fellow of Oriel, 1847; called to the

Bar at the Inner Temple, 1852; County Court Judge for Leicestershire, 1883-92. Married, 1885, Rhoda, daughter of Rev. E. Harbin, Rector of Kingweston, Somerset, and widow of George Warry, of Upway, Dorset. On the 9th, at Hayes, Middlesex, aged 74, **William Leist Readwin Cates**, author of "The Dictionary of Biography," "Pocket Date Book," and many other works of reference. On the 10th, at Parham, Suffolk, aged 76, **Rt. Rev. George Hills, D.D.**, son of Admiral George Hills. Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and University College, Durham; B.A., 1836; Vicar of Great Yarmouth, 1848-59; first Bishop of British Columbia, 1859-92. Married, 1865, Maria Philadelphia, daughter of Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., K.C.B. On the 11th, at Eaton Square, S.W., aged 76, **Lord Dunleath**, John Mulholland, first Baron Dunleath, son of Andrew Mulholland, of Ballywalter Park, Co. Down. Took a leading place as a manufacturer in Belfast; was associated with Mr. Cobden in negotiating the commercial treaty with France, 1860; sat as a Conservative for Downpatrick, 1874-85; created a Peer, 1892. Married, 1851, Frances Louisa, daughter of Hugh Lyle, of Knocktana, Co. Derry. On the 12th, at Wells, aged 86, **Venerable Robert William Browne, D.D.**, son of William Browne. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford; B.A., 1831 (double first); Fellow of St. John's, 1831-9; Professor of Classical Literature at King's College, London, 1835-62; Rector of Weston-super-Mare, 1862-70; Archdeacon of Bath, 1860; Canon of Wells, 1863. Married, 1839, Caroline, daughter of Rev. Sir C. Hardinge, second baronet. On the 12th, at Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., aged 82, **Allan G. Thurman**. Born at Lynchburg, Virginia, whence his family removed and settled in Ohio in 1819; studied at Columbus College; admitted to the Bar, 1835; elected to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, 1851; Chief Justice, 1854-6; elected United States Senator, 1869, becoming at once the leader of the Democratic party in Congress; supported as candidate for President at Democratic Conventions of 1874, 1880, and 1884; nominated by acclamation for Vice-President, 1888. On the 14th, at Rome, aged 82, **Cardinal Melchers**, Paul Melchers. Born at Münster, Westphalia, where he was educated; ordained Priest, 1841, and became successively Sub-Regent of the Seminary and Vicar-General, 1844, Bishop of Osnabrück, 1857, and Archbishop of Cologne, 1866. For refusing to obey the "May Laws" of Prince Bismarck and the Reichstag he was sentenced to various terms of fine and imprisonment, 1874, and finally dispossessed of his See, 1876. He took refuge in Limburg, whence he hoped to administer that See, but further proceedings were taken against him, and were continued for some time. In 1885, having been nominated Cardinal (St. Stephen of Mount Celius), he resigned his See and continued to live at Rome. On the 15th, at Weybridge, aged 71, **Admiral the Hon. Francis Egerton**, son of first Earl of Ellesmere. Entered the Royal Navy, 1840, and was present at the bombardment of Acre in that year; commanded H.M.S. *Basilisk* in the Russian War, 1854-5; aide-de-camp to the Queen, 1865-73; sat as a Liberal for East Derbyshire and for the North-Eastern Division, 1866-92; appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, 1893. Married, 1861, Lady Louisa Cavendish, daughter of seventh Duke of Devonshire. On the 15th, at Lowndes Square, W., aged 70, **Lieutenant-General George John Peacocks**. Entered the Army, 1842. Married, 1888, Constance, daughter of Admiral Walcott, M.P., and widow of Hon. Charles Lennox Butler. On the 17th, at Dublin, aged 85, **Mgr. Edward Kennedy**, Dean of the Roman Catholic Chapter of Dublin. For fifty years in the priesthood, of which thirty-nine had been spent in St. James' parish, Dublin, where he was largely identified with all charitable and educational work. Was for many years Chaplain of Kilmainham Prison, and was thus brought in contact with many political leaders and others. On the 17th, at Llandogo, South Wales, aged 85, **Antonio Gallenga**. Born at Parma, where he passed through his University career; threw himself with eagerness into the revolutionary movement of 1830, and, narrowly escaping with his life, became a tutor abroad, 1831-6, when he emigrated to New York and thence returned to London in 1839, where, with a brief interval as tutor in a college in Nova Scotia, he supported himself by literature. In 1848, on the outbreak of the Italian Revolution, he threw in his lot with the insurgents, and was secretly employed by Cavour and others, and in 1854 was elected a member of the Piedmontese Parliament. Was War Correspondent of the *Times* during the Italian War, 1859, and for the next twenty years represented that journal in various parts of the globe, retiring in 1885 to a retreat on the banks of the Wye, which he had purchased many years previously. He was the author of several books of travel and reminiscences. He was twice married, and in each case to English women. On the 17th, at Upper Tooting, aged 52, **Daniel Ambrose, M.D., M.P.**, son of Stephen

Ambrose, of Loughill, Co. Limerick. Educated at the Catholic University and Queen's College, Galway; was elected for South Louth, 1892 and 1895, as a Nationalist (McCarthyite section). On the 19th, at Elton Hall, North Hants, aged 76, **Lord Knightley**, Sir Rainald Knightley, of Fawsley Court, first Baron Knightley, son of Sir Charles Knightley. Educated at Eton; sat as a Conservative for South Northamptonshire, 1852-92, when he was raised to the peerage; a noted rider with the Pytchley hounds, and whist player at the Arlington and Turf Clubs. Married, 1869, Louisa Mary, daughter of General Sir Edward Bowater. On the 22nd, at Birmingham, aged 61, "**Father**" **Pollock**, Rev. James Samuel Pollock, son of Major Pollock, 43rd Regiment. Born in the Isle of Man; graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; after working in London undertook in 1865 a mission in the poorest parts of Birmingham, where his labours met with great reward; was the author of "A Plain Guide," "The Measure of Faith," etc. On the 23rd, at Twickenham, aged 72, **John Russell Hind, LL.D., F.R.S.**, son of one of the introducers of the Jacquard loom into Nottingham; articulated in 1840 to a civil engineer; but soon afterwards appointed assistant at the Royal Observatory, and in 1843 sent to determine the longitude of Valentia, in Ireland; appointed, 1844, observer to Mr G. Bishop's private observatory in Regent's Park, and soon became a constant writer on astronomy; was the discoverer of the "Victoria," "Urania," and six other planetary stars, four in one year; President of the Royal Astronomical Society, 1880, and Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac Office. On the 23rd, at Hornby Castle, Bedale, aged 67, **Duke of Leeds**, George Godolphin Osborne, ninth duke. Born in Paris; Captain, North York Militia, 1852-9. Married, 1861, Hon. Fanny Georgiana Pitt, daughter of fourth Lord Rivers. Took little part in political life, but devoted himself to the care and improvement of his estates and tenantry. On the 23rd, at Doughty Street, W.C., aged 79, **William Tegg**, son of Thomas Tegg, book auctioneer and publisher. Wrote under the pseudonym of "Peter Parley" many annuals and books for the young, and was the publisher of numerous reprints of standard works at a cheap rate. On the 23rd, at Cannes, aged 83, **Captain Edward Mervyn Archdale**, eldest son of E. Archdale, of Castle Archdale, Co. Fermanagh. Entered the Army; was Captain, 6th Dragoon Guards; sat as a Conservative for Fermanagh, 1834-74. Married, 1848, Emma, daughter of J. Goulding, of Kew. On the 23rd, at Chiswick, aged 43, **Serge Michaelovitch Kravchinsky**, better known as "Stepniak." Born in Southern Russia of a noble family; passed through the provincial gymnasium, and became an officer in the Imperial Artillery; was one of the first to enter upon a democratic propaganda, and was arrested in 1874, but escaped, and continued to work secretly; was at length obliged to fly from Russia in 1880, and settled in London, 1882; became widely known and esteemed as a literary man and political thinker; was the author of "Underground Russia," "Russia under the Czars," and numerous other works. He was run over by a train at a level crossing near his house in Bedford Park. On the 24th, at Glenfarne Hall, Enniskillen, aged 64, **Sir Edward James Harland, Bart., M.P.**, son of W. Harland, M.D., of Scarborough; served his time as apprentice to Messrs Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne; established himself at Belfast, where he designed and built the steamers of the White Star Line; Chairman of the Harbour Board, and twice Mayor of Belfast; elected as a Conservative without opposition, 1889, and at the two subsequent elections. Married, 1860, Rosa, daughter of A. Thomas Warne, of Belfast. On the 24th, at Dublin, aged 65, **William John Fitzpatrick, LL.D.**, son of John Fitzpatrick, of Thomas Street, Dublin. Educated successively at a Protestant school and the Roman Catholic College of Clongower Wood; compiled a number of biographies and books of memoirs; was the author of "The Sham Squire," "Life of Father Burke," "Secret Service under Pitt," and many others; elected Professor of History at the Royal Hibernian Academy, 1876. On the 27th, at West Stafford, Dorchester, aged 86, **Rev. Reginald Southwell Smith**, fourth son of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, of Sydling, Dorset. Educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford; stroke of the College boat, 1829; B.A., 1830; Curate of Lyme Regis, 1834-6; Rector of West Stafford, 1836; Canon of Salisbury, 1875. Married, 1836, Emily Genevieve, daughter of H. H. Simpson, of Bath. On the 28th, at Duchess Street, Portland Place, aged 79, **Lady Gregory**, Fanny Clifton. First appeared at the Adelphi Theatre in 1836, and first in low comedy parts, but after acting at Drury Lane and the Haymarket she rose to higher parts, such as Celia in "As You Like It" and Cordelia in "King Lear"; made a great hit in 1852 in Tom Taylor's "Masks and Faces"; retired in 1858 and became popular as a reader. Married, first, 1851, Edward Stirling, stage manager of Drury Lane Theatre; and second, 1894, Sir Charles Hutton Gregory,

the civil engineer. On the 28th, at Dundalk, Co. Louth, aged 71, **Sir Thomas Oriel Forster, Bart., C.B.** Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; served in 77th Foot, 1843-52, and was afterwards Colonel, 5th Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers; succeeded as third baronet, 1876; created C.B. (Civil Division), 1881. Married, 1862, Hon. Mary E. A. Plunket, daughter of second Lord Plunket, Bishop of Tuam. On the 29th, at Dublin, aged 55, **St. Laurence French Mullen, M.D.** Educated at Tuam and Queen's College, Galway; appointed to Royal Naval Medical Service, 1868; served in Egypt and West Indies; retired, 1888, and devoting himself to politics, unsuccessfully contested South Dublin as a Parnellite in 1892. On the 29th, at Earl's Colme, Essex, aged 59, **Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Newby Clay**, son of W. N. Clay, of St. Marychurch, Torquay. Entered the Army, 1854; served with 79th Highlanders in the Indian Campaign. On the 30th, at Maida Hill, London, aged 79, **Colonel Richard John Gedaliah Hurford**, son of Major J. Hurford, Dublin. Entered the Army Veterinary Department, 1835; served with 16th Lancers in the Afghan War, 1842-3; Sutlej Campaign, 1846-7; Punjab Campaign, 1848-9; Indian Mutiny, 1856-7; in 3rd Dragoon Guards; Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Indian Army, 1866-71. On the 30th, at West Kensington, aged 72, **Major-General Henry Campbell Johnstone, C.B., B.S.C.**, son of Dr. James Gardiner Johnstone, H.E.I.C.S., of Hutton Hall, Berwickshire. Educated at Edinburgh University; entered the Bengal Army, 1840; served in Bundelkhund, 1842-3; through the Indian Mutiny, in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier, 1855-78. Married, 1848, Alicia Laurence, daughter of Colonel J. Vincent Jening. On the 31st, at Corstorphine, Midlothian, aged 48, **Sir James Liston-Foulis**, ninth baronet. Educated at Sandhurst; gazetted to 16th Foot, 1866. Married, 1868, Sarah Helen, daughter of Sir C. Metcalfe Ochterlony, second baronet. On the 31st, at Bournemouth, aged 72, **Dowager Lady Petre**, Mary Teresa, daughter of Hon. Charles T. Clifford. Married, 1843, twelfth Baron Petre. On the 31st, at Dowderwell Court, Cheltenham, aged 92, **Richard Rogers Coxwell-Rogers**, second son of Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Abington Manor. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Pembroke College, Oxford; B.A., 1828. Married, 1848, Ellen, daughter of G. H. M. Baker, of Logie, Morayshire.

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